TNPSC 2026

COMBINED CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY)

GROUP-1

General Studies

Part-VI

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU

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GROUP-I

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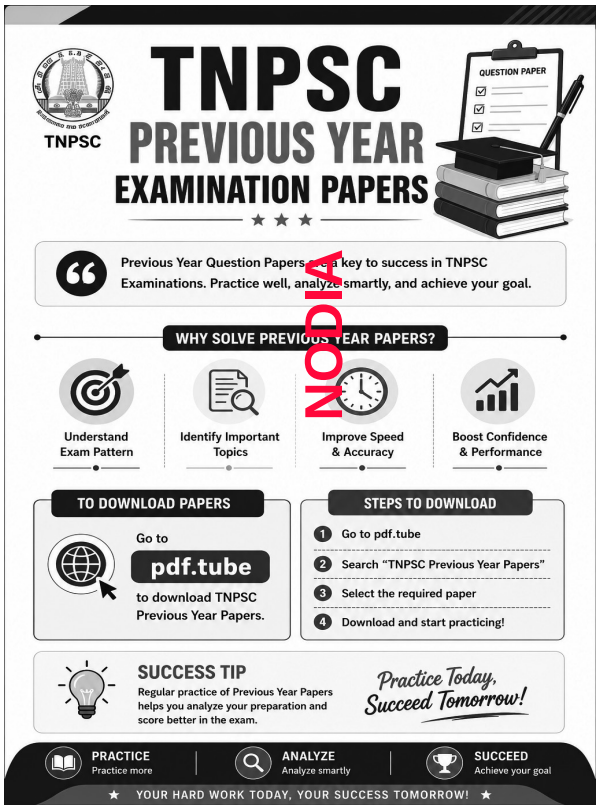

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Combined Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination – I (Group I Services)

[Single Paper consisting of General Studies (Degree Standard – 175 questions), and Aptitude and Mental Ability (SSLC Standard – 25 questions)]

Code:497

Part A: General Studies (Degree Standard – 175 Questions)

Unit I: General Science (10 Questions)

Scientific knowledge and scientific temper - Power of reasoning - Rote learning vs conceptual learning - Science as a tool to understand the past, present, and future; Nature of universe - General scientific laws – Mechanics - Properties of matter, force, motion, and energy - Everyday application of the basic principles of mechanics, electricity and magnetism, light, sound, heat, nuclear physics, laser, electronics, and communications; Elements and compounds, acids, bases, salts, petroleum products, fertilizers, pesticides; Main concepts of life science, classification of living organisms, evolution, genetics, physiology, nutrition, health and hygiene, human diseases; Environment and ecology; Latest inventions in science and technology; Current affairs.

Unit II: Geography of India (10 Questions)

Location - Physical features - Monsoon, rainfall, weather and climate - Water resources - Rivers in India - Soil, Minerals and Natural Resources - Forest and Wildlife - Agricultural pattern; Transport – Communication; Social Geography – Population density and distribution - Racial, linguistic groups and major tribes; Natural calamity - Disaster management – Environmental pollution - Reasons and preventive measures - Climate change - Green energy; Geographical landmarks; Current affairs.

Unit III: History, Culture of India, and Indian National Movement (25 Questions)

Indus Valley Civilization - Guptas, Delhi Sultans, Mughals, and Marathas - Age of Vijayanagaram and Bahmani Kingdoms - South Indian History; Change and continuity in the socio-cultural history of India; National Renaissance - Early uprising against British rule - Indian National Congress - Emergence of leaders – B.R.Ambedkar, Bhagat Singh, Bharathiar, V.O.Chidambaranar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Kamarajar, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Thanthai Periyar, Rajaji, Subash Chandra Bose, Rabindranath Tagore, and others; Different modes of agitation: Growth of Satyagraha and Militant Movements; Communalism and Partition; Characteristics of Indian Culture, Unity in Diversity – Race, Language, Custom; India as a Secular State, Social Harmony; Prominent personalities in various spheres – Arts, Science, Literature and Philosophy; National symbols – Eminent personalities and places in news – Sports – Books and Authors; Current affairs.

Unit IV: Indian Polity (40 Questions)

Constitution of India - Preamble to the Constitution - Salient features of the Constitution - Union, State and Union Territory - Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy - Union Executive, Union Legislature - State Executive, State Legislature - Local Governments, Panchayat Raj - Spirit of federalism: Centre - State relationships - Election - Judiciary in India – Rule of Law - Corruption in public life – Anti-corruption measures - Lokpal and Lok Ayukta - Right to Information - Empowerment of Women - Consumer Protection Forums, Human Rights Charter; Political parties and political system in India; Current affairs.

Unit V: Indian Economy and Development Administration in Tamil Nadu (50 Questions)

Nature of Indian Economy – Five-year plan models - an assessment - Planning Commission and Niti Aayog; Sources of revenue - Reserve Bank of India - Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy - Finance Commission - Resource sharing between Union and State Governments - Goods and Services Tax; Structure of Indian economy and employment generation, Land Reforms and Agriculture - Application of Science and Technology in Agriculture - Industrial growth - Rural welfare oriented programmes - Social problems - Population, Education, Health, Employment, Poverty; Human Development Indicators in Tamil Nadu and a comparative assessment across the

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Country – Impact of social reform movements in the socio-economic development of Tamil Nadu - Political parties and welfare schemes for various sections of people - Rationale behind the reservation policy, and access to the social resources - Economic trends in Tamil Nadu - Role and impact of social welfare schemes in the socio-economic development of Tamil Nadu - Social justice and social harmony as the cornerstones of socio-economic development; Education and health systems in Tamil Nadu; Geography of Tamil Nadu and its impact on economic growth; Achievements of Tamil Nadu in various fields; e-Governance in Tamil Nadu; Public awareness and General administration - Welfare oriented Government schemes and their utility, Problems in public delivery systems; Current socio-economic issues; Current affairs.

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Unit VI: History, Culture, Heritage, and Socio-Political Movements in Tamil Nadu (40 Questions)

History of Tamil Society, related archaeological discoveries, Tamil literature from Sangam age till contemporary times; Thirukkural - Significance as a secular literature - Relevance to everyday life, Impact of Thirukkural on humanity, Thirukkural and universal values - Relevance to Socio-politico-economic affairs, Philosophical content in Thirukkural; Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle - Early agitations against British Rule - Role of women in freedom struggle; Evolution of 19th and 20th century socio-political movements in Tamil Nadu - Justice Party, Growth of Rationalism - Self Respect Movement, Dravidian Movement, and principles underlying both these movements; Contributions of Thanthai Periyar and Perarignar Anna.

Part B: Aptitude and Mental Ability (SSLC Standard - 25 Questions)

Unit I: Aptitude (15 Questions)

Simplification - Percentage - Highest Common Factor (HCF) - Lowest Common Multiple (LCM) - Ratio and Proportion - Simple interest - Compound interest - Area - Volume - Time and Work.

Unit II: Reasoning (10 Questions)

Logical reasoning - Puzzles - Dice - Visual reasoning - Alpha numeric reasoning - Number series.

Date: 16.12.2024

ஒருங்கிணைந்த குடிமைப் பணிகள் (முதல்நிலை) தேர்வு-I (தொகுதி I பணிகள்)

[பொது அறிவு (பட்டப்படிப்புத் தரம் - 175 கேள்விகள்) மற்றும் திறனறிவும் மனக்கணக்கு நுண்ணறிவும் (பத்தாம் வகுப்புத் தரம் - 25 கேள்விகள்) அடங்கிய ஒரு தாள்]

குறியீடு: 497

பகுதி அ: பொது அறிவு (பட்டப்படிப்புத் தரம்) (175 கேள்விகள்)

அலகு I: பொது அறிவியல் (10 கேள்விகள்)
அறிவியல் அறிவு மற்றும் அறிவியல் உணர்வு - பகுத்தறிதல் - பொருள் உணராமல் கற்றலும் கருத்துணர்ந்து கற்றலும் - கடந்தகாலம், நிகழ்காலம், எதிர்காலம் பற்றி புரிந்து கொள்வதற்கான ஒரு கருவி அறிவியல்; பேரண்டத்தின் இயல்பு - பொது அறிவியல் விதிகள் - இயக்கவியல் - பருப்பொருளின் பண்புகள், விசை, இயக்கம் மற்றும் ஆற்றல் - அன்றாட வாழ்வில் இயக்கவியல், மின்னியல், காந்தவியல், ஒளி, ஒலி, வெப்பம், அணுக்கரு இயற்பியல், லேசர் (LASER), மின்னணுவியல் மற்றும் தகவல் தொடர்பியல் ஆகியவற்றின் அடிப்படை கோட்பாடுகளின் பயன்பாடுகள்; தனிமங்களும் சேர்மங்களும், அமிலங்கள், காரங்கள், உப்புகள், பெட்ரோலிய பொருட்கள், உரங்கள், பூச்சிகொல்லிகள்; உயிரியலின் முக்கிய கோட்பாடுகள், உயிர் உலகின் வகைப்பாடு, பரிணாமம், மரபியல், உடலியங்கியல், உணவியல், உடல்நலம் மற்றும் சுகாதாரம், மனிதநோய்கள்; சுற்றுப்புறச்சூழல் மற்றும் சூழலியல்; அறிவியல் மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்பத்தில் அண்மைக்கால கண்டுபிடிப்புகள்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு II: இந்தியாவின் புவியியல் (10 கேள்விகள்)
அமைவிடம் - இயற்கை அமைவுகள் - பருவமழை, மழைப்பொழிவு, வானிலை மற்றும் காலநிலை - நீர் வளங்கள் - இந்திய ஆறுகள் - மண், கனிம வளங்கள் மற்றும் இயற்கை வளங்கள் - காடு மற்றும் வன உயிரினங்கள் - வேளாண் முறைகள்; போக்குவரத்து - தகவல் தொடர்பு; சமூகப் புவியியல் - மக்கள்தொகை அடர்த்தி மற்றும் பரவல் - இனம், மொழிக் குழுக்கள் மற்றும் முக்கியப் பழங்குடிகள்; இயற்கைப் பேரிடர் - பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை; சுற்றுச்சூழல் மாசுபடுதல் - காரணங்களும் தடுப்பு முறைகளும் - பருவநிலை மாற்றம் - பசுமை ஆற்றல்; புவியியல் அடையாளங்கள்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு III: இந்தியாவின் வரலாறு, பண்பாடு மற்றும் இந்திய தேசிய இயக்கம் (25 கேள்விகள்)
சிந்து சமவெளி நாகரிகம் - குப்தர்கள், தில்லி சுல்தான்கள், முகலாயர்கள் மற்றும் மராத்தியர்கள் - விஜயநகர மற்றும் பாமினி அரசுகளின் காலம் - தென் இந்திய வரலாறு; இந்திய சமூகப் பண்பாட்டு வரலாற்றில் மாற்றங்களும் தொடர்ச்சியும்; தேசிய மறுமலர்ச்சி - ஆங்கிலேயர் ஆட்சிக்கு எதிரான தொடக்க கால எழுச்சிகள் - இந்திய தேசிய காங்கிரஸ் - தலைவர்கள் உருவாதல் - பி.ஆர்.அம்பேத்கர், பகத்சிங், பாரதியார், வ.உ.சிதம்பரனார், ஜவகர்லால் நேரு, காமராசர், மகாத்மா காந்தி, மௌலானா அபுல் கலாம் ஆசாத், தந்தை பெரியார், இராஜாஜி, சுபாஷ் சந்திர போஸ், ரவீந்திரநாத் தாகூர் மற்றும் பலர்; விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தின் பல்வேறு நிலைகள்: அகிம்சை முறையின் வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் புரட்சிகர இயக்கங்கள்; வகுப்புவாதம் மற்றும் தேசப்பிரிவினை; இந்தியப் பண்பாட்டின் இயல்புகள், வேற்றுமையில் ஒற்றுமை - இனம், மொழி, வழக்காறு; இந்தியா ஒரு மதச்சார்பற்ற நாடு, சமூக நல்லிணக்கம்; கலை, அறிவியல், இலக்கியம் மற்றும் தத்துவம் ஆகிய வெவ்வேறு துறைகளில் தனித்துவம் கொண்ட ஆளுமைகள்; தேசிய சின்னங்கள் - செய்திகளில் இடம்பெற்ற சிறந்த ஆளுமைகளும் இடங்களும் - விளையாட்டு - நூல்களும் ஆசிரியர்களும்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு IV: இந்திய ஆட்சியியல் (40 கேள்விகள்)
இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பு - அரசியலமைப்பின் முகவுரை - அரசியலமைப்பின் முக்கிய கூறுகள் - ஒன்றியம், மாநிலம் மற்றும் யூனியன் பிரதேசங்கள்; குடியுரிமை, அடிப்படை உரிமைகள், அடிப்படைக் கடமைகள், அரசின் நெறிமுறைக் கோட்பாடுகள்; ஒன்றிய நிர்வாகம், ஒன்றிய நாடாளுமன்றம் - மாநில நிர்வாகம், மாநில சட்டமன்றம் - உள்ளாட்சி அமைப்புகள், பஞ்சாயத்து ராஜ்; கூட்டாட்சியின் அடிப்படைத் தன்மைகள்; மத்திய - மாநில உறவுகள்; தேர்தல் - இந்திய நீதி அமைப்புகள் - சட்டத்தின் ஆட்சி; பொதுவாழ்வில் ஊழல் - ஊழல் தடுப்பு நடவடிக்கைகள்- லோக்பால் மற்றும் லோக் ஆயுக்தா - தகவல் உரிமை - பெண்களுக்கு அதிகாரமளித்தல் - நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பு அமைப்புகள் - மனித உரிமைகள் சாசனம்; இந்தியாவில் அரசியல் கட்சிகளும் மற்றும் ஆட்சியல் முறைகளும்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு V: இந்தியப் பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் தமிழ்நாட்டில் வளர்ச்சி நிர்வாகம் (50 கேள்விகள்)
இந்தியப் பொருளாதாரத்தின் இயல்புகள் - ஐந்தாண்டு திட்ட மாதிரிகள் - ஒரு மதிப்பீடு - திட்டக்குழு மற்றும் நிதி ஆயோக்; வருவாய் ஆதாரங்கள் - இந்திய ரிசர்வ் வங்கி - நிதி கொள்கை மற்றும் பணவியல் கொள்கை - நிதி ஆணையம் - மத்திய மாநில அரசுகளுக்கிடையேயான நிதிப் பகிர்வு -

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சரக்கு மற்றும் சேவை வரி; இந்திய பொருளாதார அமைப்பு மற்றும் வேலைவாய்ப்பு உருவாக்கம், நிலச் சீர்திருத்தங்கள் மற்றும் வேளாண்மை - வேளாண்மையில் அறிவியல் தொழில்நுட்பத்தின் பயன்பாடு - தொழில் வளர்ச்சி - ஊரக நலன்சார் திட்டங்கள் - சமூகப் பிரச்சனைகள் - மக்கள் தொகை, கல்வி, நலவாழ்வு, வேலைவாய்ப்பு, வறுமை; தமிழ்நாட்டின் மனிதவள மேம்பாட்டுக் குறியீடுகளும் அவற்றை தேசிய மற்றும் பிற மாநிலங்களுக்கான குறியீடுகளுடன் ஒப்பாய்வும் - தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூக பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கு சமூக மறுமலர்ச்சி இயக்கங்களின் பங்களிப்பு; அரசியல் கட்சிகளும் பலதரப்பு மக்களுக்கான நலத்திட்டங்களும் - இடஒதுக்கீட்டுக் கொள்கைக்கான நியாயங்களும் சமூக வளங்களைப் பெறும் வாய்ப்புகளும் - தமிழ்நாட்டின் பொருளாதார போக்குகள் - தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூக பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் சமூகநலத் திட்டங்களின் தாக்கமும் பங்களிப்பும்; சமூக நீதியும் சமூக நல்லிணக்கமும் சமூகப் பொருளாதார மேம்பாட்டின் மூலாதாரங்கள்; தமிழ்நாட்டின் கல்வி மற்றும் நலவாழ்வு (Health) முறைமைகள்; தமிழ்நாட்டின் புவியியல் கூறுகளும் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் அவற்றின் தாக்கமும்; பல்வேறு துறைகளில் தமிழ்நாடு நிகழ்த்தியுள்ள சாதனைகள்; தமிழ்நாட்டில் மின்னாளுகை; பொது விழிப்புணர்வும் (Public Awareness) பொது நிர்வாகமும் - நலன்சார் அரசுத் திட்டங்களும் அவற்றின் பயன்பாடும், பொது விநியோக அமைப்புகளில் (Public delivery systems) நிலவும் சிக்கல்கள்; தற்போதைய சமூகப் பொருளாதார பிரச்சனைகள்; நடப்பு நிகழ்வுகள்.

அலகு VI: தமிழ்நாட்டின் வரலாறு, பண்பாடு, மரபு மற்றும் சமூக - அரசியல் இயக்கங்கள் (40 கேள்விகள்)

தமிழ் சமுதாய வரலாறு, அது தொடர்பான தொல்லியல் கண்டுபிடிப்புகள், சங்க காலம் முதல் இக்காலம் வரையிலான தமிழ் இலக்கிய வரலாறு; திருக்குறள் - மதச் சார்பற்ற தனித்தன்மையுள்ள இலக்கியம் - அன்றாட வாழ்வியலோடு தொடர்புத் தன்மை - மானுடத்தின் மீதான திருக்குறளின் தாக்கம் - திருக்குறளும் மாறாத விழுமியங்களும் - சமூக அரசியல் பொருளாதார நிகழ்வுகளில் திருக்குறளின் பொருத்தப்பாடு - திருக்குறளில் தத்துவக் கோட்பாடுகள்; விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தில் தமிழ்நாட்டின் பங்கு - ஆங்கிலேயருக்கு எதிரான தொடக்க கால கிளர்ச்சிகள் - விடுதலைப் போராட்டத்தில் பெண்களின் பங்கு; பத்தொன்பது மற்றும் இருபதாம் நூற்றாண்டுகளில் தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூக - அரசியல் இயக்கங்களின் பரிணாம வளர்ச்சி - நீதிக்கட்சி, பகுத்தறிவு வாதத்தின் வளர்ச்சி - சுயமரியாதை இயக்கம், திராவிட இயக்கம் மற்றும் இவ்வியக்கங்களுக்கான அடிப்படை கொள்கைகள், தந்தை பெரியார் மற்றும் பேரறிஞர் அண்ணாவின் பங்களிப்புகள்.

பகுதி ஆ: திறனறிவும் மனக்கணக்கு நுண்ணறிவும்
(பத்தாம் வகுப்புத் தரம் - 25 கேள்விகள்)

அலகு I: திறனறிவு (15 கேள்விகள்)

சுருக்குதல் - விழுக்காடு - மீப்பெரு பொதுக் காரணி (HCF) - மீச்சிறு பொது மடங்கு (LCM); விகிதம் மற்றும் விகிதாச்சாரம்; தனிவட்டி - கூட்டு வட்டி - பரப்பு - கொள்ளளவு - காலம் மற்றும் வேலை.

அலகு II: காரணவியல் (10 கேள்விகள்)

தருக்கக் காரணவியல் - புதிர்கள் - பகடை - காட்சிக் காரணவியல் - எண் எழுத்துக் காரணவியல் - எண் வரிசை.

Date: 16.12.2024

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CHAPTER 01

Human Development Indicators: Tamil Nadu and National Comparison

1. What is the defining characteristic of the Human Development concept as introduced by the UNDP?
(A) It relies exclusively on maximizing Gross Domestic Product to ensure public welfare
(B) It measures human progress solely through the lens of rapid industrialisation and urban expansion
(C) It focuses on enlarging people's freedoms, opportunities, and well-being beyond mere economic growth
(D) It calculates national success entirely based on technological advancement and military spending
(E) Answer not known

2. Match the dimensions of the Human Development Index with their corresponding indicators.
List I: (Dimensions)
P. Long and healthy life
Q. Knowledge
R. Decent standard of living
S. Overall HDI Score
List II: (Indicators)
I. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita
II. Geometric mean of dimension indices
III. Life expectancy at birth
IV. Mean and expected years of schooling
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the dimensions of the Human Development Index (HDI).
I. Long and healthy life
II. Knowledge
III. Environmental footprint
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

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4. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer.
Assertion (A): India's Gross National Income (GNI) rank is generally higher than its Human Development Index (HDI) rank.
Reason (R): High national income automatically guarantees equitable human development across all social groups.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding human development indices?
(A) Multidimensional Poverty Index - Tracks exclusively per capita income growth
(B) Gender Development Index - Evaluates the global environmental footprint of men and women
(C) Gender Inequality Index - Measures reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market
(D) Human Development Index - Focuses entirely on assessing the national poverty headcount
(E) Answer not known

6. Why does the Human Development Index (HDI) calculation use the geometric mean instead of the arithmetic mean for its dimension indices?

(A) Because it ensures that poor performance in one dimension cannot be fully compensated by good performance in another
(B) Because it assumes perfect substitutability across all three dimensions
(C) Because it exclusively highlights the importance of the economic dimension over health and education
(D) Because it simplifies the mathematical calculation for cross-country comparisons
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following sequences represents the correct order of elements introduced globally by the UNDP over successive Human Development Reports?
(A) Human Development Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Gender Inequality Index
(B) Multidimensional Poverty Index, Gender Inequality Index, Human Development Index
(C) Gender Inequality Index, Human Development Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index
(D) Multidimensional Poverty Index, Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index
(E) Answer not known

8. Consider the following statements regarding the components of the Gender Inequality Index (GII).
I. Reproductive health
II. Empowerment
III. Labour market participation
IV. Per capita income parity
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

9. Identify the correct statement regarding India's current standing in the global Human Development Index.
(A) India is placed in the very high human development category
(B) India consistently holds the top rank among all South Asian countries
(C) India is categorised under the medium human development category
(D) India's HDI score has steadily declined over every decade since 1990
(E) Answer not known

10. Arrange the following steps in the correct order for calculating the Human Development Index (HDI).
I. Computing the geometric mean of the indices
II. Normalising the raw data to create dimension indices
III. Collecting raw data for life expectancy, schooling, and income
IV. Determining the final composite HDI score
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following factors concerning Tamil Nadu's high performance in Human Development.
I. Universal Public Distribution System (PDS)
II. High institutional delivery rates
III. Effective implementation of the Cradle Baby Scheme
IV. High literacy rate compared to the national average
V. Low level of urbanisation
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

12. Match the following parameters with the respective dimensions of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).
List I: (Parameters)
P. Nutrition and Child Mortality
Q. Years of Schooling and Attendance
R. Sanitation, Water, and Electricity
S. Counting overlapping deprivations
List II: (Dimensions/Methodology)
I. Standard of Living Dimension
II. Health Dimension
III. MPI Methodology

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IV. Education Dimension
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

13. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) India 2023 report.
(A) Over 415 million people escaped poverty in India over the tracked period
(B) Tamil Nadu ranks among the poorest performing states in India
(C) The index measures deprivations across health, education, and living standards
(D) Tamil Nadu's multidimensional poverty rate is significantly below the national average
(E) Answer not known

14. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has a higher female literacy rate compared to the national average.
Reason (R): The strong legacy of the social reform movement in Tamil Nadu heavily emphasized women's education and empowerment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Tamil Nadu's demographic data?
(A) Tamil Nadu Sex Ratio - 850 females per 1000 males
(B) Tamil Nadu Urbanisation - 25.5 percent
(C) Tamil Nadu Sex Ratio - 996 females per 1000 males
(D) Tamil Nadu Total Fertility Rate - 3.5 children per woman
(E) Answer not known

16. What is the most appropriate consequence of Tamil Nadu's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) resting at 1.7?
(A) It will lead to an immediate exponential explosion in the youth population
(B) It indicates the state is well above the natural population replacement level
(C) It proves that family planning programmes in the state have completely failed
(D) It points toward a rapidly ageing population and an increased future pension burden
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following is NOT an indicator used to calculate the Human Development Index (HDI)?
(A) Life expectancy at birth
(B) Expected years of schooling
(C) Infant mortality rate
(D) Gross National Income per capita
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following statements regarding anaemia in Tamil Nadu as per NFHS-5 data.
I. There is a high prevalence of anaemia among women and children
II. It requires targeted nutritional interventions and health policies
III. It is an indicator of excess caloric and nutritional intake
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

19. What is the urbanisation percentage of Tamil Nadu?
(A) 31.2 percent
(B) 55.6 percent
(C) 24.8 percent
(D) 48.4 percent
(E) Answer not known

20. Match the districts of Tamil Nadu with their respective Human Development performance status.
List I: (Districts)
P. Kanyakumari
Q. Nilgiris
R. Dharmapuri
S. Villupuram
List II: (Status)

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I. High HDI Performer
II. High HDI Performer
III. Backward District
IV. Backward District
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

21. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Kerala consistently ranks higher than Tamil Nadu in the Human Development Index among southern states.
Reason (R): Tamil Nadu has the second highest level of urbanisation in India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

22. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Tamil Nadu health indicators?
(A) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Scheme - Promotes institutional delivery
(B) Maternal Mortality Ratio - Consistently rising over the last decade
(C) Infant Mortality Rate - Higher than the national average
(D) Cradle Baby Scheme - Exclusively focuses on geriatric care
(E) Answer not known

23. What is the primary conceptual objective of the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme in Tamil Nadu?
(A) To provide free higher education to women in rural areas
(B) To distribute free laptops to pregnant women for digital access
(C) To eradicate adult male illiteracy in backward districts
(D) To incentivize institutional delivery and reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following sequences represents the correct hierarchy of educational levels for calculating the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from lowest to highest age group?
(A) Higher Education, Secondary Education, Primary Education
(B) Primary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education
(C) Secondary Education, Higher Education, Primary Education
(D) Higher Education, Primary Education, Secondary Education
(E) Answer not known

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) India 2023 report.
I. Over 415 million Indians escaped poverty during the measurement period
II. It accounts for multiple deprivations in health, education, and standard of living
III. Tamil Nadu positioned better than the national average in poverty reduction
IV. It ranks states solely based on their Gross State Domestic Product
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

26. Identify the correct statement regarding Tamil Nadu's child sex ratio (0-6 age group).
(A) It has consistently declined despite government interventions
(B) It is currently the lowest among all Indian states
(C) It remains completely unaffected by social welfare programmes
(D) It shows an improvement trend heavily influenced by the Cradle Baby Scheme
(E) Answer not known

27. Arrange the following components in the correct chronological sequence used to compute the Gender Inequality Index (GII).
I. Measuring gender gap in reproductive health
II. Measuring gender gap in empowerment and political representation

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III. Measuring gender gap in labour market participation
IV. Aggregating indices to determine overall gender inequality score
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) IV, III, II, I
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

28. Consider the following elements concerning the Swachh Bharat mission's impact on sanitation in Tamil Nadu.
I. Achievement of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status
II. Expansion of household toilet coverage
III. Focus on improving rural sanitation infrastructure
IV. Positive correlation with improved health indicators
V. Direct reduction in the state's expected years of schooling
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

29. Match the following social protection mechanisms in Tamil Nadu with their target outcomes.
List I: (Mechanisms)
P. Universal PDS
Q. Old Age Pension Scheme
R. Health Insurance Schemes
S. Cradle Baby Scheme
List II: (Target Outcomes)
I. Ensuring food security and reducing malnutrition
II. Providing financial security to the elderly
III. Reducing out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures
IV. Preventing female infanticide and improving child sex ratio
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

30. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tamil Nadu's per capita income.
(A) It is currently below the national average per capita income
(B) It is calculated based on the Gross State Domestic Product per capita
(C) It places Tamil Nadu among the better-performing states economically
(D) It is an indicator of the state's decent standard of living
(E) Answer not known

31. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) stands at 2.1, which is exactly the replacement level.
Reason (R): The state faces emerging challenges related to an ageing population and healthcare costs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding demographic challenges?
(A) Below replacement TFR - Immediate surge in primary school enrollment
(B) High Maternal Mortality - Success of institutional delivery schemes
(C) Declining poverty rate - Worsening standard of living indicators
(D) Ageing population - Increased pension burden and geriatric healthcare
(E) Answer not known

33. What is the most appropriate primary challenge associated with intra-state inequality in Tamil Nadu's human development?
(A) The over-concentration of industrial wealth strictly in the southern coastal districts
(B) The complete lack of higher education institutions across all northern districts
(C) The developmental disparity between top-performing districts like Kanyakumari and backward districts like Dharmapuri
(D) The higher infant mortality rates found exclusively in metropolitan urban centers

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(E) Answer not known

34. Consider the following statements regarding the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme.
I. It promotes institutional delivery among pregnant women
II. It provides direct financial assistance to improve maternal nutrition
III. It directly funds postgraduate higher education for rural women
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

35. What is the core metric defined by the Worker Population Ratio used in employment indicators?
(A) The ratio of the retired population to the active workforce
(B) The number of factory workers relative to agricultural labourers
(C) The ratio of male to female workers exclusively in the informal sector
(D) The percentage of employed persons in the total population
(E) Answer not known

36. Match the components of the Gender Inequality Index (GII) with their specific indicators.
List I: (Components)
P. Reproductive Health
Q. Empowerment
R. Labour Market
S. Overall GII Score
List II: (Indicators)
I. Maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates
II. Parliamentary representation and higher education attainment
III. Labour force participation rate of male and female populations
IV. Composite measure of gender-based disadvantage
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following sequences best represents the expected historical progression of poverty reduction strategies in a developing region like Tamil Nadu?
(A) Basic food security provisions, Universalization of health and education, Advanced digital access
(B) Advanced digital access, Universalization of health and education, Basic food security provisions
(C) Universalization of health and education, Advanced digital access, Basic food security provisions
(D) Advanced digital access, Basic food security provisions, Universalization of health and education
(E) Answer not known

38. Consider the following indicators regarding Digital Access in Tamil Nadu.
I. Internet penetration rate
II. Mobile connectivity reach
III. Challenges of the digital divide
IV. Achievement of 100 percent universal digital literacy
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

39. In the context of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), what does the concept of "deprivation counting" imply?
(A) Measuring poverty strictly by assessing a household's daily monetary income
(B) Counting only the number of people who lack access to formal banking systems
(C) Assessing the state's total GDP against its population density
(D) Identifying individuals who suffer from multiple simultaneous disadvantages in health, education, and living standards
(E) Answer not known

40. Arrange the following states in descending order of their general Human Development Index (HDI) performance historically.

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I. Kerala
II. Tamil Nadu
III. Andhra Pradesh
IV. Bihar
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

41. Consider the following statements regarding the demographic shift and ageing population in Tamil Nadu.
I. The state has a high and growing proportion of elderly citizens
II. This shift increases the fiscal burden of old-age pensions
III. It necessitates a rise in geriatric healthcare costs
IV. The state's Total Fertility Rate is below the replacement level at 1.7
V. The child sex ratio has rapidly increased to 1050 girls per 1000 boys
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

42. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) India 2023 report states that 415 million people escaped poverty.
Reason (R): Strategic interventions across health, education, and standard of living dimensions significantly contributed to this reduction.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

43. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding public initiatives?
(A) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - Drinking water access and tap water coverage
(B) Swachh Bharat Mission - Higher education digital literacy
(C) Universal Immunisation Programme - Free laptop distribution
(D) Cradle Baby Scheme - Eradication of adult male unemployment
(E) Answer not known

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44. Identify the correct statement regarding Tamil Nadu's human development performance compared to the national average.
(A) Tamil Nadu's HDI score has consistently remained below the national average
(B) Tamil Nadu performs better than the national average in poverty reduction and health indicators
(C) Tamil Nadu's life expectancy is significantly lower than the national average
(D) Tamil Nadu trails the national average strictly in female literacy rates
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following districts is NOT typically categorized as a backward district concerning Human Development in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Dharmapuri
(B) Kanyakumari
(C) Villupuram
(D) Ramanathapuram
(E) Answer not known

46. Match the following educational terminologies with their correct definitions in human development context.
List I: (Terminologies)
P. Expected years of schooling
Q. Mean years of schooling
R. Gross Enrolment Ratio
S. Literacy Rate
List II: (Definitions)
I. Number of years a child of school entrance age can expect to receive
II. Average number of years of education received by people aged 25 and older
III. Total enrollment within a specific level of education as a percentage of the eligible population
IV. Percentage of people in a certain age group who can read and write
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV

(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

47. What is the exact figure for Tamil Nadu's literacy rate according to the Census 2011?
(A) 74.0 percent
(B) 91.3 percent
(C) 82.9 percent
(D) 65.5 percent
(E) Answer not known

48. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu's overall sex ratio is 996 females per 1000 males, which is above the national average.
Reason (R): There is absolutely no district-wise variation in the sex ratio across Tamil Nadu.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

49. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding malnutrition indicators tracked by NFHS-5?
(A) Stunting - Low weight for height
(B) Wasting - Low height for age
(C) Underweight - Low weight for age
(D) Anaemia - Excess iron concentration in blood
(E) Answer not known

50. Consider the following statements regarding the Cradle Baby Scheme in Tamil Nadu.
I. It aims to eradicate female infanticide
II. It is instrumental in improving the child sex ratio
III. It primarily focuses on reducing the geriatric pension burden
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

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51. Which of the following sequences represents the correct order of HDI dimensions matched to their specific health and education index metrics?
(A) Health (Life Expectancy) → Education (Mean/Expected Schooling) → Living Standard (GNI)
(B) Education (Life Expectancy) → Health (Mean/Expected Schooling) → Living Standard (GNI)
(C) Living Standard (Life Expectancy) → Health (GNI) → Education (Mean/Expected Schooling)
(D) Health (GNI) → Living Standard (Mean/Expected Schooling) → Education (Life Expectancy)
(E) Answer not known

52. Consider the following variables related to calculating the Human Development Index (HDI).
I. Life expectancy at birth
II. Mean years of schooling
III. Expected years of schooling
IV. Gross Domestic Product instead of Gross National Income
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

53. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Universal Immunisation Programme coverage in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Tamil Nadu maintains a high percentage of full immunisation coverage
(B) The programme directly aids in reducing the state's Infant Mortality Rate
(C) The coverage rate in Tamil Nadu is significantly lower than the national average
(D) It addresses critical vulnerabilities in early childhood health
(E) Answer not known

54. Arrange the following metrics structurally required to evaluate the Gender Inequality Index (GII) from society to economy.
I. Maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates

II. Share of parliamentary seats held by women
III. Educational attainment at the secondary level and above
IV. Labour force participation rate gap between genders
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) IV, III, II, I
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) III, IV, I, II
(E) Answer not known

55. Consider the following health indicators of Tamil Nadu when compared to the national average.
I. Lower Infant Mortality Rate
II. Lower Maternal Mortality Ratio
III. Higher Institutional Delivery rate
IV. Higher Life Expectancy at birth
V. Lower full immunisation coverage
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

56. Match the following reports and indices with their global publishers.
List I: (Reports/Indices)
P. Global Human Development Report
Q. Global Multidimensional Poverty Index
R. Gender Inequality Index
S. Gender Development Index
List II: (Publishers)
I. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
II. UNDP and Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
III. UNDP
IV. UNDP
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

57. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has achieved a poverty rate well below the national average.
Reason (R): Tamil Nadu is the second most urbanised state in India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding educational surveys?
(A) NFHS-5 - Evaluates higher education enrollment ratios
(B) Census 2011 - Tracks real-time digital device penetration
(C) MPI - Measures exclusively female graduation rates
(D) ASER - Assesses basic reading and arithmetic learning outcomes
(E) Answer not known

59. What is the most appropriate significance of the "beyond GDP" concept in human development?
(A) It recognizes that economic growth alone is insufficient to guarantee health, education, and equality
(B) It suggests that a nation's wealth should be completely ignored in policymaking
(C) It advocates for replacing all national currencies with a global unified digital system
(D) It implies that environmental sustainability is the only true measure of development
(E) Answer not known

60. Which of the following factors is explicitly EXCLUDED when calculating the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)?
(A) Child mortality
(B) Gross National Income per capita
(C) Years of schooling
(D) Access to drinking water
(E) Answer not known

61. How does the "Mean years of schooling" indicator conceptually differ from the "Expected years of schooling" in the HDI?
(A) Mean years apply strictly to primary school, while expected years apply to university levels
(B) Mean years measure adult educational

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attainment, while expected years project future schooling for children
(C) Mean years are calculated using arithmetic mean, while expected years use geometric mean
(D) Mean years evaluate private schools, while expected years evaluate public schools
(E) Answer not known

62. Match the following Tamil Nadu indicators with their respective figures.
List I: (Indicators)
P. Literacy Rate (Census 2011)
Q. Sex Ratio
R. Urbanisation
S. Total Fertility Rate
List II: (Figures)
I. 82.9 percent
II. 996 per 1000
III. 48.4 percent
IV. 1.7
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

63. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Maternal Mortality Ratio in Tamil Nadu is significantly higher than the national average.
Reason (R): The Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy scheme heavily promotes and incentivizes institutional deliveries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

64. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding the Gender Development Index (GDI)?
(A) GDI focus - Eradicating child labour in hazardous industries
(B) GDI limitation - Completely ignores life expectancy
(C) GDI target - Tracking environmental degradation caused by industries
(D) GDI calculation - Ratio of female HDI to male HDI
(E) Answer not known

65. According to the MPI India 2023 report, how many people escaped multidimensional poverty?
(A) 115 million
(B) 250 million
(C) 415 million
(D) 550 million
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the correct statement regarding Tamil Nadu's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER).
(A) Tamil Nadu's GER in higher education is significantly lower than its neighbouring southern states
(B) Tamil Nadu demonstrates strong GER performance in both school and higher education compared to the national average
(C) High GER in Tamil Nadu has led to a severe reduction in basic literacy rates
(D) The state's GER has stagnated due to the lack of mid-day meal programmes
(E) Answer not known

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67. Identify the incorrect statement regarding employment indicators in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Female work participation is an important metric for gender empowerment
(B) The worker population ratio reflects the employed proportion of the state's population
(C) Employment generation remains crucial to translating high GER into economic outcomes
(D) Informality in employment poses absolutely no challenge to social protection mechanisms
(E) Answer not known

68. Which indicator primarily serves as the proxy for measuring a "decent standard of living" in the Human Development Index?
(A) Gross National Income (GNI) per capita
(B) Infant Mortality Rate
(C) Mean years of schooling
(D) Life expectancy at birth
(E) Answer not known

69. Conceptually, what does a higher social sector investment in states like Tamil Nadu and Kerala demonstrate regarding human development?
(A) High human development can only be achieved by drastically reducing per capita income
(B) Universal public distribution systems invariably cause severe economic depressions
(C) Purposeful state interventions in health, education, and welfare can elevate HDI regardless of purely industrial growth
(D) Focusing on social welfare makes a state completely dependent on foreign aid
(E) Answer not known

70. What is the most appropriate long-term consequence of Tamil Nadu maintaining a high Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education?
(A) It facilitates a transition towards a knowledge-based economy with a skilled workforce
(B) It results in an immediate deficit in unskilled agricultural labour
(C) It causes the Total Fertility Rate to rise uncontrollably
(D) It makes the Cradle Baby Scheme redundant
(E) Answer not known

71. Which of the following is NOT typically recognized as a component or driver of Tamil Nadu's public health success?
(A) High rates of institutional delivery
(B) Widespread implementation of the Universal Immunisation Programme
(C) Strong primary healthcare infrastructure
(D) High levels of out-of-pocket health expenditure due to absent insurance schemes
(E) Answer not known

72. Identify the correct statement regarding Tamil Nadu's performance in Open Defecation Free (ODF) status under the Swachh Bharat mission.
(A) Tamil Nadu has refused to implement the Swachh Bharat mission due to local administrative hurdles
(B) Tamil Nadu has achieved widespread toilet coverage and subsequent improvements in sanitation indicators
(C) Achieving ODF status has negatively impacted the state's multidimensional poverty ranking
(D) Sanitation improvements are strictly limited to the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts
(E) Answer not known

73. Identify the incorrect statement concerning water and digital access in Tamil Nadu.
(A) The Jal Jeevan Mission targets the expansion of tap water coverage
(B) Issues related to drinking water quality remain an ongoing area of intervention
(C) Tamil Nadu has completely eradicated the digital divide across all socio-economic groups
(D) Digital access indicators such as internet penetration reflect a modern divide that needs addressing
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following is the most appropriate lesson drawn from Kerala's social investment model when comparing human development among southern states?
(A) Rapid privatization of all government schools yields the best educational outcomes
(B) High per capita income automatically negates the need for maternal healthcare interventions
(C) Export-driven industrialisation is the sole pathway to human development
(D) Substantial public investment in basic education and healthcare is fundamental to achieving high HDI
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following indicators is NOT evaluated under the three primary dimensions of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)?
(A) Stock market participation
(B) Nutrition levels
(C) Years of schooling
(D) Access to electricity and drinking water
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following is NOT an intended outcome of the family planning initiatives leading to Tamil Nadu's current Contraceptive Prevalence Rate?
(A) Reducing the Total Fertility Rate below

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replacement levels
(B) Causing a rapid and sudden surge in the infant mortality rate
(C) Decreasing the Maternal Mortality Ratio
(D) Enhancing women's reproductive health and autonomy
(E) Answer not known

77. In the context of employment indicators, what does high "informality" in the labour market conceptually imply for human development?
(A) Workers enjoy guaranteed pensions and comprehensive health insurance
(B) Workers face a lack of social protection, job security, and regulated wages
(C) Workers are legally required to possess postgraduate degrees
(D) Workers contribute significantly more direct income tax than formal employees
(E) Answer not known

78. Identify the correct statement regarding the publication of the Global Human Development Report.
(A) It is an annual publication by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
(B) It is published biennially by the World Bank
(C) It ranks Indian states strictly without global comparisons
(D) It was discontinued after the introduction of the Multidimensional Poverty Index
(E) Answer not known

79. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the demographic trajectory of Tamil Nadu.
(A) The proportion of elderly citizens is steadily increasing
(B) The state must formulate policies to manage increased geriatric healthcare needs
(C) The Total Fertility Rate has stabilized well above 3.0 children per woman
(D) The demographic transition necessitates managing the burden of old-age pensions
(E) Answer not known

80. What is the most appropriate "way forward" to address intra-state human development inequality in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Diverting all state funds to top-performing districts to maximize global rankings
(B) Suspending the public distribution system to force urban migration
(C) Focusing exclusively on higher education while ignoring basic primary health infrastructure
(D) Implementing targeted, context-specific developmental interventions in backward districts like Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (C) It focuses on enlarging people's freedoms, opportunities, and well-being beyond mere economic growth
The concept of human development shifts the focus from purely economic metrics like Gross Domestic Product to a people-centric approach. It emphasizes expanding the real freedoms people enjoy, enhancing their capabilities, and improving their overall quality of life. This holistic view ensures that progress is measured by human well-being and the creation of equitable opportunities for all individuals.

2. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Human Development Index relies on specific indicators to measure its three primary dimensions. A long and healthy life is tracked by life expectancy at birth, while knowledge involves mean and expected years of schooling. A decent standard of living is assessed through Gross National Income per capita, and the final score is determined by computing the geometric mean.

3. (A) I and II
The Human Development Index integrates three vital dimensions to assess progress. These include a long and healthy life, measured by life expectancy, and knowledge, measured through schooling indicators. While environmental factors are increasingly discussed in global reports, they are not part of the core dimensions of the standard index, which primarily focuses on health, education, and income levels.

4. (C) A is true but R is false.
India often shows a higher national income rank compared to its human development rank, indicating that wealth does not always translate into social progress. Economic growth provides resources but does not automatically ensure equitable distribution or improve health and education for all. Effective public policy is necessary to convert economic gains into meaningful improvements in broad human well-being.

5. (C) Gender Inequality Index - Measures reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market
The Gender Inequality Index is a composite measure that reveals the loss in potential human development due to gender disparities. It specifically tracks three key dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment through education and political representation, and participation in the labour market. This index provides a comprehensive view of how gender gaps hinder a nation's overall progress and necessary social equity.

6. (A) Because it ensures that poor performance in one dimension cannot be fully compensated by good performance in another
Using the geometric mean in human development calculations ensures that achievements are balanced across all dimensions. Unlike an arithmetic mean, it prevents a high score in one area, like income, from masking poor performance in others, such as health or education. This method highlights the importance of comprehensive progress and discourages the neglect of any single developmental pillar.

7. (A) Human Development Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Gender Inequality Index
The United Nations Development Programme has expanded its framework over time to capture various aspects of progress. The process began with the introduction of the Human Development Index in 1990. Later, more refined tools like the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the Gender Inequality Index were added to address specific challenges related to poverty and gender-based disparities on a global scale.

8. (A) I, II and III
The Gender Inequality Index evaluates gender-based disadvantages using three critical dimensions. Reproductive health is assessed through maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates. Empowerment is measured by parliamentary representation and educational

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attainment. Labour market participation tracks the involvement of both genders in the workforce. These components collectively highlight the impact of gender inequality on human development and sustainable social progress.

9. (C) India is categorised under the medium human development category
India is currently positioned within the medium human development category on the global index. While there has been consistent progress in increasing life expectancy and schooling years since 1990, the country still faces challenges in achieving higher developmental status. This classification reflects a balance between significant economic growth and the ongoing need for broader social and educational improvements nationwide.

10. (A) III, II, I, IV
Calculating the Human Development Index follows a systematic sequence to ensure accuracy. First, raw data for health, education, and income are collected from reliable sources. This data is then normalised into dimension indices based on fixed minimum and maximum values. Finally, the geometric mean of these indices is computed to arrive at the composite score for national comparison.

11. (A) I, II, III and IV
Tamil Nadu has achieved significant human development through robust social policies. Key factors include a universal food distribution system and high rates of institutional deliveries. Targeted initiatives like the Cradle Baby Scheme and high literacy rates further support progress. These combined efforts in health, education, and nutrition have established the state as a top performer in improving well-being.

12. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The Multidimensional Poverty Index evaluates poverty beyond just income by using specific indicators across three dimensions. Health is measured by nutrition and child mortality, while education looks at schooling years and attendance. Standard of living includes infrastructure like sanitation and water. The methodology focuses on identifying overlapping deprivations that individuals face simultaneously in their daily lives across different societies.

13. (B) Tamil Nadu ranks among the poorest performing states in India
The 2023 report on multidimensional poverty highlights India's significant success in lifting millions out of poverty. Tamil Nadu stands out as a high-performing state with poverty rates well below the national average. Suggestions that it is among the poorest performing states are inaccurate, as its strategic focus on health and education has resulted in substantial and measurable social progress.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu exhibits a higher female literacy rate than the national average, largely due to a long history of social reform movements. These movements advocated for social justice, gender equality, and the importance of education for women. Such a strong cultural and political legacy has translated into effective state policies that prioritize and facilitate female empowerment through learning opportunities.

15. (C) Tamil Nadu Sex Ratio - 996 females per 1000 males
Demographic data for Tamil Nadu reflects its advanced social standing among Indian states. The sex ratio is notably balanced at 996 females for every 1000 males, which is higher than the national average. This figure indicates better social conditions for women and effective healthcare interventions that support female survival and well-being across different regions within the entire state.

16. (D) It points toward a rapidly ageing population and an increased future pension burden
A low Total Fertility Rate of 1.7 suggests that Tamil Nadu has moved below the population replacement level. While this indicates successful family planning, it also leads to a shift in age structure. Over time, this results in a larger proportion of elderly citizens, necessitating long-term planning for increased geriatric healthcare needs and rising fiscal commitments for state pension schemes.

17. (C) Infant mortality rate
The Human Development Index is constructed using specific metrics that represent health, education, and living standards. These include life

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expectancy at birth, expected years of schooling, and Gross National Income per capita. While the infant mortality rate is a critical health indicator used in other reports, it is not a direct component in the primary calculation of this specific index.

18. (A) I and II
National health data indicates that anaemia remains a significant public health challenge in Tamil Nadu, particularly among women and children. High prevalence rates suggest nutritional deficiencies that require targeted government interventions. Policies focusing on iron supplementation, fortified food distribution, and maternal health awareness are essential to address these health concerns and improve the overall nutritional status of the population.

19. (D) 48.4 percent
Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanised states in India, with approximately 48.4 percent of its population living in urban areas according to the 2011 Census. This high level of urbanisation drives economic activity and provides better access to services like healthcare and education. It also presents unique challenges for urban planning and the provision of public infrastructure.

20. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Human development performance varies across different districts in Tamil Nadu due to historical and social factors. Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris are recognized as top performers with high scores in health and education. Conversely, districts like Dharmapuri and Villupuram have traditionally been categorized as backward, requiring more focused developmental interventions to bridge the gap with the state's leading regions.

21. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Kerala traditionally leads in human development rankings due to its early and sustained investment in basic health and education. While Tamil Nadu is also a top performer and leads in urbanisation, these two factors represent different aspects of development. High urbanisation in Tamil Nadu contributes to economic growth but does not directly explain why Kerala maintains a higher overall index.

22. (A) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Scheme - Promotes institutional delivery
Public health initiatives in Tamil Nadu have been instrumental in improving maternal and child health. The Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme specifically encourages institutional deliveries to ensure safe births and reduce maternal mortality. This focus on structured healthcare delivery has helped the state achieve health indicators that are significantly better than the national averages and sustain long-term progress.

23. (D) To incentivize institutional delivery and reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio
The primary goal of the maternity benefit scheme in Tamil Nadu is to safeguard the health of pregnant women and their newborns. By providing financial incentives, the government encourages women to opt for institutional deliveries rather than home births. This strategy effectively reduces the Maternal Mortality Ratio and Infant Mortality Rate by ensuring professional medical care during and after childbirth.

24. (B) Primary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education
The Gross Enrolment Ratio is a key metric used to evaluate educational participation at different stages of life. The correct hierarchy starts with primary education for younger children, moves to secondary education for adolescents, and concludes with higher education for young adults. This sequence reflects the natural progression of students through the formal school system into colleges and universities.

25. (A) I, II and III
Recent reports on multidimensional poverty confirm that India has made massive strides in poverty reduction, with 415 million people escaping poverty. The index captures various deprivations in health, education, and living standards simultaneously. Tamil Nadu has consistently outperformed national averages in these areas, demonstrating that comprehensive welfare policies are effective in reducing the multiple facets of poverty.

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26. (D) It shows an improvement trend heavily influenced by the Cradle Baby Scheme
The child sex ratio in Tamil Nadu has shown signs of improvement, largely due to proactive government interventions. Programs like the Cradle Baby Scheme were specifically designed to prevent female infanticide and promote the value of the girl child. These social welfare efforts have played a crucial role in addressing gender imbalances and improving demographic outcomes for the 0-6 age group.

27. (A) I, II, III, IV
Calculating the Gender Inequality Index involves a logical sequence of assessing gender-based disparities. The process starts by measuring gaps in reproductive health, followed by empowerment through political and educational representation. Then, disparities in labour market participation are evaluated. Finally, these separate indices are aggregated to provide a single composite score that reflects the overall level of gender inequality nationwide.

28. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Swachh Bharat mission has significantly improved sanitation infrastructure and hygiene practices across Tamil Nadu. Key achievements include the expansion of household toilet coverage and the attainment of Open Defecation Free status in many areas. These improvements in rural and urban sanitation have a direct positive impact on public health indicators, such as reducing the prevalence of waterborne diseases.

29. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Tamil Nadu's social protection framework uses various mechanisms to target specific outcomes. A universal food distribution system ensures nutrition and food security, while old age pensions provide financial stability for the elderly. Health insurance reduces medical costs for families, and the Cradle Baby Scheme focuses on improving the child sex ratio. Together, these programs create a comprehensive safety net.

30. (A) It is currently below the national average per capita income
Per capita income is a vital indicator used to measure the standard of living and economic well-being of a population. In Tamil Nadu, this figure is derived from the Gross State Domestic Product and consistently remains above the national average. This economic performance reflects the state's strong industrial base and its ability to provide a decent quality of life.

31. (D) A is false but R is true.
While Tamil Nadu has successfully lowered its Total Fertility Rate to 1.7, which is below the replacement level of 2.1, this success brings new demographic challenges. A lower fertility rate leads to a gradually ageing population. This shift requires the state to prepare for increased healthcare expenditures for the elderly and a higher financial burden for social security programs.

32. (D) Ageing population - Increased pension burden and geriatric healthcare
Demographic transitions bring specific social and economic challenges. An ageing population, resulting from lower birth rates and higher life expectancy, necessitates a focus on geriatric healthcare and sustainable pension systems. This shift requires policymakers to adapt social welfare structures to support an increasing number of elderly citizens while ensuring the financial stability of the state's social protection mechanisms.

33. (C) The developmental disparity between top-performing districts like Kanyakumari and backward districts like Dharmapuri
Intra-state inequality is a significant hurdle for human development in Tamil Nadu. While districts like Kanyakumari achieve high scores in literacy and health, others like Dharmapuri continue to lag behind. This developmental gap highlights the need for regionally focused policies that address specific local challenges in education, healthcare, and infrastructure to ensure more balanced progress across the entire state.

34. (A) I and II
The Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme is designed to support maternal health through two primary methods. First, it encourages institutional delivery to ensure medical safety during birth. Second, it provides direct financial assistance to help pregnant women afford better nutrition. These elements work together to

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reduce maternal and infant mortality rates and improve overall health outcomes for mothers.

35. (D) The percentage of employed persons in the total population
The Worker Population Ratio is a fundamental employment indicator that measures the extent of participation in economic activities. It is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the total population. This metric helps policymakers understand the labour market's capacity to provide jobs and the level of economic engagement across different demographic groups within the state or country.

36. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The Gender Inequality Index uses specific indicators to measure disadvantage across three dimensions. Reproductive health is tracked through maternal mortality and adolescent births. Empowerment is assessed by political representation and education levels. The labour market dimension focuses on participation rates for both genders. These metrics are combined into a composite score to reflect the overall state of gender inequality.

37. (A) Basic food security provisions, Universalization of health and education, Advanced digital access
Poverty reduction in developing regions typically follows a logical progression starting with basic needs. The first step involves ensuring food security to eliminate hunger. Once stabilized, the focus shifts to universalizing access to healthcare and education to build human capital. Finally, as the economy modernizes, strategies evolve to include advanced services like digital access and high-technology skills for growth.

38. (A) I, II and III
Digital access in Tamil Nadu is measured by indicators like internet penetration and mobile connectivity. While the state has made significant progress in expanding these networks, the digital divide remains a challenge for equitable development. Addressing this gap is essential to ensure that all citizens can benefit from digital services, online education, and modern economic opportunities provided by the government.

39. (D) Identifying individuals who suffer from multiple simultaneous disadvantages in health, education, and living standards
The Multidimensional Poverty Index uses "deprivation counting" to identify the poor by looking at various disadvantages simultaneously. Instead of just measuring income, it identifies individuals who lack multiple essentials like clean water, schooling, or nutrition. A person is considered multidimensionally poor if they are deprived in a certain percentage of these weighted indicators, reflecting actual poverty.

40. (A) I, II, III, IV
Historically, human development performance across Indian states follows a distinct pattern. Kerala consistently leads due to its long-term focus on social welfare, followed by Tamil Nadu, which combines economic growth with strong social policies. Andhra Pradesh typically occupies a middle position, while states like Bihar have historically faced more significant challenges in improving health, education, and income indicators.

41. (A) I, II, III and IV
Tamil Nadu is undergoing a demographic transition characterized by a below-replacement fertility rate and an increasing elderly population. This shift necessitates higher spending on geriatric healthcare and old-age pensions. While the state has improved child sex ratios through specific schemes, the primary long-term fiscal and social challenge involves supporting a growing number of senior citizens within the existing welfare framework.

42. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The significant reduction in poverty reported in 2023 is attributed to holistic interventions across various sectors. By simultaneously improving health services, educational access, and living standards like sanitation and housing, the government addressed the root causes of deprivation. This multidimensional approach proved more effective than focusing on income alone, leading to a massive increase in the number of people escaping poverty.

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43. (A) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - Drinking water access and tap water coverage
Public initiatives are often designed to target specific infrastructure or health goals. The Jal Jeevan Mission is a prime example, focusing on providing functional household tap connections to ensure safe drinking water for all. Such programs are essential for improving the standard of living and health outcomes by reducing waterborne diseases and easing the burden of water collection for families.

44. (B) Tamil Nadu performs better than the national average in poverty reduction and health indicators
Tamil Nadu's approach to development has resulted in performance levels that exceed national averages. The state excels in reducing poverty and improving health indicators like life expectancy and maternal health. This success is rooted in a history of social welfare policies and investments in public services, ensuring that growth is accompanied by measurable improvements in the quality of life.

45. (B) Kanyakumari
While several districts in Tamil Nadu face developmental challenges, Kanyakumari is consistently recognized for its high performance. It leads the state in literacy rates and other human development metrics, often surpassing even the most urbanised areas. This makes it an outlier compared to backward districts like Dharmapuri or Villupuram, which require more intensive support to improve their social indicators.

46. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Understanding human development requires clear definitions of educational terms. Expected years of schooling projects the total education a child entering school can anticipate. Mean years measures the average education adults have already received. The Gross Enrolment Ratio tracks participation at specific levels relative to the eligible age group, while the literacy rate measures basic reading and writing abilities.

47. (C) 82.9 percent
The 2011 Census provides a benchmark for educational attainment in Tamil Nadu, recording a literacy rate of 82.9 percent. This figure is significantly higher than the national average at the time, reflecting the state's successful efforts in promoting school education. High literacy serves as a foundation for further human development, enabling better health outcomes and greater economic opportunities for citizens.

48. (C) A is true but R is false.
Tamil Nadu maintains a sex ratio of 996, which is better than the national average and reflects positive social trends. However, this overall figure hides significant variations between different districts. Some regions have very balanced ratios, while others still struggle with gender imbalances. Recognizing these internal differences is crucial for the government to implement targeted interventions where they are most needed.

49. (C) Underweight - Low weight for age
Nutritional status is monitored through several specific indicators that reflect different types of malnutrition. Underweight is defined as having a low weight for a person's age. This metric, along with stunting and wasting, helps health officials identify populations at risk. Addressing these issues through food programs and maternal education is vital for improving childhood development and long-term health outcomes.

50. (A) I and II
The Cradle Baby Scheme was introduced as a direct response to the problem of female infanticide in specific regions. Its primary goal is to save girl children and ensure their well-being, which directly contributes to improving the child sex ratio. By providing a safe way for parents to give up unwanted infants, the state has successfully addressed a critical social issue.

51. (A) Health (Life Expectancy) → Education (Mean/Expected Schooling) → Living Standard (GNI)
The Human Development Index is calculated by matching each dimension with specific metrics. The health dimension is represented by life expectancy at birth. Education is measured through both mean years and expected years of schooling. The living standard dimension uses Gross National Income per capita. This structure ensures a comprehensive assessment of the fundamental components required for a better quality of life.

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52. (A) I, II and III
Calculating the Human Development Index requires specific variables that capture health and education. These include life expectancy to measure longevity, along with mean and expected years of schooling to assess knowledge. While Gross National Income is the standard for the income dimension, the health and schooling variables remain the core pillars for measuring the social aspects of human progress.

53. (C) The coverage rate in Tamil Nadu is significantly lower than the national average
Tamil Nadu's universal immunisation efforts are a cornerstone of its public health success. The state maintains a high coverage rate that is significantly better than the national average. This high level of participation is essential for reducing the infant mortality rate and protecting children from preventable diseases, thereby ensuring a healthier start for the next generation of citizens.

54. (A) I, II, III, IV
The Gender Inequality Index structure moves from basic biological and health rights to social and economic participation. It starts with reproductive health metrics, then assesses empowerment through political seats and education. Finally, it looks at the labour market gap. This progression reflects how gender disadvantages accumulate from health foundations to a woman's ability to participate fully in the economy.

55. (A) I, II, III and IV
When compared to national averages, Tamil Nadu shows superior results across most health indicators. It has a lower infant mortality rate, a lower maternal mortality ratio, and higher rates of institutional deliveries. These achievements, along with higher life expectancy, are the result of sustained investments in healthcare infrastructure and social welfare programs designed to protect the most vulnerable populations.

56. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Global development indices are published by specialized international organizations. The United Nations Development Programme is the primary publisher for reports on human development and gender inequality. For the Multidimensional Poverty Index, the UNDP collaborates with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative. These reports provide essential data for countries to compare their progress and identify areas for policy improvement.

57. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu has successfully achieved a poverty rate that is much lower than the national average. While the state is also highly urbanised, these two facts are not always directly linked in a simple cause-and-effect relationship. Economic diversification and social welfare policies have both played independent and important roles in reducing poverty and supporting the state's high level of urban growth.

58. (D) ASER - Assesses basic reading and arithmetic learning outcomes
Different surveys track various aspects of education to provide a complete picture of learning. The Annual Status of Education Report is unique because it goes beyond enrollment figures to assess actual learning outcomes. It measures the basic reading and arithmetic skills of children, highlighting whether they are truly gaining the foundational knowledge necessary for their future academic and professional success.

59. (A) It recognizes that economic growth alone is insufficient to guarantee health, education, and equality
The concept of moving "beyond GDP" acknowledges that economic growth is not a sufficient measure of a nation's success. Human development requires a focus on health, education, and equal opportunities. This approach recognizes that a wealthy country can still have poor social outcomes, and therefore, policy should aim to improve the general well-being and freedoms of all citizens.

60. (B) Gross National Income per capita
The Multidimensional Poverty Index is specifically designed to measure poverty through non-monetary deprivations. It includes indicators for health, education, and living standards, such as nutrition, schooling, and access to water. Consequently, it explicitly excludes income-

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based metrics like Gross National Income per capita, which are used in other indices like the HDI to measure overall national development.

61. (B) Mean years measure adult educational attainment, while expected years project future schooling for children
In the Human Development Index, two different schooling indicators capture different aspects of education. Mean years of schooling measures the average number of years adults aged twenty-five and older have completed. In contrast, expected years of schooling is a forward-looking metric that estimates the total years of education a child entering the school system can expect to receive in their lifetime.

62. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Key demographic and social indicators define the developmental status of Tamil Nadu. The literacy rate stands at 82.9 percent, and the sex ratio is 996 females per 1000 males. Additionally, the state has an urbanisation level of 48.4 percent and a low Total Fertility Rate of 1.7. These figures collectively highlight the state's progress in social and economic areas.

63. (D) A is false but R is true.
Tamil Nadu has one of the lowest Maternal Mortality Ratios in India, which contradicts any assertion that it is higher than the national average. This success is directly linked to programs like the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy scheme, which provides financial incentives for institutional deliveries. Such policies ensure that mothers receive professional medical care, significantly reducing the risks associated with childbirth.

64. (D) GDI calculation - Ratio of female HDI to male HDI
The Gender Development Index is a specialized tool used to measure the gap in human development between men and women. It is calculated as the ratio of the female Human Development Index to the male Human Development Index. This allows researchers to see how much women are lagging behind men in health, education, and income within a specific country.

65. (C) 415 million
The 2023 Multidimensional Poverty Index report revealed that India made historic progress by lifting 415 million people out of poverty over a fifteen-year period. This massive reduction shows the impact of targeted social welfare schemes and improved access to basic services. It highlights a significant shift in the quality of life for a large portion of the Indian population.

66. (B) Tamil Nadu demonstrates strong GER performance in both school and higher education compared to the national average
Tamil Nadu is a national leader in education, as evidenced by its high Gross Enrolment Ratio in both schools and higher education. This performance is significantly better than the national average and reflects the state's commitment to providing accessible learning opportunities. High enrollment at the college level is particularly important for developing a skilled workforce and a knowledge-based regional economy.

67. (D) Informality in employment poses absolutely no challenge to social protection mechanisms
Employment indicators are vital for assessing how economic growth benefits the population. In Tamil Nadu, the worker population ratio and female participation are key metrics. However, high levels of informality in the labour market remain a major challenge. Informal workers often lack job security and social protections, making it difficult for them to benefit fully from the state's overall human development.

68. (A) Gross National Income (GNI) per capita
Measuring a "decent standard of living" requires a metric that reflects the economic resources available to individuals. Gross National Income per capita is used as a proxy for this dimension in the Human Development Index. It accounts for the average income of citizens and helps determine their ability to afford essential goods and services, which is fundamental to overall human well-being.

69. (C) Purposeful state interventions in health, education, and welfare can elevate HDI regardless of purely industrial growth
The examples of Tamil Nadu and Kerala show that high levels of human development are possible

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through purposeful state action. By prioritizing public investments in health, education, and food security, these states have achieved high rankings on the development index. This demonstrates that social progress can be independent of purely industrial growth, provided there is a strong commitment to welfare.

70. (A) It facilitates a transition towards a knowledge-based economy with a skilled workforce
Sustaining a high Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education has long-term benefits for Tamil Nadu's development. It creates a highly skilled and educated workforce, which is essential for transitioning the state toward a knowledge-based economy. This educational foundation attracts modern industries and services, leading to higher productivity, better employment opportunities, and continued improvements in the overall standard of living for all citizens.

71. (D) High levels of out-of-pocket health expenditure due to absent insurance schemes
Tamil Nadu's public health success is built on strong primary care, high institutional delivery rates, and effective immunisation programs. A key feature of this system is that it aims to reduce the financial burden on families. Therefore, high levels of out-of-pocket health expenditure are not a component of this success but rather a challenge that health insurance schemes aim to solve.

72. (B) Tamil Nadu has achieved widespread toilet coverage and subsequent improvements in sanitation indicators
Tamil Nadu has actively participated in national sanitation programs, leading to significant improvements in public hygiene. By expanding household toilet coverage and achieving Open Defecation Free status in many regions, the state has enhanced its sanitation indicators. These efforts are crucial for improving overall health, as better sanitation directly leads to a reduction in waterborne diseases and other related health issues.

73. (C) Tamil Nadu has completely eradicated the digital divide across all socio-economic groups
While Tamil Nadu has made great strides in infrastructure, challenges remain in providing equal access to water and technology. Programs like the Jal Jeevan Mission focus on expanding tap water coverage, but quality remains a concern. Similarly, despite high internet penetration, a digital divide still exists between different social groups, requiring continued government intervention to ensure that digital access is universal.

74. (D) Substantial public investment in basic education and healthcare is fundamental to achieving high HDI
The primary lesson from Kerala's development model is the importance of public investment in social sectors. By focusing on universal education and accessible healthcare, the state achieved high human development even when its industrial growth was slower. This highlights that a strong foundation in basic services is essential for improving life expectancy, literacy, and the overall Human Development Index score.

75. (A) Stock market participation
The Multidimensional Poverty Index focuses on household-level deprivations across three essential areas: health, education, and living standards. Indicators like nutrition, years of schooling, and access to basic utilities are central to this measurement. Purely economic activities like stock market participation are not included, as they do not directly reflect the basic deprivations that the index is designed to track.

76. (B) Causing a rapid and sudden surge in the infant mortality rate
Family planning initiatives in Tamil Nadu are designed to improve reproductive health and manage population growth. These programs aim to lower the fertility rate and reduce maternal mortality by ensuring women have control over their health. An increase in the infant mortality rate is never an intended outcome; in fact, these initiatives usually work alongside other health programs to decrease it.

77. (B) Workers face a lack of social protection, job security, and regulated wages
Informality in the labour market presents a significant challenge to human development because it leaves workers vulnerable. Those in the informal sector typically lack legal contracts, steady wages, and social security benefits like pensions or health insurance. This lack of

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protection makes it difficult for a large portion of the workforce to maintain a stable and decent standard of living during crises.

78. (A) It is an annual publication by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
The Global Human Development Report is a landmark publication issued annually by the United Nations Development Programme. It serves as a comprehensive resource for tracking human progress worldwide using various indices. Since its inception in 1990, the report has played a critical role in shifting the global conversation about development from purely economic metrics to a more holistic, people-centered approach.

79. (C) The Total Fertility Rate has stabilized well above 3.0 children per woman
Tamil Nadu's demographic transition is characterized by a low fertility rate and an increasing proportion of elderly people. Current data shows the Total Fertility Rate is around 1.7, which is far below the level of 3.0. This demographic reality requires the state to shift its focus toward geriatric care and the long-term sustainability of pension and social security systems for seniors.

80. (D) Implementing targeted, context-specific developmental interventions in backward districts like Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram
Addressing inequality within Tamil Nadu requires a shift toward more localized and targeted developmental strategies. While the state performs well overall, specific districts still struggle with lower health and education scores. Implementing context-specific policies in these backward areas is the most effective way to ensure that the benefits of human development are shared equitably by all citizens across the entire state.

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CHAPTER 02

Social Reform Movements of Tamil Nadu: History and Leaders

1. Who among the following founded the Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1891 to advocate for the rights of the marginalized classes in Tamil Nadu?
(A) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
(B) Pandit Iyothee Thass
(C) Vaikunda Swamigal
(D) M.C. Rajah
(E) Answer not known

2. Match the following social reformers with their respective publications or organizations:
List I: (Social Reformers)
P. Pandit Iyothee Thass
Q. E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
R. C.N. Annadurai
S. Vaikunda Swamigal
List II: (Publications or Organizations)
I. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
II. Kudi Arasu
III. Ayya Vazhi
IV. Tamilan
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Devadasi Abolition Act of 1947:
I. It was the culmination of a long campaign spearheaded by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy.
II. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar actively opposed this legislation.
III. It legally banned the dedication of women to Hindu temples in the Madras Presidency.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) Only II
(C) II and III
(D) Only I
(E) Answer not known

4. In which year was the first Communal Government Order (G.O.) passed in the Madras Presidency to provide reservation for non-Brahmins in government jobs?
(A) 1916
(B) 1921
(C) 1925
(D) 1944
(E) Answer not known

5. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Self-Respect Movement advocated for marriages to be conducted without Brahmin priests.
Reason (R): The movement believed that Brahmin priests were legally required by the British to validate all Hindu marriages.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

6. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the founders of the Justice Party:
(A) T.M. Nair - Founder of the Self-Respect Movement
(B) C. Natesa Mudaliar - First Chief Minister of Madras Presidency from the Justice Party
(C) E.V. Ramasamy - Drafter of the Non-Brahmin Manifesto
(D) P. Theagaraya Chetty - Key founder of the South Indian Liberal Federation
(E) Answer not known

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7. Identify the correct statement regarding the impact of Christian missionaries on pre-colonial Tamil society.
(A) They strictly enforced the traditional varna and caste hierarchies within their schools.
(B) They introduced the printing press to democratize knowledge and reform awareness.
(C) They completely prohibited any usage or study of the Tamil language in mission schools.
(D) They allied with orthodox religious elites to prevent social mobility of the lower castes.
(E) Answer not known

8. Arrange the following landmark events of the Dravidian movement in chronological order:
I. Formation of the Dravidar Kazhagam (DK)
II. Launch of the Self-Respect Movement
III. Formation of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party)
IV. Formation of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

9. The introduction of the 'Communal G.O.' by the Justice Party was a direct application of which of the following concepts in governance?
(A) Laissez-faire economics and deregulation of the administrative state.
(B) Universal adult franchise and direct democratic election processes.
(C) Centralization of administrative power within the executive branch.
(D) Proportional representation and fundamental social justice values.
(E) Answer not known

10. Consider the following statements about Subramania Bharati's views on social reform:
I. He strongly advocated for women's education and widow remarriage.
II. He vehemently opposed caste discrimination and promoted universal brotherhood.
III. He used his poetry exclusively to praise British colonial administration.
IV. He envisioned the 'Pudhumai Penn' (Modern Woman) as an empowered, fearless individual.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II and III
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

11. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Vaikom Satyagraha.
(A) It was initiated to secure the right of oppressed classes to use the streets around the Vaikom temple.
(B) The movement was entirely restricted to political demands and had no social reform agenda.
(C) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar played a crucial role, earning him the title 'Vaikom Veerar'.
(D) It highlighted the severe untouchability practices prevalent in the princely state of Travancore.
(E) Answer not known

12. Select the option that presents the correct sequence of Periyar E.V. Ramasamy's political affiliations and organizational formations.
(A) Self-Respect Movement → Indian National Congress → Dravidar Kazhagam → Justice Party
(B) Indian National Congress → Self-Respect Movement → Justice Party leadership → Dravidar Kazhagam
(C) Justice Party → Indian National Congress → Dravidar Kazhagam → Self-Respect Movement
(D) Dravidar Kazhagam → Self-Respect Movement → Indian National Congress → Justice Party
(E) Answer not known

13. Which of the following best defines the core ideology of the 'Self-Respect Movement' founded in 1925?
(A) Promoting rationalism, atheism, anti-casteism, and gender equality.
(B) Asserting caste pride and preserving traditional varnashrama dharma values.
(C) Demanding complete independence from British rule without social reform.

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(D) Reviving Vedic religious practices among the non-Brahmin communities.
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements regarding the Justice Party's governance in the Madras Presidency:
I. It issued the first Communal Government Order to ensure equitable representation in jobs.
II. It supported the Devadasi system as a vital cultural heritage.
III. It played a key role in establishing the Staff Selection Board, a precursor to the Public Service Commission.
IV. It granted voting rights to women in the Madras Presidency.
V. It completely neglected the establishment of new educational institutions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

15. What was a significant disadvantage or limitation of the Justice Party during its early years of political dominance?
(A) It was entirely anti-British and faced continuous bans on its activities.
(B) It refused participation in the diarchy introduced by British reforms.
(C) It mandated the study of Hindi in all public schools in the Presidency.
(D) Representing elite, land-owning non-Brahmins while neglecting Dalits.
(E) Answer not known

16. Who was the editor of the revolutionary Tamil newspaper 'Kudi Arasu', which served as the primary organ of the Self-Respect Movement?
(A) C.N. Annadurai
(B) Subramania Bharati
(C) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
(D) M. Singaravelar
(E) Answer not known

17. Match the following women reformers of Tamil Nadu with their key contributions:
List I: (Women Reformers)
P. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy
Q. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar
R. T.S. Soundaram
S. Rukmini Lakshmipathi
List II: (Key Contributions)
I. Fought for the abolition of the Devadasi system from within the community
II. Established the Adyar Cancer Institute
III. First woman prisoner in the Salt Satyagraha in Madras Presidency
IV. Founded the Gandhigram Rural Institute
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following statements regarding Pandit Iyothee Thass:
I. He established the Advaidananda Sabha to combat untouchability.
II. He urged the Dalits to embrace Buddhism as he believed they were originally Buddhists.
III. He strictly supported the varna system as a means of social order.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) Only I
(B) Only III
(C) I and II
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

19. The anti-Hindi agitation of 1937 in the Madras Presidency was triggered by the policies of which political leader?
(A) C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji)
(B) K. Kamaraj
(C) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
(D) P.T. Rajan
(E) Answer not known

20. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): E.V. Ramasamy Periyar transformed the Justice Party into the Dravidar Kazhagam in 1944.
Reason (R): He wanted to shift the organization's focus away from electoral politics toward radical social reform and Dravidian identity.

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

21. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding literature and its association with social reform in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Kudi Arasu - C.N. Annadurai
(B) Tamilan - Pandit Iyothee Thass
(C) Pudhumai Penn - Suddhananda Bharathiyar
(D) India - Subramania Bharati
(E) Answer not known

22. Identify the correct statement regarding Vaikunda Swamigal.
(A) He supported the imposition of high taxes on lower castes by the rulers.
(B) He promoted idol worship as the central tenet of the Ayya Vazhi movement.
(C) He served as a prominent leader of the Justice Party during the 1920s.
(D) He organized the 'Samathuva Samajam' to unite castes in Kanyakumari.
(E) Answer not known

23. Arrange the following historical figures in order of their birth years (earliest to latest):
I. C.N. Annadurai
II. Vaikunda Swamigal
III. E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
IV. Pandit Iyothee Thass
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) IV, II, I, III
(C) II, III, IV, I
(D) III, IV, I, II
(E) Answer not known

24. How did the Neo-Buddhist movement in Tamil Nadu differ significantly in its origins from the later Buddhist conversions led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra?
(A) It was entirely focused on the elite Brahmins who sought to reject caste.
(B) It sought the establishment of a Buddhist theocracy through violent acts.
(C) It was pioneered decades earlier by Iyothee Thass among Tamil Dalits.
(D) It was primarily led by the Justice Party to gain an electoral advantage.
(E) Answer not known

25. Consider the following statements about C.N. Annadurai's split from the Dravidar Kazhagam (DK):
I. He disagreed with Periyar's decision to marry Maniammai.
II. He wanted the Dravidian movement to participate in democratic elections.
III. He opposed Periyar's call to observe Indian Independence Day as a 'Black Day'.
IV. He wanted to merge the DK with the Indian National Congress.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

26. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Non-Brahmin Movement in Tamil Nadu.
(A) It demanded immediate British withdrawal in 1916 for social emancipation.
(B) It challenged the disproportionate representation of Brahmins in the jobs.
(C) The South Indian Liberal Federation was founded to state political demands.
(D) The Non-Brahmin Manifesto of 1916 highlighted the educational disparities.
(E) Answer not known

27. Select the option that presents the correct chronological order of the major anti-Hindi agitations in Tamil Nadu prior to the 1960s.
(A) 1937 → 1948 → 1952
(B) 1921 → 1937 → 1948
(C) 1937 → 1952 → 1958
(D) 1944 → 1948 → 1952
(E) Answer not known

28. How did the Justice Party officially define the "Non-Brahmin" category during its formulation of the Communal G.O.?
(A) Only the land-owning agricultural classes while excluding all Dalits and laborers.
(B) All caste Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and marginalized groups except Brahmins.

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(C) Exclusively the Tamil-speaking Dravidian communities residing in urban centers.
(D) Only the merchant and artisan classes belonging to the Madras Presidency region.
(E) Answer not known

29. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Swami Vivekananda and the Ramakrishna Mission in Tamil Nadu:
I. Vivekananda's speeches in Madras inspired a generation of nationalistic and social awakening.
II. The Ramakrishna Mission established numerous educational institutions for the underprivileged in Tamil Nadu.
III. The Mission focused purely on religious rituals and completely avoided social service.
IV. Vivekananda strongly defended untouchability as a necessary social order.
V. His followers in Madras played a key role in organizing his trip to the World's Parliament of Religions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and V
(B) III and IV
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

30. What was the primary cause for E.V. Ramasamy Periyar's resignation from the Indian National Congress in 1925?
(A) Refusal of the Congress party to demand total independence from British rule.
(B) The consistent failure of the Congress to support the Vaikom Satyagraha protests.
(C) Opposition to communal representation and separate dining at the Gurukulam.
(D) His immediate desire to join the Justice Party as their official President.
(E) Answer not known

31. Who was the first Indian woman to become a legislator, playing a pivotal role in the Madras Legislative Council for women's welfare?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Annie Besant
(C) Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar
(D) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy
(E) Answer not known

32. Match the following ideological concepts with the movement or leader that primarily championed them in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Ideological Concepts)
P. Rationalism and Atheism
Q. Integration of Buddhism and anti-caste ideology
R. Ayya Vazhi and transcendence of caste
S. Nationalist unity and modern women's liberation
List II: (Movement or Leader)
I. Vaikunda Swamigal
II. E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
III. Subramania Bharati
IV. Pandit Iyothee Thass
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

33. Consider the following statements about the formation of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK):
I. It was formed in 1949 by C.N. Annadurai.
II. It separated from the Dravidar Kazhagam primarily over the issue of contesting democratic elections.
III. It immediately abandoned the core Dravidian ideology of state autonomy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) Only I
(C) II and III
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

34. The historic Vaikom Satyagraha, aimed at securing temple street entry for oppressed castes, took place in which year?
(A) 1916
(B) 1921
(C) 1924
(D) 1937
(E) Answer not known

35. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): E.V.K. Sampath split from the

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Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) to form the Tamil National Party.
Reason (R): He believed that the Dravidian movement should completely merge with the Communist Party of India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

36. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding socio-political entities and their founding years:
(A) Madras Mahajana Sabha - 1916
(B) Self-Respect Movement - 1925
(C) Dravidar Kazhagam - 1949
(D) Justice Party - 1944
(E) Answer not known

37. Identify the correct statement regarding Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's connection with Tamil Nadu.
(A) His ideas influenced the Tamil Dalit communities, leading to political awakening.
(B) He opposed the Scheduled Caste Federation's activities in the Madras Presidency.
(C) He actively campaigned with Rajaji to impose Hindi as a language in Tamil Nadu.
(D) He entirely rejected the Neo-Buddhist movement initiated earlier by Iyothee Thass.
(E) Answer not known

38. Arrange the following policy implementations and historical events of the Madras Presidency in logical sequence of occurrence:
I. Formation of the South Indian Liberal Federation
II. Issuance of the first Communal G.O.
III. Anti-Hindi agitation against Rajaji's government
IV. Passing of the Devadasi Abolition Act
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) I, II, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

39. Periyar's approach to the emancipation of women was fundamentally different from the mainstream nationalist reformers because:
(A) He believed women should focus on achieving political independence from the British.
(B) He argued for radical bodily autonomy, property rights, and marriage reform.
(C) He opposed widow remarriage to maintain the purity of the Dravidian race origins.
(D) He insisted that only women from elite non-Brahmin castes required emancipation.
(E) Answer not known

40. Consider the following statements about the Dravidian Movement's ideology:
I. It promoted a distinct Tamil and Dravidian cultural identity.
II. It heavily endorsed the use of Sanskrit in everyday Tamil administration.
III. It fundamentally opposed the hegemonic practices of the varna system.
IV. It utilized mass media, theater, and cinema extensively for political communication.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

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41. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the anti-Hindi agitation of 1937-1940.
(A) It was marked by the tragic deaths of the protestors, Thalamuthu and Natarajan.
(B) The movement brought together Periyar and the Muslim League in common protest.
(C) It played a crucial role in consolidating a linguistic identity in Tamil Nadu.
(D) It was launched to support the compulsory teaching of Hindi by the government.
(E) Answer not known

42. Select the option that displays the correct sequence of Periyar E.V. Ramasamy's significant life events:
(A) Resignation from Congress → Vaikom Satyagraha → Formation of Self-Respect Movement → Founding of Dravidar Kazhagam
(B) Vaikom Satyagraha → Resignation from

Congress → Formation of Self-Respect Movement → Founding of Dravidar Kazhagam
(C) Formation of Self-Respect Movement → Vaikom Satyagraha → Founding of Dravidar Kazhagam → Resignation from Congress
(D) Founding of Dravidar Kazhagam → Resignation from Congress → Vaikom Satyagraha → Formation of Self-Respect Movement
(E) Answer not known

43. What defines the primary objective of the 'Ayya Vazhi' movement initiated by Vaikunda Swamigal?
(A) The establishment of a separate sovereign state in the Kanyakumari region.
(B) Creating an egalitarian society through common worship and shared meals.
(C) The rigid reinforcement of caste boundaries among the Nadar community.
(D) The mass conversion of marginalized Hindus to the Christian faith.
(E) Answer not known

44. Consider the following statements about the Justice Party:
I. It was officially known as the South Indian Liberal Federation.
II. T.M. Nair and P. Theagaraya Chetty were its principal architects.
III. It merged with the Indian National Congress in 1937.
IV. It introduced the Hindu Religious Endowments Act to regulate temple administration.
V. It strongly supported the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhi.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) III and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

45. A significant social impact of the Self-Respect marriages advocated by Periyar was that:
(A) Removing Brahmin priests and Sanskrit mantras to promote equality between partners.
(B) They made marriages an exclusively religious affair controlled by state laws.
(C) They stripped women of all property rights post-marriage.
(D) They banned inter-caste marriages to preserve community lines.
(E) Answer not known

46. Who among the following figures is celebrated for their extensive contribution to political communication in Tamil Nadu through literature, theater, and films?
(A) M.C. Rajah
(B) T.M. Nair
(C) C.N. Annadurai
(D) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
(E) Answer not known

47. Match the following social reform milestones with the personalities primarily associated with them:
List I: (Social Reform Milestones)
P. Abolition of Devadasi system
Q. Buddhist revival among Tamil Dalits
R. Establishment of Advaidananda Sabha
S. Anti-Brahmin manifesto formulation
List II: (Personalities)
I. T.M. Nair & P. Theagaraya Chetty
II. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy
III. Pandit Iyothee Thass
IV. Ayya Vaikunda Swamigal
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

48. Consider the following statements regarding E.V. Ramasamy Periyar:
I. He strongly condemned the Vaikom Satyagraha as a distraction.
II. He undertook a tour of the Soviet Union which influenced his socialist leanings.
III. He introduced the Romanized Tamil script for easier printing.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) Only II
(E) Answer not known

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49. Which famous leader was given the title 'Thanthai' (Father) for his lifelong dedication to rationalism, women's rights, and the eradication of caste in Tamil society?
(A) C.N. Annadurai
(B) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
(C) K. Kamaraj
(D) Subramania Bharati
(E) Answer not known

50. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Self-Respect marriages formalized by Periyar were initially devoid of legal recognition in British India.
Reason (R): The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 initially did not contain provisions recognizing marriages conducted without traditional religious rituals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

51. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding leaders and their organizational affiliations:
(A) Subramania Bharati - Justice Party
(B) C. Natesa Mudaliar - Madras United League
(C) E.V.K. Sampath - Periyar Dravida Kazhagam
(D) M.C. Rajah - Scheduled Castes Federation
(E) Answer not known

52. Identify the correct statement regarding Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar.
(A) She was a staunch supporter of the Devadasi system and fought for its survival.
(B) She organized conferences to promote the study of Hindi across the Tamil region.
(C) She belonged to the Isai Vellalar community and fought for Devadasi women.
(D) She opposed Periyar's ideologies and actively campaigned against his movement.
(E) Answer not known

53. Arrange the following social reformers based on the chronological establishment of their major movements or journals:
I. Launch of 'Tamilan' by Iyothee Thass
II. Founding of the Self-Respect Movement by Periyar
III. Formation of the Justice Party
IV. Introduction of 'Ayya Vazhi' by Vaikunda Swamigal
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) IV, I, III, II
(B) I, IV, III, II
(C) IV, III, I, II
(D) I, III, IV, II
(E) Answer not known

54. How did the Dravidian movement utilize pre-colonial Tamil history to strengthen its political narrative?
(A) By portraying pre-colonial Tamil society as deeply rooted in Vedic traditions.
(B) By emphasizing that Tamil kings were always subordinate to North Indian empires.
(C) By disregarding Sangam literature entirely in favor of modern rationalist texts.
(D) Highlighting an egalitarian Tamil society later corrupted by Aryan hierarchies.
(E) Answer not known

55. Consider the following statements concerning the ideological transformation of the Dravidian movement:
I. The Justice Party focused primarily on representation in government jobs and education.
II. The Self-Respect Movement shifted the focus strictly toward social reform, rationalism, and anti-caste ideology.
III. The Dravidar Kazhagam combined social radicalism with the demand for a separate 'Dravida Nadu'.
IV. The DMK totally rejected the idea of linguistic pride and focused solely on national integration.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

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56. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the social stratification in pre-colonial Tamil society.
(A) The society was heavily stratified along caste lines with severe restrictions on marginalized communities.
(B) Access to education and sacred texts was predominantly restricted to upper castes.
(C) Untouchability was non-existent and introduced only by British colonial policies.
(D) Land ownership was highly skewed in favor of dominant castes and religious institutions.
(E) Answer not known

57. Select the option that correctly sequences the legislative attempts to empower marginalized groups in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Communal G.O. (1921) → Hindu Religious Endowments Act (1926) → Devadasi Abolition Act (1947)
(B) Devadasi Abolition Act (1947) → Communal G.O. (1921) → Hindu Religious Endowments Act (1926)
(C) Hindu Religious Endowments Act (1926) → Devadasi Abolition Act (1947) → Communal G.O. (1921)
(D) Communal G.O. (1921) → Devadasi Abolition Act (1947) → Hindu Religious Endowments Act (1926)
(E) Answer not known

58. The demand for 'Dravida Nadu' raised by the Dravidar Kazhagam in 1944 is best defined as:
(A) An independent sovereign nation comprising the Dravidian regions of the South.
(B) A demand for a separate autonomous state for Brahmins within the South India.
(C) A socio-cultural reform policy aimed at enforcing traditional temple rituals.
(D) An economic policy requesting more central funds for the Madras Presidency area.
(E) Answer not known

59. Consider the following statements regarding the contributions of C.N. Annadurai:
I. He was affectionately known as 'Arignar Anna' due to his profound literary and intellectual capacities.
II. He bridged the gap between elite Dravidian politics and the masses through popular theater and cinema.
III. He led the DMK to form the first non-Congress government in post-independence Tamil Nadu.
IV. He strongly advocated for a three-language formula including mandatory Hindi in Tamil Nadu.
V. He officially renamed Madras State to Tamil Nadu.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) Only III
(B) Only IV
(C) II and V
(D) IV and V
(E) Answer not known

60. What was a major advantage of the educational policies implemented by Christian missionaries in colonial Tamil Nadu?
(A) They exclusively trained individuals for top administrative positions in the Empire.
(B) Providing access to education for Dalits and lower castes for social mobility.
(C) They successfully eliminated the caste system entirely within a few short decades.
(D) They focused only on urban centers, neglecting the rural population entirely.
(E) Answer not known

61. Match the following social reform acts or events with their respective years:
List I: (Social Reform Events)
P. Formation of Justice Party
Q. Self-Respect Movement launch
R. First Anti-Hindi Agitation
S. Devadasi Abolition Act
List II: (Years)
I. 1947
II. 1925
III. 1937
IV. 1916
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

62. Which prominent Dalit intellectual and reformer pioneered the documentation of Paraiyar history and strongly critiqued the caste system in his newspaper 'Tamilan'?

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(A) M.C. Rajah
(B) E.V. Ramasamy
(C) Pandit Iyothee Thass
(D) Rettamalai Srinivasan
(E) Answer not known

63. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Subramania Bharati's vision of 'Pudhumai Penn' (Modern Woman) profoundly influenced Tamil social thought in the early 20th century.
Reason (R): He articulated that women should be educated, courageous, and free from the oppressive customs of traditional society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

64. The Cheranmahadevi Gurukulam controversy, which highlighted the practice of separate dining based on caste, was a key factor in Periyar's split from which organization?
(A) Dravidar Kazhagam
(B) Justice Party
(C) Indian National Congress
(D) Swaraj Party
(E) Answer not known

65. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding key elements of the Dravidian movement:
(A) Vaikom Satyagraha - Led primarily to demand greater political representation.
(B) Self-Respect Marriages - Legalized in Tamil Nadu under Arignar C.N. Annadurai.
(C) Communal G.O. - Abolished the reservation system in government jobs.
(D) Dravida Nadu demand - Aimed at expanding the British Empire in South Asia.
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the correct statement regarding the role of women in the Self-Respect Movement.
(A) They were restricted strictly to domestic duties and forbidden from public speaking.
(B) The movement supported child marriage as a traditional Dravidian custom.
(C) Women leaders like Moovalur Ramamirtham were excluded from the movement's events.
(D) Periyar encouraged women to discard markers of subjugation like the thali.
(E) Answer not known

67. Match the ideological principles with their associated movements:
List I: (Ideological Principles)
P. Pure Rationalism and Atheism
Q. Reinterpretation of Buddhism against caste
R. Non-Brahmin political representation
S. Egalitarianism through Ayya Vazhi
List II: (Movements)
I. Pandit Iyothee Thass
II. Justice Party
III. Self-Respect Movement
IV. Vaikunda Swamigal
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

68. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the socio-political context of the Justice Party's formation.
(A) The Indian National Congress in Madras was perceived as being dominated by Brahmins.
(B) The Non-Brahmin Manifesto articulated the grievances of non-Brahmins regarding public service appointments.
(C) The party completely ignored the issues of the Zamindari system, heavily penalizing the land-owning elite.
(D) The party aimed to protect the interests of non-Brahmins by collaborating with the British colonial administration.
(E) Answer not known

69. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): E.V. Ramasamy Periyar organized the anti-Hindi agitation in 1937.
Reason (R): He wanted English to be the sole spoken language of the Dravidian people.

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

70. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding reformers and their primary geographical or cultural focus:
(A) Vaikunda Swamigal - Kanyakumari district
(B) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar - Erode and the larger Madras Presidency
(C) Moovalur Ramamirtham - Abolition of the Devadasi system
(D) Subramania Bharati - Promotion of English literature over Tamil
(E) Answer not known

71. Match the following political actions with their core objectives in Tamil Nadu history:
List I: (Political Actions)
P. Temple Entry Movements (e.g., Vaikom)
Q. Issuance of Communal G.O.
R. Anti-Hindi Agitations
S. Self-Respect Marriages
List II: (Core Objectives)
I. Protecting linguistic identity and resisting cultural imposition
II. Eradicating untouchability and claiming public space
III. Securing equitable representation in employment
IV. Rejecting patriarchal and Brahminical rituals
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

72. Who among the following actively campaigned against the caste hierarchy by forming the 'Samathuva Samajam' (Society of Equality)?
(A) Ramalinga Adigal
(B) C.N. Annadurai
(C) Vaikunda Swamigal
(D) Suddhananda Bharathiyar
(E) Answer not known

73. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Justice Party lost its political dominance in the Madras Presidency by the late 1930s.
Reason (R): It was largely seen as an elitist party of landlords and wealthy merchants, and it failed to effectively counter the growing mass appeal of the Indian National Congress.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

74. E.V. Ramasamy Periyar founded the Dravidar Kazhagam in 1944 during a pivotal conference held in which city?
(A) Salem
(B) Madras (Chennai)
(C) Erode
(D) Madurai
(E) Answer not known

75. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding literature/press and its central theme in the Dravidian movement:
(A) Kudi Arasu - Advocated for strict adherence to varnashrama dharma.
(B) Tamilan - Spread rationalism, Buddhist revival, and Dalit self-assertion.
(C) Dravida Nadu (journal) - Promoted the integration of Tamil Nadu into a centralized Hindi-speaking nation.
(D) Swadesamitran - The official mouthpiece of the Justice Party.
(E) Answer not known

76. Identify the correct statement regarding Periyar's view on religion.
(A) He advocated for a syncretic religion merging Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity.
(B) He critiqued Hinduism as a tool for Brahminical hegemony and caste subjugation.
(C) He urged non-Brahmins to convert to Buddhism as reform was entirely impossible.

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(D) He supported temple worship provided the priests were from non-Brahmin communities.
(E) Answer not known

77. Match the following concepts/events with their resulting social impact in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Concepts/Events)
P. English Education by Missionaries
Q. Self-Respect Marriages
R. Vaikom Satyagraha
S. Devadasi Abolition Act
List II: (Social Impact)
I. Freed women from institutionalized temple exploitation
II. Provided unprecedented social mobility for marginalized castes
III. Institutionalized gender equality and secular marital practices
IV. Brought national attention to the severe untouchability in public spaces
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

78. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the political landscape of Tamil Nadu during the early 20th century.
(A) The Madras Native Association was a key organization predating the Justice Party.
(B) The South Indian Liberal Federation published newspapers in multiple languages.
(C) The Non-Brahmin manifesto was welcomed by the Brahmin leaders of the Congress.
(D) The demand for communal representation was a major point of friction.
(E) Answer not known

79. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The DMK successfully captured political power in Tamil Nadu in 1967 purely through religious polarization.
Reason (R): C.N. Annadurai capitalized on the anti-Hindi agitations and articulated a strong narrative of Tamil cultural nationalism and social justice.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

80. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the key figures of Tamil social reform and their specific achievements:
(A) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy - Instrumental in establishing the Adyar Cancer Institute.
(B) C.N. Annadurai - First Chief Minister to officially rename the Madras State to Tamil Nadu.
(C) Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar - Authored the Non-Brahmin Manifesto.
(D) Pandit Iyothee Thass - Founded the Dravida Mahajana Sabha.
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Pandit Iyothee Thass
The Dravida Mahajana Sabha was established in 1891 by a visionary Dalit intellectual to promote the rights of the oppressed classes. This organization focused on achieving social dignity and political representation for marginalized communities in Tamil Nadu. It laid the foundation for the later Dravidian movement by challenging caste hierarchies and advocating for historical consciousness among the downtrodden people.

2. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
Social reform in Tamil Nadu was driven by various leaders and their publications. One intellectual used a weekly journal to spread anti-caste ideas, while another promoted rationalism through an influential newspaper. Organizational efforts also included founding political parties for regional representation and spiritual movements that emphasized equality. Together, these leaders utilized media and institutions to challenge traditional social hierarchies.

3. (A) I and III
The Devadasi Abolition Act of 1947 represented a significant victory for women's rights and social reform. The legislation was the result of persistent campaigning by pioneers who sought to end the institutionalized exploitation of women in religious settings. By legally banning the practice of dedicating women to temples, it addressed deep-seated social inequalities and provided essential legal protections.

4. (B) 1921
The introduction of the first Communal Government Order in 1921 was a landmark event in the history of social justice. Passed by the Justice Party, this order aimed to ensure equitable representation for various communities in government jobs. It addressed the disproportionate dominance of certain groups in administration and laid the groundwork for the modern reservation system in India.

5. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Self-Respect Movement advocated for marriages to be conducted without the presence of traditional priests or religious rituals. This was done to challenge the hegemony of the priestly class and promote social equality. However, the movement did not believe that such rituals were legally required by the British, but rather that they were tools used to maintain caste superiority.

6. (D) P. Theagaraya Chetty - Key founder of the South Indian Liberal Federation
The South Indian Liberal Federation was established by prominent leaders to advocate for the interests of non-Brahmin communities. One of its key architects was a businessman and politician who played a vital role in drafting the Non-Brahmin Manifesto. His leadership helped the organization become a dominant political force that focused on social justice and administrative representation for all.

7. (B) They introduced the printing press to democratize knowledge and reform awareness.
Christian missionaries played a pivotal role in the social transformation of Tamil society by introducing modern printing technology. This advancement allowed for the mass production of books and pamphlets, which helped disseminate knowledge beyond elite circles. By making information accessible to marginalized groups, they facilitated a shift toward social awareness and educational empowerment during the colonial era in South India.

8. (A) III, II, I, IV
The Dravidian movement evolved through several organizational phases starting in the early twentieth century. It began with the formation of a political federation for non-Brahmin interests, followed by a radical social reform movement. Later, these entities were consolidated into a single ideological organization, which eventually gave rise to a political party that successfully participated in the democratic process.

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9. (D) Proportional representation and fundamental social justice values.
The introduction of the Communal Government Order was a significant administrative application of the principle of proportional representation. It sought to balance the distribution of government roles among different social and religious groups. By prioritizing social justice, the policy aimed to dismantle the monopoly of elite classes in the civil services and ensure that governance reflected the diverse population.

10. (A) I, II and IV
Subramania Bharati was a revolutionary poet who envisioned a progressive society based on equality and empowerment. He campaigned for women's education and the end of caste-based discrimination, promoting the idea of universal brotherhood. His concept of the modern woman emphasized courage and independence, challenging the restrictive norms of the time while simultaneously fueling the spirit of the national independence movement.

11. (B) The movement was entirely restricted to political demands and had no social reform agenda.
The Vaikom Satyagraha was a profound social struggle aimed at securing the right of marginalized communities to access public roads near religious sites. It was a major milestone in the anti-untouchability movement and highlighted the severe social restrictions prevalent in princely states. The agitation combined local grievances with broader social reform goals, attracting national leaders to the cause of justice.

12. (B) Indian National Congress → Self-Respect Movement → Justice Party leadership → Dravidar Kazhagam
The political journey of this prominent leader began with nationalistic activities before shifting toward radical social reform. After leaving the national congress, he founded a movement dedicated to rationalism and anti-caste ideology. Eventually, he took over the leadership of a regional political party and transformed it into a social organization focused on the cultural identity of the people.

13. (A) Promoting rationalism, atheism, anti-casteism, and gender equality.
Founded in 1925, the Self-Respect Movement sought to create a society where individuals could live with dignity regardless of their caste or gender. Its core ideology emphasized the use of reason and the rejection of superstitious beliefs. By advocating for equal rights and social justice, the movement aimed to dismantle the patriarchal and caste-based structures that dominated the social landscape.

14. (A) I, III and IV
During its tenure, the Justice Party implemented several progressive policies that reshaped the administration of the Madras Presidency. These included the introduction of communal representation in public services and the establishment of boards to professionalize recruitment. Furthermore, the government significantly advanced democratic principles by granting women the right to vote, marking a major step toward gender equality in political participation.

15. (D) Representing elite, land-owning non-Brahmins while neglecting Dalits.
Despite its focus on social justice and communal representation, the early years of the Justice Party were marked by certain limitations. The organization was often perceived as being dominated by wealthy landlords and the urban elite. This orientation sometimes led to the neglect of the specific needs and grievances of the most marginalized groups and the laboring classes within the presidency.

16. (C) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
The primary mouthpiece of the Self-Respect Movement was a revolutionary newspaper that served as a platform for radical social ideas. Its editor used the publication to critique religious orthodoxy and promote rationalist thought among the masses. By addressing issues of caste oppression and women's rights, the journal played a crucial role in mobilizing public opinion for widespread social change.

17. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Women reformers in Tamil Nadu made diverse and lasting contributions to social and political life. Their work ranged from establishing major

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medical institutions for cancer care to leading grassroots movements for the abolition of exploitative temple systems. Additionally, they participated in national agitations and founded rural institutes, demonstrating a comprehensive commitment to the upliftment of women and the broader community.

18. (B) Only III
Pandit Iyothee Thass was a pioneering intellectual who founded the Advaidananda Sabha to challenge the practices of untouchability. He encouraged marginalized groups to rediscover their heritage through Buddhism, which he viewed as their original faith. He was a staunch critic of the caste hierarchy and worked tirelessly to provide a distinct identity and dignity to the downtrodden communities in India.

19. (A) C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji)
The decision to make Hindi a compulsory subject in schools led to widespread protests across the Madras Presidency in 1937. This policy was introduced by the provincial government of that time, sparking a major movement that focused on protecting linguistic identity. The resulting agitation brought together various social and political groups, creating a strong sense of cultural nationalism among the people.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In 1944, a major political party was reorganized into a social movement to focus on radical reform rather than electoral contests. This change was intended to prioritize the eradication of social evils and the promotion of a distinct cultural identity. By moving away from the legislature, the organization aimed to build a more profound and lasting social consciousness among the masses.

21. (A) Kudi Arasu - C.N. Annadurai
Several journals and newspapers were instrumental in spreading the message of social reform and nationalism. While some publications focused on the revival of Buddhist thought and Dalit rights, others were used to articulate the demands of the freedom struggle. Identifying the correct editorship of these influential media outlets is essential for understanding the intellectual history of the regional reform movements.

22. (D) He organized the 'Samathuva Samajam' to unite castes in Kanyakumari.
Vaikunda Swamigal was a prominent social reformer who advocated for the equality of all people through his spiritual teachings. He founded the Samathuva Samajam to bring together different castes and challenge the discriminatory practices of the era. His movement, known as Ayya Vazhi, emphasized common worship and shared dining, fostering a sense of unity and dignity among the marginalized.

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23. (A) II, IV, III, I
The timeline of social reform is defined by the births of influential figures across the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These pioneers emerged in succession, starting with early spiritual leaders who challenged caste, followed by Dalit intellectuals and radical rationalists. The sequence reflects a gradual evolution from religious-based social criticism to structured political and cultural movements aimed at total social emancipation.

24. (C) It was pioneered decades earlier by Iyothee Thass among Tamil Dalits.
The Buddhist revival in Tamil Nadu had unique origins that preceded the major conversion movements in other parts of India. It was led by a Dalit intellectual who believed that the original identity of the marginalized people was rooted in ancient Buddhist traditions. This movement focused on historical reconstruction and social dignity, providing a framework for resistance against the existing caste-based social order.

25. (A) I, II and III
The split within the Dravidian movement was driven by several ideological and personal differences. Key issues included disagreements over participation in democratic elections and the decision of the leadership regarding personal life and organizational succession. Additionally, differing views on how to observe national milestones, such as independence, contributed to the formation of a separate political party for the masses.

26. (A) It demanded immediate British withdrawal in 1916 for social emancipation.
The movement representing non-Brahmin interests initially focused on securing social and

educational rights within the existing colonial administrative framework. It highlighted the disparities in government employment and sought to protect the interests of various communities through communal representation. Rather than seeking immediate independence, the movement prioritized social equality and political participation for marginalized groups as a prerequisite for true progress.

27. (A) 1937 → 1948 → 1952
Linguistic agitations in the Madras Presidency occurred in several phases before the 1960s. The first major protest was triggered by the compulsory introduction of Hindi in schools. Subsequent agitations took place in the late 1940s and early 1950s as the people continued to resist perceived threats to their native language and cultural identity from centralized administrative policies and education.

28. (B) All caste Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and marginalized groups except Brahmins.
When formulating policies for communal representation, the Justice Party adopted a broad definition of the non-Brahmin category. This classification included a wide range of social and religious groups, encompassing caste Hindus, minority religious communities, and marginalized classes. The goal was to consolidate a diverse majority to challenge the administrative dominance of a single elite group and ensure equitable opportunities.

29. (B) III and IV
Swami Vivekananda had a significant impact on the intellectual and social life of South India. His speeches inspired a sense of national pride and encouraged followers to engage in social service and education. The mission he inspired was deeply involved in charitable works and the upliftment of the poor, while fundamentally opposing the inhuman practice of untouchability and social exclusion.

30. (C) Opposition to communal representation and separate dining at the Gurukulam.
A major turning point in the political life of this reformer occurred due to internal conflicts over social practices within the national movement. The insistence on separate dining for students based on caste and the refusal to adopt policies for communal representation led to a loss of faith in the organization's commitment to social equality. This prompted his transition toward a radical movement.

31. (D) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy
As the first woman to enter the legislature, this pioneer used her position to champion the cause of women and the marginalized. She was instrumental in passing laws to abolish exploitative social systems and worked tirelessly for health and education. Her legislative career marked a major milestone for women's representation and the integration of social reform into the formal political process.

32. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Ideological development in the region was shaped by leaders who championed diverse concepts. Some focused on rationalism and atheism to challenge tradition, while others integrated ancient religious identities into the anti-caste struggle. Additionally, spiritual movements promoted egalitarianism, and nationalist poets linked the liberation of women with the freedom of the nation, creating a rich tapestry of social thought.

33. (A) I and II
The formation of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in 1949 was a landmark event that introduced the Dravidian ideology into the realm of electoral politics. The party emerged due to differences regarding organizational leadership and the strategy for achieving social goals through democratic participation. It continued to advocate for regional autonomy and linguistic pride while successfully mobilizing a broad base of supporters.

34. (C) 1924
The Vaikom Satyagraha was a historic protest that took place in 1924 to demand the right of all people to walk on the roads surrounding a prominent temple. This agitation drew attention to the injustices of the caste system and involved participation from leaders across different regions. It remains a significant symbol of the collective struggle against social exclusion and untouchability.

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35. (C) A is true but R is false.
A prominent leader left the main regional party to form a new political organization due to disagreements over the direction and methods of the movement. While he sought to focus on distinct nationalist and social goals, his departure was not motivated by a desire to merge with communist organizations. Instead, it reflected internal tensions within the leadership regarding strategy and political priorities.

36. (B) Self-Respect Movement - 1925
The timeline of socio-political organizations in South India shows the progression from early advocacy groups to radical reform movements and modern political parties. One of the most influential movements was founded in 1925, focusing on rationalism and the dignity of the individual. This establishment preceded the reorganization of older parties and the formation of later democratic political entities in the region.

37. (A) His ideas influenced the Tamil Dalit communities, leading to political awakening.
The intellectual contributions of national leaders significantly impacted the social movements in the Madras Presidency. Ideas regarding constitutional rights and social emancipation resonated deeply with the local marginalized communities, fostering a sense of political awareness. This influence helped strengthen local organizations and encouraged a collective effort toward achieving social justice and ending systemic discrimination through both legal and social means.

38. (A) I, II, III, IV
The history of the Madras Presidency is marked by a logical sequence of political and social developments. This began with the institutionalization of the non-Brahmin movement, followed by the implementation of communal representation policies. Subsequent years saw massive agitations for linguistic protection and culminated in significant social legislation to abolish exploitative systems, reflecting a steady move toward social emancipation.

39. (B) He argued for radical bodily autonomy, property rights, and marriage reform.
The approach to women's liberation in this movement was distinct because it addressed the root causes of subjugation within the family and society. It emphasized that true freedom for women required control over their own bodies, the right to own property, and the reform of patriarchal marriage customs. This perspective went beyond mainstream nationalist goals, prioritizing fundamental social and personal rights.

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40. (A) I, III and IV
The Dravidian movement built a strong ideological foundation by promoting a unique cultural and linguistic identity. It was characterized by a firm opposition to the hierarchies of the varna system and the effective use of modern media to reach the masses. By utilizing theater and cinema, the movement successfully communicated its radical social and political messages to a wide and diverse audience.

41. (D) It was launched to support the compulsory teaching of Hindi by the government.
The anti-Hindi agitation of the late 1930s was a powerful movement that resisted the imposition of a language on a non-native population. It resulted in the loss of lives and fostered a strong sense of linguistic solidarity. The protest brought together various groups and leaders who viewed the policy as a threat to their cultural heritage and the autonomy of their educational system.

42. (B) Vaikom Satyagraha → Resignation from Congress → Formation of Self-Respect Movement → Founding of Dravidar Kazhagam
The career of this social reformer followed a path of increasing radicalism and organizational change. After participating in significant temple entry protests, he broke away from the nationalist party due to social disagreements. He then established a movement focused on individual dignity and rationalism, which eventually evolved into a powerful social organization dedicated to the cultural identity of the Dravidian people.

43. (B) Creating an egalitarian society through common worship and shared meals.
The Ayya Vazhi movement aimed to establish a society where all individuals were treated as

equals, regardless of their caste background. By promoting practices like common worship and inter-dining, the movement challenged the traditional social boundaries and restrictions of the nineteenth century. This spiritual and social effort sought to provide a sense of unity and dignity to the marginalized and oppressed classes.

44. (B) III and V
The Justice Party was an influential organization that focused on achieving communal representation and administrative reform. It was known for introducing laws to regulate religious institutions and professionalize the civil service. However, the party maintained its independent identity and did not align with the non-cooperation strategies of the national congress, preferring to work within the existing legislative and constitutional frameworks of the time.

45. (A) Removing Brahmin priests and Sanskrit mantras to promote equality between partners.
Self-respect marriages were designed to simplify ceremonies and eliminate the patriarchal and caste-based elements of traditional weddings. By removing religious intermediaries and rituals conducted in foreign languages, these unions emphasized the mutual consent and equality of the partners. This social innovation was a direct challenge to the existing social order and promoted a secular and egalitarian lifestyle for all.

46. (C) C.N. Annadurai
A brilliant orator and writer revolutionized political communication by using literature, theater, and films as tools for social awakening. His ability to articulate complex ideological themes through popular culture made the movement's message accessible to millions. This creative approach helped bridge the gap between intellectual discourse and mass mobilization, ensuring that the goals of social justice and regional pride reached every household.

47. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Significant milestones in social justice were achieved through the dedicated efforts of various leaders. These included the successful campaign for the abolition of exploitative temple systems and the revival of ancient religious identities to empower marginalized groups. Additionally, the establishment of organizations for spiritual equality and the drafting of manifestos for communal representation collectively worked to dismantle systemic social barriers and promote equality.

48. (C) II and III
The leader of the Self-Respect Movement was influenced by his travels to the Soviet Union, which reinforced his socialist views on economic and social equality. He also advocated for practical reforms in the Tamil language, including script changes to facilitate printing and literacy. These efforts reflected his broader commitment to modernizing society through rationalism, education, and the use of technology for mass communication.

49. (B) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
Known by a title meaning 'Father', this leader spent his life fighting against the injustices of the caste system and advocating for the rights of women. His commitment to rationalism and social reform transformed the social landscape of South India. By challenging religious orthodoxy and promoting the dignity of the individual, he became a central figure in the movement for total social emancipation.

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50. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Self-respect marriages represented a radical break from traditional social norms by eliminating religious rituals. While these unions were initially performed as social protests and lacked formal legal recognition, their primary purpose was to promote equality. Later national marriage laws addressed the status of traditional rituals, but the movement's focus remained on the social and ideological transformation of the marital institution.

51. (A) Subramania Bharati - Justice Party
Understanding the affiliations of various leaders is key to mapping the history of reform and nationalism. While some figures were central to the regional political movements focused on communal representation, others were primarily associated with the national struggle for independence or specific Dalit rights organizations. Misidentifying these connections

can lead to an incorrect understanding of the diverse political landscape of the early twentieth century.

52. (C) She belonged to the Isai Vellalar community and fought for Devadasi women.
Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar was a dedicated social reformer who campaigned tirelessly for the rights of women in her community. She was a major figure in the movement to abolish the Devadasi system and used her personal experiences to highlight the exploitation inherent in the practice. Her work was closely aligned with the Self-Respect Movement, focusing on social justice and female empowerment.

53. (A) IV, I, III, II
The timeline of social reform in the region shows a progression from early spiritual efforts to intellectual activism and eventually organized political and social movements. This began with the introduction of egalitarian spiritual practices in the early nineteenth century, followed by the publication of Dalit intellectual journals. The subsequent formation of political parties and radical rationalist movements reflects the evolving struggle for social equality.

54. (D) Highlighting an egalitarian Tamil society later corrupted by Aryan hierarchies.
The Dravidian movement utilized a historical narrative that contrasted an idealized, egalitarian ancient Tamil society with the later introduction of hierarchical caste structures. By drawing on classical literature and historical research, the movement argued that social inequalities were not native to the region. This interpretation of the past served as a powerful ideological tool to mobilize the people toward restoring social justice and dignity.

55. (C) I, II and III
The Dravidian movement underwent a significant ideological transformation over several decades. It started with a focus on administrative representation through the Justice Party and moved toward radical social reform and rationalism under the Self-Respect Movement. Later, these goals were combined with the demand for regional autonomy and the preservation of cultural identity, reflecting a comprehensive approach to the socio-political issues of the day.

56. (C) Untouchability was non-existent and introduced only by British colonial policies.
Pre-colonial society was characterized by a complex and rigid system of social stratification. Access to education, land ownership, and religious participation was highly unequal and determined by caste. Marginalized groups faced severe restrictions and systemic discrimination that had deep historical roots. Understanding these traditional hierarchies is essential for recognizing the significance of the reform movements that emerged to challenge these long-standing social injustices.

57. (A) Communal G.O. (1921) → Hindu Religious Endowments Act (1926) → Devadasi Abolition Act (1947)
Legislative progress in the Madras Presidency followed a path of increasing social intervention. Early efforts focused on ensuring communal representation in government jobs. This was followed by laws to regulate the administration of religious institutions and ensure transparency. Finally, significant social legislation was passed to abolish exploitative systems, marking the culmination of decades of advocacy for the rights and dignity of marginalized groups.

58. (A) An independent sovereign nation comprising the Dravidian regions of the South.
The demand for a separate sovereign state emerged as a radical expression of regional identity and a rejection of perceived cultural and political dominance. This concept envisioned a nation that would encompass the southern regions, united by a shared Dravidian heritage and linguistic pride. It was a key ideological pillar for the movement during the transition period around the time of national independence.

59. (B) Only IV
C.N. Annadurai was an intellectual leader who bridged the gap between radical social reform and mainstream politics. He utilized popular culture to spread the message of the movement and led his party to form the first non-Congress government in the state. His achievements included renaming the state and advocating

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for linguistic pride, consistently resisting the imposition of non-native languages on the region.

60. (B) Providing access to education for Dalits and lower castes for social mobility.
The educational initiatives of Christian missionaries had a profound impact on social mobility in the colonial era. By opening schools to marginalized communities who were traditionally denied access to learning, they provided a pathway for social advancement. This democratization of education helped create a new class of literate individuals who could challenge existing social hierarchies and participate in the emerging administrative systems.

61. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
The history of social and political change is marked by key events that occurred across different years. This includes the founding of a major political federation in 1916 and the launch of a radical rationalist movement in 1925. Subsequent milestones included the first major linguistic agitation in 1937 and the passing of landmark social legislation in 1947, showing a continuous struggle for reform.

62. (C) Pandit Iyothee Thass
A prominent intellectual and reformer dedicated his life to documenting the history of marginalized communities and critiquing the caste system. Through his influential newspaper, he articulated a unique identity for the downtrodden, often linking their heritage to ancient Buddhist traditions. His work provided a foundational intellectual framework for Dalit self-assertion and challenged the social and religious structures that maintained systemic inequality.

63. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The poetic vision of a modern woman profoundly influenced the social thought of the early twentieth century. By advocating for women's education, courage, and freedom from oppressive customs, the poet challenged the traditional patriarchal norms. This vision of empowered womanhood was integral to the broader movement for social reform and national liberation, inspiring generations to strive for gender equality and dignity.

64. (C) Indian National Congress
The practice of discriminatory dining in a state-funded educational institution became a major point of contention within the nationalist movement. The failure of the organization to address this blatant caste-based injustice led to a significant break in leadership. This event highlighted the internal contradictions regarding social reform and prompted a shift toward a more radical and independent movement for social justice.

65. (B) Self-Respect Marriages - Legalized in Tamil Nadu under Arignar C.N. Annadurai.
A landmark achievement in the struggle for social reform was the formal legalization of marriages conducted without traditional religious rites. This legislative action, taken during the late 1960s, validated a long-standing practice of the reform movement. It institutionalized the principles of secularism and equality, providing legal protection to couples who chose to marry outside the traditional caste and religious frameworks.

66. (D) Periyar encouraged women to discard markers of subjugation like the thali.
The Self-Respect Movement actively encouraged women to challenge the symbols and practices that represented their social subjugation. This included discarding traditional markers of marital status that were seen as patriarchal. By promoting independence and the rejection of restrictive customs, the movement aimed to empower women to participate fully in public life and achieve true social and personal autonomy within their communities.

67. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
Different ideological principles were championed by specific movements to achieve social change. These included the use of pure rationalism to challenge tradition and the reinterpretation of ancient religious identities to provide dignity to marginalized groups. Additionally, political representation was sought through organized federations, and spiritual movements promoted egalitarianism, creating a multi-faceted approach to dismantling the caste system and ensuring social justice.

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68. (C) The party completely ignored the issues of the Zamindari system, heavily penalizing the land-owning elite.
The Justice Party emerged in a political environment where the dominant national organization was perceived to be unrepresentative of all communities. It focused on securing administrative representation for non-Brahmins by working with the colonial government. While the party implemented many reforms, it was also supported by the land-owning elite, and its policies often reflected the interests of those who held significant economic power.

69. (C) A is true but R is false.
The anti-Hindi agitation was organized to protect the linguistic identity and cultural autonomy of the region against the compulsory imposition of a non-native language. While the leadership led these protests, the motivation was not to replace one language with English as the sole spoken tongue. Instead, the focus was on resisting cultural hegemony and ensuring that the regional language remained central.

70. (D) Subramania Bharati - Promotion of English literature over Tamil
Revolutionary reformers were associated with specific geographical areas and cultural themes. While some focused on spiritual equality in southern districts or radical social reform across the presidency, others used their literary talents to advocate for nationalism and women's rights. The use of native language was a powerful tool for these leaders, who sought to inspire the masses and protect their cultural heritage.

71. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Political actions in the region were driven by distinct objectives aimed at transforming society. Temple entry movements sought to eradicate untouchability, while communal orders aimed for equitable representation in jobs. Agitations against language imposition were motivated by the need to protect cultural identity. Finally, the promotion of secular marriage ceremonies aimed to reject patriarchal rituals, collectively advancing the cause of social justice.

72. (C) Vaikunda Swamigal
A pioneering social reformer founded a society dedicated to the principle of equality to challenge the rigid caste hierarchies of his time. His teachings emphasized that all human beings are equal and should worship and eat together without distinction. This movement provided a sense of unity and dignity to the oppressed classes, laying the groundwork for future struggles against systemic social and religious discrimination.

73. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The decline of the Justice Party's dominance was due to its inability to maintain mass appeal compared to the growing national movement. The party was frequently viewed as an organization representing the interests of the wealthy and land-owning classes. This elitist perception, combined with the rising popularity of a more inclusive national narrative, led to a loss of political influence by the late 1930s.

74. (A) Salem
A historic conference held in 1944 marked the transformation of a political party into a radical social movement. By adopting a new name, the organization signaled its intent to focus on the cultural identity and social emancipation of the Dravidian people rather than participating in electoral politics. This event was a major turning point that reshaped the ideological direction of the movement for decades to come.

75. (B) Tamilan - Spread rationalism, Buddhist revival, and Dalit self-assertion.
The press played a vital role in disseminating the core themes of the social reform movement. Certain publications were dedicated to spreading rationalist ideas, reviving ancient religious identities, and promoting the assertion of Dalit rights. These journals provided an intellectual platform for challenging the existing social order and mobilized marginalized communities by providing them with a distinct sense of history, dignity, and political purpose.

76. (B) He critiqued Hinduism as a tool for Brahminical hegemony and caste subjugation.
The leader of the Self-Respect Movement offered a sharp critique of religious systems, viewing them as instruments used to maintain social hierarchies and the dominance of the priestly class. He argued that the existing religious

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framework provided a theological justification for the caste system and the subjugation of women. His call for rationalism was intended to liberate individuals from these oppressive traditional structures.

77. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Various concepts and events led to significant social impacts in the region. Modern education provided opportunities for social mobility to those traditionally excluded, while new marriage practices institutionalized gender equality. Protests for access to public spaces brought national attention to the injustices of untouchability. Additionally, specific legislation freed women from institutionalized exploitation in religious settings, collectively transforming the social landscape of the state.

78. (C) The Non-Brahmin manifesto was welcomed by the Brahmin leaders of the Congress.
The early twentieth-century political landscape was marked by significant friction between different social and political groups. The demand for communal representation was a major point of contention, as it challenged the administrative dominance of certain elite classes. The articulation of these grievances through formal manifestos was often met with resistance from those who held traditional power within the existing political organizations of the time.

79. (D) A is false but R is true.
The success of the regional party in capturing political power in 1967 was the result of a powerful narrative that combined cultural nationalism with a commitment to social justice. By mobilizing the masses against the imposition of non-native languages and articulating the aspirations of the common people, the leadership built a broad-based movement. This victory marked a significant shift toward regional political autonomy.

80. (C) Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar - Authored the Non-Brahmin Manifesto.
Understanding the specific achievements of key figures is essential for a clear historical perspective. While various women reformers made profound contributions to the abolition of exploitative social systems and the establishment of medical institutions, they were not the authors of the foundational political manifestos of the non-Brahmin movement. Each leader played a distinct and complementary role in the broader struggle for social emancipation.

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CHAPTER 03

Impact of Social Reform Movements on Socio-Economic Development of Tamil Nadu

1. Which Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu initially introduced the Mid-Day Meal Scheme to improve school attendance and reduce dropouts?
(A) K. Kamaraj
(B) C.N. Annadurai
(C) M.G. Ramachandran
(D) M. Karunanidhi
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Self-Respect Marriages introduced in Tamil Nadu:
I. They rejected the need for a Brahmin priest to solemnize the marriage.
II. They legally mandated the exchange of dowry to empower women financially.
III. They aimed to dismantle caste and gender hierarchies within the family structure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

3. Match the following welfare schemes / policies (List I) with their primary socio-economic objective in Tamil Nadu (List II):
List I: (Welfare Scheme / Policy)
P. Samathuvapuram
Q. Cradle Baby Scheme
R. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Scheme
S. Free Bus Pass for Women
List II: (Objective)
I. Eradication of female infanticide
II. Promoting inter-caste living and social harmony
III. Increasing women's workforce participation and mobility
IV. Financial assistance for marriage and promoting female education
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

4. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has achieved a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) below the replacement level much earlier than many other Indian states.
Reason (R): Tamil Nadu is one of the leading states in software exports in India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding institutions/movements and their primary focus:
(A) DICCI - Promotion of Dalit capitalism and entrepreneurship
(B) Self-Respect Movement - Promotion of ritualistic temple expenditures
(C) Non-Brahmin Movement - Equitable representation in government employment
(D) SHG Movement - Women's economic agency and microfinance
(E) Answer not known

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6. What is the current percentage of reservation provided for the Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu government jobs and educational institutions?
(A) 50 percent
(B) 60 percent
(C) 69 percent
(D) 75 percent
(E) Answer not known

7. Identify the correct statement regarding the Devadasi abolition movement in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy vehemently opposed the abolition of the Devadasi system to preserve traditional arts.
(B) The Devadasi system primarily empowered women with absolute land ownership rights and political authority.
(C) E.V. Ramasamy Periyar argued for the continuation of the system as a distinct cultural heritage.
(D) The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act was passed in 1947 to dismantle the exploitative system.
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following represents the correct chronological evolution of communal reservation policies in Tamil Nadu?
(A) First Communal G.O. → Formation of the First Backward Classes Commission (Sattanathan Commission) → Introduction of Most Backward Classes (MBC) category → Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 69%
(B) Formation of Sattanathan Commission → First Communal G.O. → Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 69% → Introduction of MBC category
(C) First Communal G.O. → Introduction of MBC category → Formation of Sattanathan Commission → Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 69%
(D) Introduction of MBC category → First Communal G.O. → Formation of Sattanathan Commission → Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 69%
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following milestones in Tamil Nadu:
I. Passage of the Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act granting equal property rights to women.
II. Establishment of the first women's university in Tamil Nadu (Mother Teresa Women's University).
III. Introduction of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme by K. Kamaraj.
IV. Passing of the Devadasi Abolition Act.
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the above events?
(A) IV, III, I, II
(B) III, IV, II, I
(C) IV, I, III, II
(D) IV, III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

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10. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the impact of social reform movements on public health in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Rationalist movements advocated for medical treatments over superstitious ritual practices during disease outbreaks.
(B) Anti-caste movements discouraged the integration of marginalized communities into the mainstream healthcare system.
(C) The establishment of primary health centres in rural areas drastically reduced maternal mortality rates.
(D) Emphasis on nutrition through mid-day meals directly contributed to better pediatric health outcomes.
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following statements about the Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram scheme:
I. It was launched to eradicate caste discrimination by promoting mixed-caste residential areas.
II. Houses in these colonies are allotted exclusively to the Scheduled Castes.
III. The scheme mandates shared public utilities like drinking water sources and community halls.
IV. It aims to foster social integration and communal harmony among different communities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and IV

(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

12. If a rural woman in Tamil Nadu escapes exploitative caste-based money lending by securing a microfinance loan to start a small tailoring business, this outcome best exemplifies the direct application of which socio-economic policy?
(A) The cooperative agricultural movement
(B) The land tenancy reform acts
(C) The Self-Help Group (SHG) movement
(D) The rural infrastructure development scheme
(E) Answer not known

13. Which of the following best describes the "Tamil Nadu Model of Development"?
(A) Exclusive reliance on private corporate investment with minimal state intervention in social sectors.
(B) Complete centralization of economic policies focusing solely on heavy industries and urban agglomeration.
(C) A purely market-driven approach that ignores communal reservations and caste-based welfare schemes.
(D) A synthesis of strong social reform movements, political will for social justice, and high public investment in welfare.
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements on land reforms and Dalit empowerment in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Tenancy Reform Acts aimed to protect the rights of agricultural laborers and sharecroppers.
II. Land assignment schemes specifically provided patta (land ownership) rights to landless Dalits.
III. Regularization of encroachments on public land has often been used to grant housing security to marginalized communities.
IV. The Panchami land retrieval movement seeks to reclaim lands originally assigned to the depressed classes.
V. The land reform policies have entirely eradicated landlessness among rural Dalit populations in Tamil Nadu.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

15. The practice of 'Manual Scavenging' is legally prohibited in India. Which prominent ongoing social reform demand in Tamil Nadu focuses on its complete eradication and the rehabilitation of the workers involved?
(A) The Rationalist Movement focusing on logic and scientific temper
(B) Anti-Caste and Dalit Rights Advocacy organizations
(C) The Cooperative Farmers Movement for agricultural credit reform
(D) The Linguistic Rights Movement for regional language protection
(E) Answer not known

16. The Dravidian policy of establishing Government Arts and Science Colleges in almost every taluk of Tamil Nadu primarily aims to benefit which demographic group?
(A) Urban elite groups seeking specialized high-end professional degrees
(B) Expatriate student populations looking for affordable global education
(C) Students from forward castes residing in major metropolitan areas
(D) First-generation learners and rural backward class students
(E) Answer not known

17. Match the social reformers (List I) with their primary socio-economic contribution in Tamil Nadu (List II):
List I: (Social Reformer)
P. E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)
Q. Ayothidasar
R. Muthulakshmi Reddy
S. Rettaimalai Srinivasan
List II: (Contribution)
I. Abolition of the Devadasi system
II. Propagation of Self-Respect Marriages
III. Civil rights of Dalits and representation in early legislative councils
IV. Pioneer of the anti-caste movement and Buddhist revival in South India
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV

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(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

18. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Both Kerala and Tamil Nadu experienced strong social reform movements that led to high social development indicators.
Reason (R): Both states followed identical economic trajectories relying solely on agrarian expansion rather than industrialization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

19. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the historical context of the Non-Brahmin movement:
(A) First Communal G.O. (1921) - Ensured representation for non-Brahmins in government jobs
(B) Justice Party - Advocated for Brahmin supremacy in legislative bodies
(C) Vaikom Satyagraha - A movement to secure minimum wages for agrarian laborers
(D) Dravidar Kazhagam - Formed exclusively to contest in electoral politics
(E) Answer not known

20. Identify the correct statement regarding first-generation college students in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Denying scholarships to first-generation learners to encourage self-reliance.
(B) Restricting applications to professional courses like engineering and medicine.
(C) Identifying and taxing wealthy rural families through graduate identification.
(D) Providing reservation and fee concessions for first-generation graduates.
(E) Answer not known

21. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about the 'two-tumbler system' in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It refers to the discriminatory practice of using separate vessels for Dalits and non-Dalits in village tea shops.
(B) The practice has been officially legalized by local caste panchayats for cultural preservation.
(C) Social reform movements actively campaigned against this practice to ensure public space access and social dignity.
(D) State interventions and legal actions under civil rights acts are used to abolish this practice.
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements regarding 'Dalit Capitalism' in Tamil Nadu:
I. It emphasizes the emergence of Dalit entrepreneurs to achieve economic independence.
II. Organizations like DICCI act as a networking and support system for Dalit businesses.
III. It strictly opposes any form of government procurement quotas for Dalit-owned enterprises.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

23. Match the movements/policies (List I) with their economic impact (List II):
List I: (Movement / Policy)
P. Rationalist Movement
Q. Cooperative Movement
R. Anti-caste occupational mobility
S. Women's political reservation
List II: (Economic Impact)
I. Increased leadership and agency in local economic planning
II. Breaking the monopoly of traditional, hereditary caste occupations
III. Equitable access to credit and agricultural marketing
IV. Reduction in wasteful expenditure on rituals and ceremonies
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV

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(E) Answer not known

24. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu strongly opposes the NEET examination for medical college admissions.

Reason (R): The state argues that a single national test disadvantages rural, poor, and state-board students, threatening the equitable healthcare access achieved through past social reforms.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

25. Identify the correctly matched pair concerning the Most Backward Classes (MBC) in Tamil Nadu:

(A) Creation of the MBC category exclusively for religious minority groups.
(B) Vanniyar agitation (1987) resulting in specific MBC reservation quotas.
(C) MBC welfare schemes designed primarily for urban-based IT professionals.
(D) Total abolition of MBC internal reservations throughout the state in 1990.
(E) Answer not known

26. The government scheme providing a higher quantum of financial assistance if one of the spouses belongs to a Scheduled Caste is a direct application of which socio-economic concept?

(A) Promotion of endogamy to maintain traditional caste-based purity norms.
(B) Incentivizing inter-caste marriages to promote social integration.
(C) Restricting rural-to-urban migration by tying grants to local marriages.
(D) Encouraging traditional joint family systems over modern nuclear families.
(E) Answer not known

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27. Why is social harmony, achieved through the reduction of caste conflicts, considered crucial for Tamil Nadu's economic productivity?

(A) Ensuring stable environments for investment and industrial peace.
(B) Allowing caste panchayats to centralize industrial output efficiently.
(C) Ensuring that only the upper castes manage the manufacturing sectors.
(D) Restricting the mobility of labor to stabilize agricultural wages.
(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following sequences correctly illustrates the progressive expansion of education access driven by social reform in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Opening of caste-based exclusive schools → Introduction of Noon Meal Scheme → Right to Education Act → Denial of higher education to non-Brahmins
(B) Agitations for school entry for lower castes → Implementation of Mid-Day Meals → Expansion of rural Arts and Science Colleges → Incentives for First-Generation Graduates
(C) Incentives for First-Generation Graduates → Opening of caste-based exclusive schools → Agitations for school entry → Mid-Day Meals
(D) Expansion of rural Arts and Science Colleges → Denial of higher education → Mid-Day Meals → Agitations for school entry
(E) Answer not known

29. Consider the following policy interventions regarding women's rights in Tamil Nadu:

I. Abolition of the Devadasi System.
II. Introduction of Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Assistance Scheme.
III. Legal recognition of Self-Respect Marriages.
IV. 50 percent reservation for women in local body elections.

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the above events?

(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) III, I, IV, II
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, I, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

30. In the context of caste-based social exclusion, which extra-judicial bodies are primarily known for issuing dictates against inter-caste marriages and enforcing traditional occupational restrictions in rural areas?
(A) Gram Sabhas
(B) Block Development Councils
(C) Katta Panchayats (Kangaroo Courts)
(D) Cooperative Societies
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following statements regarding public sector employment and social reform in Tamil Nadu:
I. Reservation policies have diversified the bureaucracy by including non-Brahmins, Dalits, and women.
II. Bureaucratic diversity has hindered the implementation of grassroots welfare schemes.
III. The entry of marginalized sections into government jobs broke the historical monopoly of privileged castes.
IV. Employment in the public sector is viewed purely as an economic activity without any social dignity attached.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

32. Under the revamped Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Scheme (Pudhumai Penn Scheme), the Tamil Nadu government currently provides a monthly financial assistance of Rs. 1000 to which specific group?
(A) Widowed women starting a small business with government grants.
(B) Women currently employed as unskilled agricultural laborers in rural areas.
(C) Female athletes representing the state in various national tournaments.
(D) Government school girl students currently pursuing higher education.
(E) Answer not known

33. Identify the correct statement regarding literacy rates in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Due to cumulative social reform efforts, Tamil Nadu has consistently maintained a literacy rate higher than the national average.
(B) Tamil Nadu's literacy rate is significantly lower than the national average due to language barriers.
(C) The gap between male and female literacy rates in Tamil Nadu has widened over the last decade.
(D) High literacy in Tamil Nadu is solely concentrated in the Chennai metropolitan area.
(E) Answer not known

34. Consider the following statements on the Non-Brahmin Movement in Tamil Nadu:
I. It was spearheaded by the Justice Party to challenge Brahminical dominance in administration.
II. It demanded proportionate representation in government services for non-Brahmins.
III. The movement completely opposed the British system of modern education.
IV. It laid the foundation for the subsequent Dravidian movement's focus on social justice.
V. It successfully secured the First Communal Government Order in the Madras Presidency.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the cooperative movement in Tamil Nadu?
(A) The cooperative movement deliberately excludes marginalized castes from becoming producer members.
(B) Dairy cooperatives have significantly improved the economic status of rural women.
(C) Cooperative credit societies provide an alternative to exploitative informal moneylenders.
(D) Agricultural marketing cooperatives help farmers secure better prices for their produce.

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(E) Answer not known

36. When historically oppressed communities migrate from rural agricultural settings to urban industrial centres in Tamil Nadu, taking up jobs in manufacturing or IT, this phenomenon primarily reflects:
(A) Downward economic mobility
(B) The failure of urban infrastructure planning
(C) A strict adherence to traditional varna-based occupational duties
(D) Anti-caste occupational mobility and escaping village-based feudal structures
(E) Answer not known

37. Match the policy/intervention (List I) with its specific socio-economic outcome (List II):
List I: (Policy / Intervention)
P. Noon Meal Scheme
Q. Free distribution of bicycles to students
R. 69% Communal Reservation
S. Self-Help Group (SHG) bank linkage
List II: (Outcome)
I. Reduced school dropout rates and improved child nutrition
II. Enhanced mobility and retention of students in higher secondary schools
III. Facilitated inclusive representation in government jobs and education
IV. Empowered women through access to formal financial credit
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

38. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The land reform policies in Tamil Nadu completely eradicated the existence of agricultural daily wage laborers.
Reason (R): Land assignment schemes and free house pattas provided a degree of economic security and social dignity to landless Dalits.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

39. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the continuing social challenges in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Honour killings - Violence enforced by caste orthodoxy against inter-caste marriages
(B) Social exclusion - Denial of housing for Dalits in dominant-caste streets
(C) Wage disparity - Gender-based differences in agricultural labor wages
(D) Manual scavenging - Complete eradication and non-existence in all urban areas
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following represents the most significant socio-economic outcome of the Dalit temple entry movements in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Asserting rights over public spaces and dismantling caste hierarchies.
(B) Drastically increasing the revenue of the state endowment department.
(C) Leading to the complete privatization of local village-level temples.
(D) Forcing the total abandonment of temple worship among upper castes.
(E) Answer not known

41. Which political framework in Tamil Nadu is fundamentally credited with translating the ideals of the social reform movements into actionable state welfare schemes and redistributive economic policies?
(A) The Nationalist Swadeshi Framework
(B) The Dravidian Political Framework
(C) The Liberalization and Privatization Framework
(D) The Communist Agrarian Framework
(E) Answer not known

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42. Consider the following statements regarding the role of NGOs and civil society in Tamil Nadu's development:
I. They actively advocate for the rights of marginalized groups like manual scavengers and tribals.
II. They partner with the state in implementing microfinance and healthcare outreach programs.
III. They operate entirely independently of

social issues, focusing strictly on corporate profit generation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

43. Match the legislation (List I) with its core objective (List II):

List I: (Legislation)

P. Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, SC and ST (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and Posts in State Services) Act, 1993
Q. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013
R. The Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1989
S. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

List II: (Objective)

I. Granting coparcenary property rights to women
II. Safeguarding the 69% reservation policy
III. Penalizing untouchability practices like the two-tumbler system
IV. Eradicating hazardous cleaning of sewers and rehabilitating workers

(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

44. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu exhibits significantly better socio-economic indicators like lower maternal mortality and higher gross enrollment ratio compared to many northern states.

Reason (R): A century of continuous social reform movements in Tamil Nadu created a strong political demand for universal education, healthcare, and social justice.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

45. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding factors enabling women's workforce participation in Tamil Nadu:

(A) High female literacy rates which restrict women to domestic labor.
(B) Self-Respect Movement which promoted child marriage and large families.
(C) Maternity Benefit Schemes which discourage employers from hiring women.
(D) Institutional support through creches and hostels for female workers.
(E) Answer not known

46. Which early pioneer of the anti-caste movement in Tamil Nadu established the "Panchamar Mahajana Sabha" in 1891 and strongly believed that access to education and land were vital for the economic mobility of the depressed classes?

(A) Ayothidasar
(B) M.C. Rajah
(C) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
(D) E.V. Ramasamy
(E) Answer not known

47. Identify the correct statement concerning the economic implications of the Rationalist movement in Tamil Nadu.

(A) Encouraging heavy borrowing to fund lavish religious festival events.
(B) Advocating for reduced ritual expenditure to promote household savings.
(C) Mandating that all agricultural surplus must be donated to temples.
(D) Opposing the entry of marginalized communities into commercial sectors.
(E) Answer not known

48. Which sequence best outlines the causal pathway from social reform to the demographic dividend in Tamil Nadu?

(A) High fertility rates → Decline in female education → Early marriages → Economic stagnation
(B) Advocacy for women's rights → Expansion of female education → Delayed marriages and lower fertility → Increased female

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workforce participation
(C) Expansion of female education → High fertility rates → Restriction of women to domestic roles → Decline in workforce participation
(D) Early marriages → Advocacy for women's rights → Lower female literacy → Increased dependency ratio
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following developments in Tamil Nadu's educational infrastructure:
I. Establishment of primary schools in remote rural areas.
II. Introduction of the Nutritious Meal Programme to retain students.
III. Opening of Arts and Science colleges in every taluk to ensure higher education access.
IV. Provision of free laptops and first-generation graduate fee waivers.
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the above developments?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

50. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the extension of social reform principles to new social movements in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Tamil Nadu was one of the first states in India to establish a Transgender Welfare Board.
(B) The state provides free sex reassignment surgeries in government hospitals.
(C) Social reform legacy completely rejects the inclusion of LGBTQ rights within the social justice framework.
(D) The state government has introduced policies for the horizontal reservation and educational support of transgender persons.
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements regarding the economic progress of Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu:
I. Sustained reservation policies enabled their significant entry into professional education and state bureaucracy.
II. Their economic progress was largely decoupled from land ownership and agricultural advancement.
III. Access to government employment provided them with stable incomes and middle-class status.
IV. The Backward Classes currently represent a dominant force in both the political and entrepreneurial landscapes of the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

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52. When a student from a marginalized community with historically no access to formal learning becomes a doctor due to lowered cut-off marks in the reserved category, this policy outcome is fundamentally a demonstration of:
(A) Formal Equality
(B) Free Market Meritocracy
(C) Wealth Redistribution
(D) Substantive Equality (Compensatory Justice)
(E) Answer not known

53. What was the most significant economic outcome of the abolition of the Devadasi system for the women previously forced into it?
(A) The loss of all their traditional properties to the state authority.
(B) Legal rights to marry, own property, and pursue modern employment.
(C) Mandated requirement to take up agricultural labor on temple lands.
(D) Granting of monopoly rights over classical arts administration sectors.
(E) Answer not known

54. Consider the following statements on educational expansion during Dravidian rule in Tamil Nadu:
I. Focus was placed on spatial equity by opening schools in remote and Dalit-majority areas.
II. The medium of instruction policy strictly banned the teaching of the English language.

III. Free bus passes were introduced to increase the enrollment of girl children in secondary schools.
IV. Specialized universities like Anna University and Dr. MGR Medical University were established.
V. Samacheer Kalvi (Uniform System of School Education) was implemented to bridge the gap between different school boards.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) II, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

55. In the context of the SHG movement, what does the 'Mahalir Thittam' implemented by the Tamil Nadu government primarily focus on?
(A) Providing free agricultural land to women
(B) Ensuring mandatory female employment in heavy industries
(C) Promoting women's participation in international sports
(D) Social and economic empowerment of women through Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
(E) Answer not known

56. Tamil Nadu has established a policy aim of setting up at least one Government Medical College in every:
(A) District
(B) Village Panchayat
(C) Revenue Block
(D) Assembly Constituency
(E) Answer not known

57. Match the traditional social issue (List I) with the corresponding reform intervention (List II) in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Social Issue)
P. Lack of property rights for women
Q. Occupational rigidity based on caste
R. Malnutrition among school children
S. Untouchability in public spaces
List II: (Reform Intervention)
I. Mid-Day Meal Scheme
II. Temple Entry Movements
III. Expansion of technical and professional education
IV. Hindu Succession (TN Amendment) Act, 1989
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

58. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu's rapid industrialization was achieved by completely abandoning all its historical social welfare schemes.
Reason (R): Social reform movements prioritized education, health, and social equity, which created a skilled, healthy workforce that attracted industrial investments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

59. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding women's political representation in Tamil Nadu:
(A) State Legislative Assembly - 50% constitutionally mandated reservation for women
(B) Local Body Elections - 50% reservation for women
(C) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy - First woman legislator in British India
(D) Panchayat Raj Institutions - Served as a nursery for women's political leadership
(E) Answer not known

60. Identify the correct statement concerning the distribution of house site pattas to Dalits in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Legally forcing Dalits to remain in traditional, segregated settlements.
(B) Requiring the total surrender of their agricultural lands to the state.
(C) Empowering them through tenure security and protection from evictions.
(D) Representing an obsolete policy discontinued after Indian Independence.

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(E) Answer not known

61. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the economic empowerment of Dalits in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Affirmative action in public employment has fostered the growth of a Dalit middle class.
(B) Post-matric scholarships have been instrumental in bridging the gap in higher education.
(C) Organizations like DICCI encourage Dalit youths to transition from job seekers to job givers.
(D) Dalits now hold a monopoly over all major heavy industries and corporate boardrooms in the state.
(E) Answer not known

62. Consider the following statements based on Subramania Bharati's vision for women, as realized in modern Tamil Nadu:
I. He strongly advocated for women's education and their right to work.
II. He supported the continuation of child marriage for cultural preservation.
III. The modern state policies of women's education and employment mirror his ideals of 'Pudhumai Penn' (Modern Woman).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

63. Match the leader (List I) with their central ideological focus regarding social reform and economics (List II):
List I: (Leader)
P. K. Kamaraj
Q. C.N. Annadurai
R. M. Karunanidhi
S. E.V. Ramasamy
List II: (Ideological Focus)
I. Eradication of superstitions and rationalist approach to economy
II. Universal primary education and rural school infrastructure
III. Renaming the state, legalizing self-respect marriages for social parity
IV. Creation of Samathuvapuram and IT infrastructure for modern employment
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

64. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has one of the highest Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) in higher education in India.
Reason (R): The state government provides free electricity to agricultural farmers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

65. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the components of the "Tamil Nadu Model":
(A) Universal PDS - Ensures food security preventing nutritional deficiencies
(B) Privatization of basic health - Complete withdrawal of government from healthcare
(C) Elitist education policy - Limiting higher education to urban centers
(D) Rejection of reservations - Adopting a strictly non-quota based recruitment
(E) Answer not known

66. When the Tamil Nadu government passed a law to protect its 69% reservation policy by placing it under the Ninth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, it was primarily applying the concept of:
(A) Implementation of fiscal federalism between the center and state.
(B) Promotion of free trade agreements across different regional zones.
(C) Protecting social justice policies from judicial review via the Ninth Schedule.
(D) Decentralization of Panchayats to enhance local governance powers.
(E) Answer not known

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67. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the Tamil Nadu government providing special preference to 'First Generation Learners' in professional course counseling?
(A) Prioritizing historically deprived families to democratize access.
(B) Strictly reducing the total number of students entering professional courses.
(C) Generating more tax revenue from uneducated rural household categories.
(D) Discouraging second-generation learners from pursuing any higher education.
(E) Answer not known

68. Which sequence illustrates the logical progression of anti-caste occupational mobility facilitated by social reform?
(A) Rejection of caste-based indignity → Entry into formal education → Utilization of communal reservation → Diversification into modern occupations
(B) Utilization of communal reservation → Rejection of caste-based indignity → Adherence to traditional occupations → Entry into formal education
(C) Diversification into modern occupations → Entry into formal education → Rejection of caste-based indignity → Utilization of communal reservation
(D) Entry into formal education → Adherence to traditional occupations → Utilization of communal reservation → Rejection of caste-based indignity
(E) Answer not known

69. Consider the following historical milestones:
I. Formation of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party).
II. Launch of the Self-Respect Movement by E.V. Ramasamy.
III. Passing of the First Communal G.O. in Madras Presidency.
IV. C.N. Annadurai forming the first DMK government in Tamil Nadu.
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the above events?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

70. The historical demand for reservation in the Madras Presidency was articulated prominently through the 'Non-Brahmin Manifesto' released in the year:
(A) 1916
(B) 1925
(C) 1947
(D) 1956
(E) Answer not known

71. Consider the following statements regarding the demographic transition in Tamil Nadu:
I. Widespread female education led to a higher age at marriage for women.
II. Increased women's workforce participation accelerated the decline in fertility rates.
III. The demographic transition in Tamil Nadu occurred without any coercive state population control measures.
IV. High fertility rates are currently the primary driver of Tamil Nadu's economic growth.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

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72. The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act, which legally abolished the Devadasi system, was enacted in which year?
(A) 1927
(B) 1930
(C) 1947
(D) 1956
(E) Answer not known

73. Identify the correct statement summarizing the socio-economic development of Tamil Nadu.
(A) Economic growth achieved by completely ignoring all social welfare schemes.
(B) Economic growth with equity driven by a century of social reform politics.
(C) Social reform movements in the state resulting in massive de-industrialization.
(D) Development models relying exclusively on foreign investment over the rural economy.
(E) Answer not known

74. Consider the following statements regarding contemporary social movements in Tamil Nadu:

I. Environmental movements are increasingly linking ecological destruction with the livelihood loss of marginalized communities.
II. Dalit feminist groups advocate for the intersectional rights of Dalit women.
III. Anti-caste movements currently focus purely on temple entry, ignoring economic demands like land distribution.
IV. LGBTQIA+ activists have successfully secured state welfare boards and policy recognition.
V. Civil society organizations continue to fight against the persisting practice of manual scavenging.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the role of producer cooperatives in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Cooperatives function purely as profit-maximizing corporate entities with no social welfare obligations.
(B) Weaver cooperatives have protected traditional handloom artisans from extreme market volatility.
(C) Milk producers' cooperatives like Aavin have democratized rural income generation.
(D) They serve as a platform for collective action, enhancing the bargaining power of small-scale producers.
(E) Answer not known

76. If a local informal body forces an individual from a marginalized caste to pay a fine and face social boycott for starting a business in the village square, this extra-legal action is an example of:
(A) Affirmative Action
(B) Decentralized Economic Planning
(C) Katta Panchayat (Kangaroo Court) oppression
(D) Micro-enterprise regulation
(E) Answer not known

77. Match the welfare scheme (List I) with its primary target beneficiary (List II):
List I: (Welfare Scheme)
P. Pudhumai Penn Scheme
Q. Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme
R. Illam Thedi Kalvi
S. Naan Mudhalvan Scheme
List II: (Target Beneficiary)
I. Students facing learning gaps due to the pandemic
II. Youth requiring skill development for employability
III. Girl students pursuing higher education
IV. Families requiring tertiary healthcare support
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

78. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu government provides financial assistance and priority in government employment to inter-caste couples.
Reason (R): Inter-caste marriages are legally mandatory for all citizens in Tamil Nadu to qualify for state welfare schemes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

79. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the impact of social policies:
(A) Mid-Day Meal Scheme - Eradication of classroom hunger
(B) Free Bus Pass Scheme - Decline in female school enrollment
(C) Samathuvapuram - Fostering spatial social equality
(D) Abolition of Two-Tumbler System - Restoring human dignity in public spaces
(E) Answer not known

80. Which statement most appropriately synthesizes the long-term impact of the Non-Brahmin

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movement on Tamil Nadu's socio-economic landscape?

(A) Establishment of a theocratic state focused solely on religious education.
(B) Marginalizing the Tamil language and promoting English as the sole economic language.
(C) Actively preventing industrialization to protect traditional agricultural practices.
(D) Democratizing power and employment to build inclusive governance and development.
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (A) K. Kamaraj
K. Kamaraj introduced the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in 1956 to boost school enrollment and reduce dropout rates among poor children. By providing free meals, the government addressed nutritional deficiencies and financial barriers to education. This pioneering initiative laid the foundation for subsequent nutrition programs, significantly improving the state's literacy rates and educational reach across rural areas.

2. (B) I and III
Self-Respect Marriages, advocated by E.V. Ramasamy, simplified wedding rituals by removing Brahmin priests and religious ceremonies. These unions aimed to dismantle caste-based traditions and gender hierarchies within families. By legally recognizing such marriages, the state promoted social equality and rationalism, encouraging individuals to prioritize mutual consent and secular values over orthodox customs and expensive, ritualistic practices.

3. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu target specific social challenges. Samathuvapuram fosters social harmony through mixed-caste housing, while the Cradle Baby Scheme combats female infanticide. The Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Scheme supports marriage and female education through financial aid. Lastly, free bus passes for women enhance their mobility and workforce participation, reflecting the state's commitment to inclusive socio-economic development.

4. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu achieved a low fertility rate through effective public health initiatives and female literacy, rather than just economic factors like software exports. While the state is indeed a leader in software, this industrial success does not directly explain the demographic transition. The fertility decline resulted from long-term social investments in education, reproductive healthcare, and successful campaigns.

5. (B) Self-Respect Movement - Promotion of ritualistic temple expenditures
The Self-Respect Movement, led by Periyar, was fundamentally opposed to ritualistic expenditures and superstitious temple practices. Instead, it promoted rationalism, logic, and the redirection of resources toward education and social welfare. Other organizations like DICCI focus on Dalit entrepreneurship, while the Non-Brahmin and SHG movements address equitable representation and women's economic agency, respectively, within the state.

6. (C) 69 percent
Tamil Nadu provides a total of sixty-nine percent reservation in government jobs and educational institutions. This inclusive policy covers Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes. The state passed the Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 1994 to protect this quota, which exceeds the fifty percent limit usually set by the judiciary, ensuring social justice.

7. (D) The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act was passed in 1947 to dismantle the exploitative system.
The Madras Devadasis Prevention of Dedication Act was enacted in 1947 to abolish the exploitative system of dedicating women to temples. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy and E.V. Ramasamy Periyar were key figures who campaigned against this practice, viewing it as a form of social and sexual exploitation. Its abolition allowed affected women to reclaim their dignity and property.

8. (A) First Communal G.O. → Formation of the First Backward Classes Commission (Sattanathan Commission) → Introduction of Most Backward Classes (MBC) category → Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 69%
The evolution of reservation in Tamil Nadu began with the First Communal G.O. in 1921. This was followed by the establishment of the Sattanathan Commission to study backwardness. Later, the Most Backward Classes category was introduced to address specific vulnerabilities. Finally, the

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state passed the 1994 Act to safeguard the sixty-nine percent quota, ensuring constitutional protection.

9. (D) IV, III, II, I
Significant social milestones in Tamil Nadu follow a distinct timeline. The Devadasi Abolition Act was passed in 1947. K. Kamaraj introduced the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in the mid-1950s. The Mother Teresa Women's University was established in 1984. Finally, the Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment Act, granting equal property rights to women, was enacted in 1989, reflecting progressive reforms.

10. (B) Anti-caste movements discouraged the integration of marginalized communities into the mainstream healthcare system.
Anti-caste movements in Tamil Nadu actually encouraged the integration of marginalized communities into the mainstream healthcare system by demanding equal access. Rationalist movements promoted scientific treatments over superstitions, while the establishment of primary health centers improved maternal health. Additionally, nutrition programs like mid-day meals significantly boosted pediatric health outcomes across the state's diverse rural and urban populations.

11. (B) I, III and IV
The Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram scheme promotes social integration by creating mixed-caste residential areas. Houses are allotted to various communities, not just Scheduled Castes, to foster communal harmony. Residents share public utilities like drinking water and community halls to dismantle spatial segregation. This initiative reflects the state's commitment to eradicating caste-based discrimination through shared living spaces and inclusive infrastructure.

12. (C) The Self-Help Group (SHG) movement
The Self-Help Group movement in Tamil Nadu empowers rural women by providing access to microfinance and formal credit systems. This allows them to bypass exploitative local moneylenders and start small businesses, such as tailoring. By fostering financial independence and collective agency, the movement has transformed the socio-economic status of millions, promoting entrepreneurship and reducing poverty in rural households.

13. (D) A synthesis of strong social reform movements, political will for social justice, and high public investment in welfare.
The Tamil Nadu Model of Development is characterized by a unique combination of social justice, political will, and high public investment in welfare. It emphasizes inclusive growth through robust communal reservations and universal schemes in education and healthcare. This approach ensures that economic progress is accompanied by social equity, reducing disparities and improving human development indicators across society.

14. (A) I, II, III and IV
Land reforms in Tamil Nadu include tenancy acts to protect laborers and land assignment schemes for landless Dalits. Regularizing public land encroachments provides housing security to marginalized groups, while the Panchami land movement seeks to reclaim historically assigned territories. However, landlessness has not been entirely eradicated, as significant populations still face challenges in securing agricultural and residential property.

15. (B) Anti-Caste and Dalit Rights Advocacy organizations
Anti-caste and Dalit rights advocacy organizations in Tamil Nadu lead the demand for the complete eradication of manual scavenging. They focus on the rehabilitation of workers and the implementation of legal prohibitions. This movement views the practice as a violation of human dignity and a result of entrenched hierarchies, seeking technological solutions and socio-economic empowerment for all affected individuals.

16. (D) First-generation learners and rural backward class students
The policy of establishing Government Arts and Science Colleges in every taluk aims to democratize higher education. It specifically targets first-generation learners and students from rural backward classes who may lack the resources to travel to major cities. By providing affordable education locally, the state ensures that geographical and financial barriers do not

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prevent marginalized youth from attaining qualifications.

17. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Social reformers in Tamil Nadu have distinct legacies. Periyar propagated Self-Respect Marriages to challenge rituals. Ayothidasar pioneered anti-caste movements and Buddhist revival. Muthulakshmi Reddy led the campaign to abolish the Devadasi system, while Rettaimalai Srinivasan advocated for Dalit civil rights and representation. Together, their efforts laid the groundwork for the state's inclusive socio-economic policies and social justice.

18. (C) A is true but R is false.
While both Kerala and Tamil Nadu experienced strong social reform movements leading to high development indicators, their economic trajectories were not identical. Tamil Nadu balanced agrarian growth with significant industrialization and service sector expansion, unlike the statement suggests. The social reforms provided the foundation for a skilled workforce, but the industrial paths of the two states followed different patterns.

19. (A) First Communal G.O. (1921) - Ensured representation for non-Brahmins in government jobs
The First Communal G.O. of 1921 was a landmark achievement of the Justice Party, ensuring representation for non-Brahmins in government jobs. In contrast, the Vaikom Satyagraha was a temple entry movement, not about wages. The Justice Party challenged Brahminical dominance rather than advocating for it. Furthermore, the Dravidar Kazhagam was primarily a social reform organization that avoided electoral politics.

20. (D) Providing reservation and fee concessions for first-generation graduates.
Tamil Nadu supports first-generation college students by providing reservation benefits and tuition fee concessions. These measures are designed to encourage families with no prior history of higher education to send their children to colleges. By reducing financial and competitive barriers, the state promotes social mobility and ensures that higher education remains accessible to historically marginalized and economically disadvantaged groups.

21. (B) The practice has been officially legalized by local caste panchayats for cultural preservation.
The two-tumbler system is a discriminatory practice using separate vessels for Dalits and non-Dalits in village tea shops. It is strictly illegal under civil rights acts and is not officially legalized by any authority. Social reform movements and state interventions actively work to abolish this practice, as it represents a violation of human dignity and equal access to spaces.

22. (A) I and II
Dalit Capitalism emphasizes economic independence through entrepreneurship rather than just employment. Organizations like the Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry provide essential networking and support for these businesses. Far from opposing government help, proponents often advocate for inclusive procurement policies to ensure that Dalit-owned enterprises can compete fairly and contribute to broader state economic development.

23. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Different social interventions in Tamil Nadu have specific economic impacts. The Rationalist Movement reduces ritual spending, freeing up household savings. The Cooperative Movement ensures equitable access to agricultural credit and marketing. Anti-caste mobility breaks traditional occupational monopolies, allowing professional diversification. Finally, women's political reservation increases their agency in local economic planning, fostering more inclusive and representative community development.

24. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu opposes the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test because it is perceived to disadvantage rural and poor students who study under the state board. The state argues that this centralized examination undermines the equitable healthcare access achieved through decades of social reform and reservation policies. This stance reflects a commitment to ensuring that medical education remains accessible to all.

25. (B) Vanniyar agitation (1987) resulting in specific MBC reservation quotas.
The Vanniyar agitation in 1987 was a pivotal event that led to the creation of specific reservation

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quotas for the Most Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu. This move aimed to address the socio-economic grievances of particular communities that felt underserved by broader categories. These quotas have since become a permanent feature of the state's comprehensive and inclusive communal reservation policy.

26. (B) Incentivizing inter-caste marriages to promote social integration.
Providing higher financial assistance for marriages where one spouse belongs to a Scheduled Caste is a policy intended to incentivize inter-caste unions. These measures aim to promote social integration and dismantle traditional caste-based endogamy. By rewarding such marriages, the state encourages the breaking of social barriers, fostering an inclusive society where communal identities do not dictate personal family structures.

27. (A) Ensuring stable environments for investment and industrial peace.
Social harmony and the reduction of caste conflicts are essential for economic productivity because they ensure a stable environment for industrial peace and investment. When social tensions are minimized through inclusive policies and reform, businesses are more likely to thrive. This stability attracts domestic and foreign capital, leading to sustained economic growth and the efficient functioning of manufacturing sectors.

28. (B) Agitations for school entry for lower castes → Implementation of Mid-Day Meals → Expansion of rural Arts and Science Colleges → Incentives for First-Generation Graduates
The expansion of education in Tamil Nadu began with agitations for school entry for lower castes. This was followed by the implementation of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme to improve attendance. Subsequent phases included the expansion of rural Arts and Science Colleges to provide higher education access. Currently, the state offers incentives for first-generation graduates to democratize academic and professional opportunities.

29. (A) I, III, II, IV
Legal reforms for women's rights in Tamil Nadu follow a historical sequence. The Devadasi system was abolished in 1947. Legal recognition for Self-Respect Marriages was granted in 1967. The Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Assistance Scheme was introduced in 1989. More recently, the state implemented a fifty percent reservation for women in local body elections, reflecting a long-term commitment to empowerment.

30. (C) Katta Panchayats (Kangaroo Courts)
Katta Panchayats, or kangaroo courts, are informal, extra-judicial bodies in rural areas that often issue dictates against inter-caste marriages and enforce traditional caste norms. These bodies operate outside the legal system and are known for practicing social boycotts or imposing fines. State authorities and social reformers actively work to suppress these illegal entities to protect individual rights and justice.

31. (B) II and IV
Public sector employment in Tamil Nadu is viewed with significant social dignity and is not merely an economic activity. Furthermore, bureaucratic diversity has generally aided, rather than hindered, the implementation of grassroots welfare schemes by making the administration more representative. Reservation policies have successfully diversified the workforce, breaking the historical monopoly of privileged castes in the state's administrative machinery.

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32. (D) Government school girl students currently pursuing higher education.
The Pudhumai Penn Scheme provides a monthly financial assistance of one thousand rupees to girl students who studied in government schools and are now pursuing higher education. This initiative aims to reduce the dropout rate of female students transitioning from school to college. By providing financial support, the state encourages women to attain professional degrees and achieve economic independence.

33. (A) Due to cumulative social reform efforts, Tamil Nadu has consistently maintained a literacy rate higher than the national average.
Tamil Nadu has consistently maintained a literacy rate higher than the national average due to sustained social reform and investment in education. Initiatives like the mid-day meal scheme, free uniforms, and rural school

expansion have made learning accessible. While gaps between male and female literacy exist, they have generally narrowed over time, and high literacy is widespread across districts.

34. (B) I, II, IV and V
The Non-Brahmin Movement, led by the Justice Party, challenged Brahminical dominance and secured the First Communal G.O. for proportionate representation in government services. It laid the foundation for the Dravidian movement's focus on social justice. Notably, the movement did not oppose modern education; instead, it advocated for broader access for non-Brahmins to ensure their socio-economic and political advancement.

35. (A) The cooperative movement deliberately excludes marginalized castes from becoming producer members.
Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu are designed to be inclusive and do not deliberately exclude marginalized castes. In fact, dairy and agricultural cooperatives have significantly improved the economic status of rural women and small-scale farmers. These organizations provide vital alternatives to exploitative moneylenders and help producers secure better prices, functioning as platforms for collective economic agency across diverse communities.

36. (D) Anti-caste occupational mobility and escaping village-based feudal structures
When historically oppressed communities migrate to urban industrial centers for manufacturing or IT jobs, it signifies a move toward anti-caste occupational mobility. This transition allows individuals to escape village-based feudal structures and traditional varna-based duties. Urban employment offers anonymity and economic independence, breaking the link between caste identity and professional life, which is a key goal of reform.

37. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Policy interventions in Tamil Nadu have clear socio-economic outcomes. The Noon Meal Scheme improves child nutrition and attendance. Free bicycles enhance student mobility, especially for girls in higher secondary schools. The sixty-nine percent communal reservation ensures inclusive representation in state jobs and education. Meanwhile, the Self-Help Group bank linkage program empowers women by providing access to credit, fostering entrepreneurship.

38. (D) A is false but R is true.
While land reform policies in Tamil Nadu have not completely eradicated the existence of agricultural daily wage laborers, they have provided some economic security. Land assignment schemes and free house site pattas have granted landless Dalits a degree of social dignity and tenure stability. These measures represent significant steps toward poverty reduction, even as many individuals rely on agricultural wage labor.

39. (D) Manual scavenging - Complete eradication and non-existence in all urban areas
Manual scavenging has not been completely eradicated and still exists as a significant social challenge in several urban and rural areas of Tamil Nadu. While other issues like honour killings, social exclusion in housing, and gender-based wage disparities are accurately recognized as ongoing problems, claiming the total non-existence of manual scavenging is incorrect. Civil society continue to advocate for elimination.

40. (A) Asserting rights over public spaces and dismantling caste hierarchies.
The most significant outcome of Dalit temple entry movements is the assertion of rights over public spaces and the dismantling of caste hierarchies. These movements were symbolic battles for human dignity and social equality, challenging the exclusion of marginalized communities from religious life. By gaining entry, Dalits successfully contested the spatial manifestations of untouchability, reinforcing the principles of social justice.

41. (B) The Dravidian Political Framework
The Dravidian political framework is fundamentally credited with translating social reform ideals into actionable state policies in Tamil Nadu. By focusing on social justice, communal reservation, and redistributive welfare, this framework has institutionalized the demands of earlier movements. This political approach has ensured that education, healthcare, and employment opportunities are distributed

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more equitably across different caste and gender groups.

42. (A) I and II
NGOs and civil society organizations in Tamil Nadu play a crucial role by advocating for the rights of marginalized groups like manual scavengers and tribal communities. They also partner with the state government to implement microfinance initiatives and healthcare outreach programs. Their focus is deeply rooted in social issues rather than profit, making them essential partners in the state's development.

43. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Legislative acts in Tamil Nadu serve specific social justice goals. The 1993 Reservation Act safeguards the sixty-nine percent quota. The 2013 Act focuses on eradicating manual scavenging and rehabilitating workers. The 1989 Hindu Succession Amendment granted property rights to women. Lastly, the Protection of Civil Rights Act of 1955 is used to penalize untouchability practices, such as the two-tumbler system.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu's superior socio-economic indicators, such as low maternal mortality and high school enrollment, are the results of a century of social reform. These movements created a strong political demand for universal education and healthcare, leading to consistent government investment. This long-term focus on equity has enabled the state to achieve human development levels that far exceed many regions.

45. (D) Institutional support through creches and hostels for female workers.
Women's workforce participation in Tamil Nadu is facilitated by institutional support such as creches and hostels for female workers. These facilities reduce the burden of childcare and provide safe environments, allowing women to take up employment. Contrary to hindering participation, maternity benefit schemes and high literacy rates empower women to enter and remain in the professional and industrial labor markets.

46. (C) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
Rettaimalai Srinivasan established the Panchamar Mahajana Sabha in 1891 to advocate for the rights of the depressed classes. He was a pioneer who believed that education and land ownership were essential for the economic mobility of Dalits. His early activism laid the foundation for subsequent anti-caste movements in the Madras Presidency, focusing on representation and removing social disabilities.

47. (B) Advocating for reduced ritual expenditure to promote household savings.
The Rationalist movement in Tamil Nadu encouraged individuals to reduce wasteful expenditures on religious rituals and lavish ceremonies. By advocating for logic and thrift, the movement aimed to promote household savings and the redirection of funds toward education. This approach sought to empower marginalized communities economically by breaking the cycle of debt often associated with performing expensive, tradition-mandated rites.

48. (B) Advocacy for women's rights → Expansion of female education → Delayed marriages and lower fertility → Increased female workforce participation
The causal pathway to Tamil Nadu's demographic dividend began with advocacy for women's rights, which led to the expansion of female education. Better-educated women typically marry later and have fewer children, causing fertility rates to decline. This transition results in a larger proportion of women entering the workforce, boosting state productivity and contributing significantly to overall human development and economic growth.

49. (A) I, II, III, IV
Educational infrastructure in Tamil Nadu evolved through several phases. First, primary schools were established in remote areas to ensure access. Next, the Nutritious Meal Programme was introduced to improve retention. This was followed by opening Arts and Science colleges in every taluk. Recently, the state introduced modern initiatives like free laptops and fee waivers for first-generation graduates to bridge gaps.

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50. (C) Social reform legacy completely rejects the inclusion of LGBTQ rights within the social justice framework.
The social reform legacy in Tamil Nadu does not reject LGBTQIA+ rights; instead, it has been extended to include them within the social justice framework. The state was a pioneer in establishing a Transgender Welfare Board and providing sex reassignment surgeries. Ongoing policies focus on horizontal reservation and educational support for transgender persons, reflecting the progressive nature of the state's agenda.

51. (B) I, III and IV
Sustained reservation policies in Tamil Nadu enabled Backward Classes to enter professional education and the bureaucracy, providing stable middle-class incomes. Consequently, they have become a dominant force in political and entrepreneurial landscapes. While many have moved beyond agriculture, their economic progress was historically linked to land ownership and agricultural advancement before diversifying into modern sectors like manufacturing, services, and business.

52. (D) Substantive Equality (Compensatory Justice)
When a student from a marginalized community gains admission to medical school through reserved categories, it is a demonstration of substantive equality or compensatory justice. This policy acknowledges historical disadvantages and provides necessary support to ensure equal opportunities. Substantive equality seeks to correct systemic imbalances to achieve fairer social outcomes, moving beyond formal equality which ignores the different starting points of individuals.

53. (B) Legal rights to marry, own property, and pursue modern employment.
The abolition of the Devadasi system legally empowered women by granting them the right to marry, own property, and pursue modern employment. Previously, their lives were restricted by temple-based obligations that often led to exploitation. Abolition allowed them to transition into the mainstream economy and social life, reclaiming personal autonomy and ensuring they could benefit from broader educational and economic opportunities.

54. (B) I, III, IV and V
Educational expansion in Tamil Nadu focused on spatial equity by opening schools in remote areas and providing free bus passes to boost girl students' enrollment. Specialized universities were established to enhance professional training, and the Samacheer Kalvi system was implemented to standardize education. Importantly, the medium of instruction policy did not ban English, recognizing its importance for global employment.

55. (D) Social and economic empowerment of women through Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
Mahalir Thittam is a comprehensive program implemented by the Tamil Nadu government focused on the social and economic empowerment of women through Self-Help Groups. It provides training, credit linkages, and support for micro-enterprises, enabling women to become financially independent. By fostering collective action and leadership, the scheme has significantly enhanced the agency of women, contributing to broader change.

56. (A) District
Tamil Nadu has established a policy aim of setting up at least one Government Medical College in every district. This initiative is designed to decentralize medical education and healthcare services, making them accessible to students across the state. By increasing medical seats and local facilities, the state ensures a steady supply of healthcare professionals and improves health outcomes.

57. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
Social issues in Tamil Nadu have been addressed through targeted reform interventions. Lack of property rights for women was tackled by the 1989 Hindu Succession Amendment. Occupational rigidity was challenged through the expansion of technical education. Malnutrition among children is addressed via the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, while untouchability in public spaces has been fought through persistent temple entry movements.

58. (D) A is false but R is true.
Tamil Nadu did not abandon its social welfare schemes to achieve industrialization. On the contrary, its focus on education, health, and

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social equity created a healthy and skilled workforce that became a major attraction for industrial investments. The state's development model demonstrates that social investments and economic growth can be mutually reinforcing, leading to a more robust and inclusive economy.

59. (A) State Legislative Assembly - 50% constitutionally mandated reservation for women
While there is a fifty percent reservation for women in local body elections in Tamil Nadu, there is currently no constitutionally mandated fifty percent reservation for women in the State Legislative Assembly. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy remains a landmark figure as the first woman legislator, and Panchayat Raj institutions have indeed served as a nursery for female leadership, but assembly quotas differ.

60. (C) Empowering them through tenure security and protection from evictions.
The distribution of house site pattas to Dalits in Tamil Nadu is a policy aimed at providing tenure security and protecting marginalized families from arbitrary evictions. By granting legal ownership of residential land, the state empowers these communities and enhances their social dignity. This initiative is a crucial part of land reform and social justice, ensuring historically landless groups have security.

61. (D) Dalits now hold a monopoly over all major heavy industries and corporate boardrooms in the state.
While affirmative action and scholarships have fostered a growing Dalit middle class and increased their presence in professional fields, it is incorrect to say that Dalits hold a monopoly over major heavy industries and corporate boardrooms. These sectors still face representation gaps. Organizations like DICCI are working to bridge this by encouraging entrepreneurship, but the journey toward full equity continues.

62. (B) I and III
Subramania Bharati was a visionary poet who advocated for women's education and their right to work, opposing practices like child marriage. His ideal of the 'Pudhumai Penn' or Modern Woman is reflected in contemporary state policies that promote female literacy and employment. Modern Tamil Nadu's progress in gender equality is often seen as a practical realization of his progressive thoughts.

63. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Leaders in Tamil Nadu have focused on different aspects of development. K. Kamaraj prioritized rural schools and primary education. C.N. Annadurai legalized Self-Respect Marriages and renamed the state. M. Karunanidhi introduced Samathuvapuram and modern IT infrastructure. E.V. Ramasamy Periyar focused on rationalism and the eradication of superstitions. Together, these varied focuses have shaped the state's comprehensive approach to reform.

64. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu has one of India's highest Gross Enrolment Ratios in higher education due to extensive reservation policies and the widespread establishment of colleges. While providing free electricity to farmers is also a significant state policy, it does not directly explain the high enrollment in universities. Both facts reflect the state's commitment to welfare, but they operate in different sectors.

65. (A) Universal PDS - Ensures food security preventing nutritional deficiencies
A key component of the Tamil Nadu Model is the Universal Public Distribution System, which ensures food security for all citizens, effectively preventing nutritional deficiencies. Unlike many other states, Tamil Nadu does not restrict PDS benefits to only those below the poverty line. This approach, along with inclusive education and robust reservation policies, forms the backbone of the state's successful strategy.

66. (C) Protecting social justice policies from judicial review via the Ninth Schedule.
By placing the sixty-nine percent reservation policy in the Ninth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, the Tamil Nadu government aimed to protect it from being struck down by the judiciary. This move was intended to ensure the continuity of the state's social justice framework, which provides higher quotas than the fifty percent limit established in other legal precedents across India.

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67. (A) Prioritizing historically deprived families to democratize access.
Providing special preference to first-generation learners in professional course counseling is a policy aimed at democratizing access to higher education. By prioritizing students from families with no prior history of graduation, the state helps bridge the educational gap caused by historical deprivation. This measure ensures that social mobility is not limited to already educated families, thereby fostering a representative workforce.

68. (A) Rejection of caste-based indignity → Entry into formal education → Utilization of communal reservation → Diversification into modern occupations
The logical progression of anti-caste mobility begins with the rejection of caste-based indignity and traditional duties. This leads individuals to seek formal education as a means of advancement. Utilizing communal reservation then facilitates their entry into professional and government sectors. Finally, these steps allow for diversification into modern occupations, effectively breaking the hereditary link between an individual's caste and economic role.

69. (B) I, III, II, IV
The chronological milestones in Tamil Nadu's political history began with the formation of the Justice Party in 1916. This was followed by the passing of the First Communal G.O. in 1921. E.V. Ramasamy then launched the Self-Respect Movement in 1925 after leaving the Congress. Finally, C.N. Annadurai led the DMK to form the first Dravidian-led state government in 1967.

70. (A) 1916
The Non-Brahmin Manifesto was released in 1916 by the South Indian Liberal Federation, which later became known as the Justice Party. This foundational document articulated the grievances of non-Brahmins regarding their lack of representation in administration and education. It laid the groundwork for the demand for communal reservation in the Madras Presidency, which eventually shaped the entire trajectory of politics.

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71. (B) I, II and III
Tamil Nadu's demographic transition resulted from widespread female education and increased workforce participation, which led to later marriages and lower fertility rates. Importantly, this change occurred through voluntary social shifts and welfare access rather than coercive measures. Currently, low fertility rates characterize the state's profile, providing a demographic dividend that supports growth through a more productive and balanced population structure.

72. (C) 1947
The Madras Devadasis Prevention of Dedication Act was formally enacted in 1947. This law was the culmination of decades of campaigning by reformers like Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy and Periyar. Its passing legally abolished the practice of dedicating young girls to temples, which had evolved into exploitation. The act was a major victory for women's rights and a landmark social reform.

73. (B) Economic growth with equity driven by a century of social reform politics.
The socio-economic development of Tamil Nadu is best summarized as economic growth with equity, driven by a century of social reform politics. By prioritizing investments in human capital alongside inclusive reservation policies, the state has managed to achieve high industrialization while reducing poverty and disparities. This balanced approach ensures that the benefits of economic progress reach a broad cross-section of society.

74. (B) I, II, IV and V
Contemporary social movements in Tamil Nadu address a wide range of issues. Environmental groups link ecology to marginalized livelihoods, while Dalit feminists focus on intersectional rights. LGBTQIA+ activists have secured state recognition, and organizations continue to fight manual scavenging. Contrary to some assumptions, modern anti-caste movements remain deeply engaged in economic demands, including land distribution and fair wages, across the state.

75. (A) Cooperatives function purely as profit-maximizing corporate entities with no social welfare obligations.
Producer cooperatives in Tamil Nadu do not function purely for profit; they have significant social welfare obligations and aim to protect the interests of their members. Weaver and milk producer cooperatives like Aavin have been instrumental in democratizing rural income and protecting artisans from volatility. They provide a platform for collective bargaining, ensuring that small-scale producers can survive in a competitive economy.

76. (C) Katta Panchayat (Kangaroo Court) oppression
When an informal local body imposes fines or boycotts on individuals to enforce traditional caste norms, it is an example of Katta Panchayat or kangaroo court oppression. These extra-legal actions are used to suppress the economic and social mobility of marginalized castes. Such practices are illegal and represent a direct challenge to the rule of law and the state's efforts.

77. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Tamil Nadu's welfare schemes target specific groups to ensure development. The Pudhumai Penn Scheme supports girl students in higher education. The Health Insurance Scheme provides tertiary care for families. Illam Thedi Kalvi addresses learning gaps caused by the pandemic, while the Naan Mudhalvan Scheme focuses on youth skill development. Together, these programs form a multi-faceted approach to improving education and health.

78. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Tamil Nadu government provides financial assistance and priority in employment to inter-caste couples to promote social integration and harmony. However, inter-caste marriage is not legally mandatory for all citizens to qualify for general state welfare schemes. These specific incentives are designed to encourage the breaking of caste barriers and to support those who challenge traditional social norms through choices.

79. (B) Free Bus Pass Scheme - Decline in female school enrollment
The Free Bus Pass Scheme has actually led to an increase, not a decline, in female school and college enrollment by removing transportation costs for women. Other policies are correctly matched: the Mid-Day Meal Scheme addresses classroom hunger, Samathuvapuram fosters spatial equality through mixed housing, and the abolition of the two-tumbler system restores human dignity by ending discriminatory practices.

80. (D) Democratizing power and employment to build inclusive governance and development.
The long-term impact of the Non-Brahmin movement in Tamil Nadu was the democratization of power and employment, which built a foundation for inclusive governance and development. By challenging the monopoly of a small elite, the movement ensured that a wider section of society could participate in the state's administration. This shift toward justice has been central to the state's high human development.

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CHAPTER 04

Political Parties and Welfare Schemes

1. Consider the following statements regarding the education and industrialisation policies of Kamarajar in Tamil Nadu:

I. Kamarajar introduced the midday meal scheme in schools to reduce dropouts.

II. TIDCO was established during his tenure to foster industrial development.

III. The policy of free education up to the secondary level was abolished during his regime.

Which of the statements given above is/are the correct combination?

(A) I and II

(B) I and III

(C) II and III

(D) I only

(E) Answer not known

2. The universal school feeding programme, famously known as the Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme, was initially launched in which year?

(A) 1980

(B) 1982

(C) 1984

(D) 1989

(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the relationship between them:

Assertion (A): The Amma Unavagam scheme in Tamil Nadu was primarily introduced to provide heavily subsidised food to the urban poor.

Reason (R): This scheme significantly reduced the financial burden on daily wage labourers and migrant workers in urban areas.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

(E) Answer not known

4. Match the welfare schemes in List I with their primary objectives in List II:

List I: (Welfare Scheme)

P. Illam Thedi Kalvi

Q. Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam

R. Naan Mudhalvan

S. Ennum Ezhuthum

List II: (Objective)

I. Foundational literacy and numeracy

II. Doorstep health services

III. Career guidance and skill training

IV. Home-based learning recovery

(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I

(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I

(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV

(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III

(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the revamped Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme (Pudhumai Penn)?

(A) It grants monthly financial stipends solely to male students from urban centers pursuing professional degrees.

(B) It provides ₹1,000 monthly to eligible girl students from government schools for higher education.

(C) It offers a significant one-time financial grant of ₹50,000 for the marriage ceremonies of poor, educated girls.

(D) It functions as a specialized agricultural subsidy initiative for women farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs.

(E) Answer not known

6. Identify the correctly matched pair of the welfare scheme and its primary target group:

(A) Free laptop computers for all primary school children

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(B) Kalaignar Health Insurance strictly for government employees
(C) Marriage gold for poor families' daughters
(D) Waiver of agricultural crop loans for the fishermen community
(E) Answer not known

7. Arrange the following welfare schemes in the chronological order of their launch in Tamil Nadu:
I. Midday Meal Scheme by Kamarajar
II. Universalisation of Noon Meal Scheme by MGR
III. Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme
IV. Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) I, II, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Dravidian welfare model:
I. It emphasises universal access to basic services and entitlements.
II. It relies heavily on caste-based exclusion for beneficiary selection.
III. It views welfare measures as tools for social justice and political mobilisation.
IV. The two-rupee rice scheme was a significant component of this model.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

9. The historic "One Rupee a Measure of Rice" scheme (Padi Arisi Thittam) was a major electoral promise and initiative of which Tamil Nadu Chief Minister?
(A) K. Kamaraj
(B) C.N. Annadurai
(C) M. Karunanidhi
(D) M.G. Ramachandran
(E) Answer not known

10. Consider the following statements about the 'Illam Thedi Kalvi' scheme:
I. It was launched to bridge the learning gap caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
II. It relies on volunteer teachers conducting classes in the evenings.
III. It targets students from Class 1 to Class 8.
IV. It is completely funded by the World Bank.
V. It is a home-based learning initiative.
Which of the combinations correctly represents the features of the scheme?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

11. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the welfare measures implemented during the administration of M.G. Ramachandran:
(A) The administration focused extensively on restricting female education to primary levels.
(B) His administration expanded the mid-day meal scheme into a universal school feeding programme.
(C) Maternity assistance schemes for poor working women were introduced.
(D) His pro-poor image was significantly amplified by his cinematic portrayals and welfare ideology.
(E) Answer not known

12. Which of the following options represents the correct evolutionary sequence of state-sponsored health insurance schemes in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme → Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) → Convergence with PM-JAY
(B) CMCHIS → Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme → Convergence with PM-JAY
(C) Convergence with PM-JAY → Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme → CMCHIS
(D) Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme → Convergence with PM-JAY → CMCHIS
(E) Answer not known

13. In the context of Tamil Nadu's electoral politics, the proliferation of populist schemes such as free colour televisions and mixie grinders is best explained by which of the following concepts?
(A) Fiscal austerity

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(B) Laissez-faire governance
(C) Regressive taxation
(D) Competitive welfarism
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the relationship between them:
Assertion (A): The free bus pass scheme for school and college students in Tamil Nadu significantly increased the enrolment and attendance of students from rural areas.
Reason (R): The scheme eliminated the daily transportation cost, which was a major barrier for economically disadvantaged families.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following is the most appropriate primary objective of launching schemes like Amma Water and Amma Cement?
(A) Eliminating all private sector competitors to establish a state monopoly.
(B) Providing essential items at highly subsidised rates to the public.
(C) Generating additional state revenue by exporting products to other states.
(D) Meeting the mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility targets for the year.
(E) Answer not known

16. Match the welfare schemes in List I with their primary objectives in List II:
List I: (Welfare Scheme)
P. Crop loan waiver
Q. Motorised boat engines subsidy
R. Free uniform and books
S. Free electricity up to 100 units
List II: (Target Group/Sector)
I. Domestic consumers
II. School students
III. Fishermen
IV. Farmers
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following pairs concerning the rebranding of welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched based on political transitions?
(A) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam - Introduced during AIADMK regime
(B) Uzhavar Santhai - Introduced during DMK regime
(C) Amma Unavagam - Introduced during AIADMK regime
(D) Samathuvapuram - Introduced during DMK regime
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following statements about the DMK's welfare ideology:
I. It places a strong emphasis on social justice and anti-poverty measures.
II. It advocates for the concentration of wealth among the elite classes.
III. Inclusive governance has been a core principle since the days of C.N. Annadurai.
Which of the statements given above is/are the incorrect combination?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

19. The 'Ennum Ezhuthum' mission in Tamil Nadu aims to ensure foundational literacy and numeracy for all students by which grade?
(A) Grade 3
(B) Grade 5
(C) Grade 8
(D) Grade 10
(E) Answer not known

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20. Consider the following statements regarding the Free Laptop Scheme in Tamil Nadu:
I. It was launched primarily by the Jayalalithaa government.
II. The target beneficiaries were government and government-aided school students.
III. The main objective was to bridge the digital divide and improve educational access.
IV. It was strictly restricted to college-going

students in urban areas.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

21. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Nutritional support provided to high school students to improve attendance in evening classes.
(B) Pre-noon meal for primary students to address hunger and improve school attendance.
(C) A breakfast program intended exclusively for teachers and administrative staff in rural schools.
(D) An educational nutritional initiative funded entirely through private corporate social donations.
(E) Answer not known

22. Arrange the following educational welfare initiatives in the order of their historical introduction in Tamil Nadu:

I. Free School Uniforms and Textbooks
II. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme (Pudhumai Penn)
III. Free Laptop Scheme
IV. Kamarajar's Free Education up to School Level

(A) IV, I, III, II
(B) I, IV, II, III
(C) IV, III, I, II
(D) IV, I, II, III
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the following statements regarding the political economy and assessment of Tamil Nadu's welfare model:

I. It has contributed significantly to human development indicators.
II. There are recurring debates regarding the fiscal cost and revenue implications.
III. The model has been completely immune to allegations of political clientelism.
IV. The welfare schemes have often led to structural continuity despite government changes.
V. Critics often raise concerns about creating dependency rather than asset generation.

Which of the combinations correctly represents the true statements?

(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

24. The "Two Rupee Rice Scheme" introduced for ration cardholders in Tamil Nadu was primarily a flagship programme associated with which political phase?

(A) DMK government in 2006
(B) DMK government led by M. Karunanidhi in the 1990s
(C) AIADMK government led by J. Jayalalithaa in 2011
(D) Congress government led by K. Kamaraj
(E) Answer not known

25. Select the correct chronological sequence of Chief Ministers who introduced the respective flagship schemes: Midday Meal, Nutritious Meal, Cradle Baby, Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam.

(A) K. Kamaraj, M.G. Ramachandran, J. Jayalalithaa, M.K. Stalin
(B) C.N. Annadurai, M. Karunanidhi, M.G. Ramachandran, M.K. Stalin
(C) K. Kamaraj, M. Karunanidhi, J. Jayalalithaa, M.K. Stalin
(D) M.G. Ramachandran, K. Kamaraj, J. Jayalalithaa, M.K. Stalin
(E) Answer not known

26. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the relationship between them:

Assertion (A): The Dravidian welfare model heavily leans towards universalism rather than strict targeting in many of its schemes like the Public Distribution System (PDS).

Reason (R): Universal access reduces administrative exclusion errors and fosters a broader political mobilisation and entitlement rights.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

27. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Free Colour Television Scheme:
(A) The scheme was fundamentally criticised for its heavy reliance on direct foreign aid.
(B) It was a major electoral promise made by the DMK in the 2006 assembly elections.
(C) It aimed to provide recreational access and information dissemination to women and poor households.
(D) It played a crucial role in the electoral success of the party in that specific election.
(E) Answer not known

28. Match the beneficiary groups in List I with their targeted schemes in List II:
List I: (Beneficiary Group)
P. Farmers
Q. First-generation college girls
R. Youth
S. Dalit communities
List II: (Scheme/Initiative)
I. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Scheme
II. Naan Mudhalvan Scheme
III. Dr. Ambedkar Law Research Centre awareness
IV. Input subsidy and crop insurance
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

29. The provision of free school uniforms and textbooks in Tamil Nadu aims primarily at which of the following sociological outcomes?
(A) Enforcing strict, military-level institutional discipline among all students and faculty.
(B) Providing significant support to the local textile industry regardless of school outcomes.
(C) Imposing strict penalties on students who fail to wear the prescribed institutional dress.
(D) Eliminating visible class differences to ensure dignity and reduce student dropouts.
(E) Answer not known

30. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the health schemes in Tamil Nadu:
(A) CMCHIS - Focusing solely on veterinary health
(B) Kalaignar Health Insurance - Restricted to people above 80 years of age
(C) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam - Providing health services and screening at the doorstep
(D) PM-JAY Convergence - Exclusively for government employees in Tamil Nadu
(E) Answer not known

31. Why has the Amma Unavagam model been studied and replicated by various other state governments?
(A) Generating the maximum possible financial profit for the state treasury's annual budget.
(B) Addressing urban food insecurity while providing employment for self-help group women.
(C) Eliminating the need for the Public Distribution System through localized food centers.
(D) Fulfilling the central government's mandatory guidelines under the National Food Act.
(E) Answer not known

32. Consider the following statements about the Dr. Ambedkar Law Research Centre and welfare:
I. It aims to promote legal awareness and research on marginalized communities.
II. It advocates primarily for the abolition of welfare schemes for Dalits.
III. It plays a role in fostering discourse on social justice and Dalit rights.
Which of the statements given above is/are the correct combination?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

33. The "Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme" was launched in which year in Tamil Nadu?
(A) 2006
(B) 2009

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(C) 2011
(D) 2016
(E) Answer not known

34. Consider the following statements regarding welfare schemes for farmers in Tamil Nadu:
I. The government frequently implements crop loan waiver schemes to provide debt relief.
II. Free electricity is provided to agricultural pump sets to reduce irrigation costs.
III. These schemes have no fiscal implications on the state budget.
IV. The state provides input subsidies and price support mechanisms for agricultural produce.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding welfare measures for fishermen in Tamil Nadu?
(A) The state provides subsidies for motorised boat engines and fishing nets.
(B) Fishermen are entirely excluded from the state's housing schemes.
(C) The government imposes an extra tax on fishermen during the fishing ban period.
(D) There is no accident insurance coverage available for marine fishermen.
(E) Answer not known

36. Arrange the following rice and food subsidy schemes of Tamil Nadu in chronological order of their introduction:
I. Universalisation of PDS
II. Padi Arisi Thittam (One Rupee a Measure of Rice)
III. Two Rupee Rice Scheme
IV. Free Rice Scheme
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, II, IV, I
(E) Answer not known

37. Consider the following statements about the Noon Meal Scheme introduced by M.G. Ramachandran in 1982:
I. It faced initial criticism from economists over its fiscal feasibility.
II. It restricted meals only to students of urban areas.
III. It had a profound nutritional impact on rural children.
IV. It resulted in a massive surge in school enrollment.
V. It became a permanent institutional feature of Tamil Nadu's welfare model.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

38. The scheme providing free mixie, grinder, and fan to women was a flagship welfare promise of which political leader during the 2011 Assembly Elections?
(A) M. Karunanidhi
(B) M.K. Stalin
(C) J. Jayalalithaa
(D) Edappadi K. Palaniswami
(E) Answer not known

39. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the relationship between them:
Assertion (A): Successive governments in Tamil Nadu often continue the popular welfare schemes introduced by their predecessors.
Reason (R): Discontinuing popular welfare schemes can have severe negative electoral repercussions due to established public expectations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

40. Select the correct sequence of women's welfare focus areas across different Chief Ministers in Tamil Nadu's history:

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(A) Education expansion (Kamaraj) → Maternity assistance (MGR) → Cradle Baby Scheme (Jayalalithaa) → Pudhumai Penn (Stalin)
(B) Cradle Baby (Jayalalithaa) → Education expansion (Kamaraj) → Pudhumai Penn (Stalin) → Maternity assistance (MGR)
(C) Maternity assistance (MGR) → Pudhumai Penn (Stalin) → Cradle Baby (Jayalalithaa) → Education expansion (Kamaraj)
(D) Education expansion (Kamaraj) → Pudhumai Penn (Stalin) → Cradle Baby (Jayalalithaa) → Maternity assistance (MGR)
(E) Answer not known

41. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the continuity of welfare schemes across different political regimes in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Welfare schemes that enjoy massive public support are rarely stopped by new regimes.
(B) The core administrative machinery for the PDS changes with every new government.
(C) Governments frequently rename existing schemes to align with their political icons.
(D) Renaming controversies cause significant temporary confusion among local beneficiaries.
(E) Answer not known

42. Match the core focus in List I with the corresponding welfare scheme in List II:
List I: (Core Focus)
P. Naan Mudhalvan
Q. CMCHIS
R. Illam Thedi Kalvi
S. Thangathirumanam
List II: (Welfare Scheme)
I. Healthcare coverage up to ₹5 lakh
II. Upskilling and youth employment
III. Financial aid for marriage and girl empowerment
IV. COVID-19 educational recovery
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

43. Schemes like the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar scheme initially provided marriage assistance and later transitioned into the 'Pudhumai Penn' scheme for higher education. What is the primary conceptual shift in welfare governance demonstrated here?
(A) Shifting from a marriage-centric support model to female education and independence.
(B) Moving from state-sponsored welfarism toward a model of aggressive market capitalism.
(C) Changing the focus from rural targeting to exclusively urban-centric development goals.
(D) Replacing universal income with strict conditional cash transfers for male citizens.
(E) Answer not known

44. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the initiatives of the Kamarajar era:
(A) TIDCO - Established to promote industrial growth
(B) Midday Meal Scheme - To improve school enrollment
(C) Free Electricity for Agriculture - First introduced during Kamarajar's tenure
(D) Industrial Estates - To foster small and medium enterprises
(E) Answer not known

45. What is the most appropriate distinction between 'competitive welfarism' and standard welfare policies in the context of Tamil Nadu?
(A) Standard welfare policies are strictly funded by international development organizations.
(B) Competitive welfarism is a specific model focusing solely on the upper-class citizens.
(C) A specific administrative mandate requiring the complete privatization of public assets.
(D) Political parties outbidding each other with freebies and entitlements for votes.
(E) Answer not known

46. Consider the following statements about the convergence of CMCHIS and PM-JAY in Tamil Nadu:
I. The convergence combines the coverage limits to provide comprehensive benefits.
II. It eliminates the role of private hospitals entirely.
III. It effectively expands the beneficiary pool by merging state and central databases.

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Which of the statements given above is/are the correct combination?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

47. Tamil Nadu provides free electricity for which of the following categories to support rural livelihoods?
(A) Large-scale corporate industries
(B) Agricultural pump sets
(C) IT Parks
(D) Private transport companies
(E) Answer not known

48. Consider the following statements about the Kalaignar Colour Television Scheme:
I. It was introduced to fulfil the DMK's 2006 election manifesto.
II. The scheme faced zero logistical challenges during distribution.
III. It facilitated access to news and entertainment for marginalized households.
IV. It spurred a massive debate on the political economy of 'freebies'.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and IV
(E) Answer not known

49. Which statement correctly describes the transition from the Congress-era welfare state to the Dravidian party welfare state in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Shift from infrastructure focus to aggressive, entitlement-based populist welfarism.
(B) Dravidian parties completely abandoned educational welfare to prioritize heavy industries.
(C) Dravidian parties dismantled all major industrial estates established during the 1950s.
(D) The political transition resulted in the permanent abolition of the food distribution system.
(E) Answer not known

50. Arrange the evolution of the school meal programs in Tamil Nadu in correct developmental order:
I. Breakfast Scheme for primary schools
II. Kamarajar's Midday Meal Scheme
III. MGR's Nutritious Meal Programme
IV. Inclusion of eggs in the meal by the DMK government
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) II, IV, III, I
(C) III, II, IV, I
(D) II, I, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements about the fiscal cost of welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu:
I. Prolonged populist schemes exert significant pressure on the state exchequer.
II. Debt relief and loan waivers contribute to revenue deficits.
III. The state has always maintained a surplus budget despite welfare spending.
IV. Free electricity to agriculture constitutes a major portion of the state's subsidy bill.
V. Economists debate the sustainability of distributing consumer durables for free.
Which of the combinations correctly lists the accurate statements?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

52. The term 'Amma' became synonymous with a multitude of subsidized welfare schemes and products during whose tenure as Chief Minister?
(A) Janaki Ramachandran
(B) V.N. Janaki
(C) O. Panneerselvam
(D) J. Jayalalithaa
(E) Answer not known

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53. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the relationship between them:
Assertion (A): The provision of free bus passes to school and college students in Tamil Nadu acts as an indirect incentive for education.
Reason (R): It completely covers the tuition fees of the students in private institutions.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

54. Which sequence correctly traces the focus of health and welfare interventions in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Basic infra → Kalaignar Insurance for surgery → Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam for NCDs.
(B) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam → Kalaignar Insurance → Upgrading rural sanitation systems.
(C) Kalaignar Insurance → Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam → Universal primary health screening.
(D) Basic hospital infra → Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam → Specialized trauma care facilities.
(E) Answer not known

55. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the political naming of welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Naming schemes after political leaders serves as a tool for political branding and legacy building.
(B) Frequent renaming by successive governments sometimes creates confusion among the beneficiaries.
(C) The DMK often names schemes after 'Kalaignar' or 'Periyar', while the AIADMK uses 'Amma' or 'MGR'.
(D) Scheme names are strictly regulated by the Election Commission to prevent any association with political leaders.
(E) Answer not known

56. Match the Amma brand schemes in List I with their functions in List II:
List I: (Amma Brand Scheme)
P. Amma Unavagam
Q. Amma Water
R. Amma Cement
S. Amma Pharmacy
List II: (Function)
I. Subsidised medicines
II. Affordable building materials for low-income groups
III. Subsidised meals for urban poor
IV. Packaged drinking water at low cost
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

57. The 'Naan Mudhalvan' scheme focuses on upskilling youth and providing career guidance. This scheme is primarily addressing which structural issue in Tamil Nadu's economy?
(A) Addressing the critical lack of available agricultural land for rural populations.
(B) Addressing the gap between academic qualifications and industry-required skills.
(C) Stopping the migration of highly skilled workers to other neighboring states.
(D) Resolving the lack of government-funded engineering colleges in the state.
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following pairs concerning agricultural welfare is incorrectly matched?
(A) Crop Loan Waiver - Alleviating farmer debt burden
(B) Input Subsidy - Providing free smart TVs to farmers
(C) Free Electricity - Operating agricultural motor pump sets
(D) Crop Insurance - Mitigating risks from natural calamities
(E) Answer not known

59. What is the most appropriate reason why Tamil Nadu opted for a Universal Public Distribution System (UPDS) rather than a Targeted PDS (TPDS)?
(A) Ensuring food security for all while avoiding exclusion errors in BPL identification.
(B) Ensuring strict compliance with the World Bank's global hunger relief guidelines.
(C) Facilitating the export of excess food grains to all neighboring southern states.
(D) Increasing the market price of rice in the open market for private distributors.
(E) Answer not known

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60. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the relationship between them:
Assertion (A): Crop loan waiver schemes in Tamil Nadu provide immediate relief to distressed farmers facing continuous crop failures.
Reason (R): These waivers are a permanent structural solution to the underlying agricultural crisis and guarantee future crop yields.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

61. Under the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS), what is the maximum insurance coverage provided per family per year?
(A) ₹1 lakh
(B) ₹2 lakh
(C) ₹5 lakh
(D) ₹10 lakh
(E) Answer not known

62. Match the target groups in List I with the corresponding schemes in List II:
List I: (Target Group)
P. Primary School Students
Q. Working Women
R. Destitute Women / Widows
S. Educated Unemployed Youth
List II: (Scheme/Category)
I. Marriage/Pension assistance schemes
II. Breakfast scheme
III. Skill development schemes
IV. Maternity assistance schemes
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following is correct regarding the 'Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam' scheme?
(A) Providing overseas medical scholarships for students from marginalized backgrounds.
(B) Delivering essential healthcare and NCD screening directly to the beneficiaries' homes.
(C) Allocating massive funds to construct multi-specialty hospitals in every district.
(D) Creating a specialized insurance scheme exclusively for private medical practitioners.
(E) Answer not known

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64. Identify the correctly matched pair of the leader and their associated landmark welfare policy:
(A) C.N. Annadurai - Two Rupee Rice Scheme
(B) J. Jayalalithaa - Illam Thedi Kalvi
(C) K. Kamaraj - Amma Unavagam
(D) M. Karunanidhi - Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme
(E) Answer not known

65. The popular "Thalikku Thangam" scheme, which provided gold for the marriage of girls from poor families, was intrinsically tied to encouraging which condition among beneficiaries?
(A) Meeting minimum educational requirements.
(B) Conversion to a specifically mandated religion.
(C) Permanent migration to designated urban areas.
(D) Voluntarily relinquishing all future voting rights.
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the incorrect statement about the Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme expansion:
(A) The breakfast program was officially initiated by Chief Minister M.K. Stalin.
(B) It aims to combat morning hunger and improve general student nutritional status.
(C) The scheme was restricted to Chennai and halted from state-wide expansion.
(D) It has been noted to significantly impact school attendance in primary grades.
(E) Answer not known

67. In the context of Tamil Nadu politics, the 'demonstration effect' of welfare schemes implies that:
(A) Visible welfare delivery creates positive voter perception, influencing elections.
(B) Schemes that are strictly meant for display during the annual Republic Day parades.

(C) Politicians demonstrating against welfare schemes implemented by the Union Government.
(D) Welfare schemes that must be approved by the Supreme Court before local implementation.
(E) Answer not known

68. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the relationship between them:
Assertion (A): 'Illam Thedi Kalvi' utilized a massive network of local volunteers across Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): Community participation and local volunteering are essential to effectively bridge localized learning gaps at the grassroots level post-pandemic.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

69. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the massive political appeal of M.G. Ramachandran regarding welfare?
(A) He relied strictly on traditional caste-based vote banks without any welfare agenda.
(B) Pro-poor welfare implementation aligned with his cinematic image as a savior.
(C) He focused strictly on elite industrialization while ignoring all rural developments.
(D) He advocated for the complete and immediate abolition of all government subsidies.
(E) Answer not known

70. Match the educational welfare interventions in List I with their primary expected outcomes in List II:
List I: (Intervention)
P. Free Bus Pass
Q. Free Laptops
R. Free Uniforms & Books
S. Breakfast Scheme
List II: (Primary Expected Outcome)
I. Eliminating social disparity in classrooms
II. Addressing morning hunger & attention
III. Bridging the digital divide
IV. Facilitating physical access to distant schools
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

71. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of schemes and their objectives:
(A) Ennum Ezhuthum - Foundational literacy and numeracy
(B) Naan Mudhalvan - Skill enhancement for youth
(C) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam - Doorstep healthcare
(D) Pudhumai Penn - Free smartphones for elderly women
(E) Answer not known

72. The convergence of the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) with the Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY operates in Tamil Nadu by utilizing the hospital network of:
(A) Utilizing the empanelled network of government and private hospitals in the state.
(B) Utilizing hospitals that are strictly operated and funded by the Central Government.
(C) Utilizing medical facilities that are reserved for the military and their families.
(D) Utilizing primary health centers exclusively for all major surgical procedures.
(E) Answer not known

73. Which statement correctly assesses an outcome of the Dravidian welfare model?
(A) The model has led to the complete and absolute eradication of all state public debt.
(B) Democratized access to education, health, and basic amenities across social strata.
(C) The model resulted in Tamil Nadu having the lowest Gross State Product in the country.
(D) The model has completely privatized all of the existing public welfare institutions.
(E) Answer not known

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74. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) was established during the tenure of which prominent leader to foster industrialization?
(A) C.N. Annadurai
(B) K. Kamaraj
(C) M. Bhakthavatsalam
(D) M. Karunanidhi
(E) Answer not known

75. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the political economy of welfare in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Welfare spending restricted the state from investing in physical infrastructure.
(B) The state relies heavily on its tax revenues from liquor sales to fund welfare schemes.
(C) Competitive politics ensures that welfare promises expand significantly every election.
(D) There is a continuous tension between populist spending and long-term fiscal prudence.
(E) Answer not known

76. Consider the following statements and select the correct option based on the relationship between them:
Assertion (A): Schemes like free mixies, grinders, and gas connections specifically target women in households.
Reason (R): These schemes aim to reduce domestic drudgery, thereby freeing up time for women and attempting to empower them socio-economically.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

77. Critics of the Tamil Nadu welfare model often argue that extensive distribution of free consumer goods creates "dependency." Conversely, proponents defend it as:
(A) A specialized methodology used primarily to increase corporate manufacturing profits.
(B) A temporary measure designed to exhaust the state's surplus developmental budget.
(C) A social strategy intended to discourage citizens from seeking gainful employment.
(D) Wealth redistribution and socio-economic entitlement improving standards of living.
(E) Answer not known

78. Match the leaders in List I with their landmark welfare vision in List II:
List I: (Leader)
P. K. Kamaraj
Q. C.N. Annadurai
R. M.G. Ramachandran
S. J. Jayalalithaa
List II: (Vision/Policy)
I. Universal School Feeding (Noon Meal)
II. Massive proliferation of 'Brand' welfare schemes
III. Education expansion and industrial estates
IV. Padi Arisi Thittam and social justice
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

79. What is the most appropriate explanation for the continuity of the Public Distribution System (PDS) efficiency in Tamil Nadu despite frequent changes in the ruling party?
(A) The system is mandated and strictly controlled by the United Nations hunger program.
(B) A robust bureaucracy and public pressure ensure delivery despite political changes.
(C) Political parties in the state have absolutely no interest in managing the PDS system.
(D) It operates completely independent of government funding via private social charities.
(E) Answer not known

80. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding student welfare in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Residential schools provided exclusively for the children of local politicians.
(B) Free bus passes provided only for students travelling on interstate routes.
(C) Free laptops provided exclusively to students attending primary level schools.
(D) Supporting marginalized students at school level to prevent dropouts.
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (A) I and II
K. Kamaraj significantly expanded educational infrastructure in Tamil Nadu by making schooling free and accessible to the masses. He also focused on industrial growth by establishing state institutions like TIDCO to promote economic modernization. These policies successfully combined human capital development through the midday meal scheme with structural economic advancements to reduce poverty and social inequality.

2. (B) 1982
The nutritious meal programme was a landmark initiative launched by the Tamil Nadu government in July 1982 to improve nutritional status among children. By expanding the existing midday meal scheme, the administration aimed to increase school enrollment and attendance. This pioneer programme became a model for several other Indian states to follow in their school education systems.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Amma Unavagam was designed as a social welfare measure to ensure food security for the urban poor by providing hygienic meals at extremely low prices. This initiative directly alleviated the daily financial pressure on migrant workers and low-income laborers. By addressing nutritional needs at affordable rates, it effectively served as a safety net for vulnerable populations in cities.

4. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Contemporary welfare initiatives in Tamil Nadu target diverse needs ranging from health to education. Home-based learning recovery programs address pandemic-related gaps, while doorstep health services cater to medical needs. Career guidance for students and foundational literacy for younger children form the core of the state's education policy. These schemes represent a comprehensive approach to human resource development and social protection.

5. (B) It provides ₹1,000 monthly to eligible girl students from government schools for higher education.
The Pudhumai Penn initiative is a revamped higher education assurance scheme targeting girl students who completed their schooling in government institutions. By providing a monthly financial stipend of one thousand rupees, the state encourages higher enrollment in degree or diploma courses. This scheme serves to empower women economically while reducing the dropout rates among girls in the tertiary education sector.

6. (C) Marriage gold for poor families' daughters
Social welfare in the state includes significant support for women from economically weaker sections through marriage assistance initiatives. Providing gold for the marriage of daughters from poor families is an established measure to reduce the financial burden on parents. This initiative often links the benefit to minimum educational qualifications, thereby promoting both financial security and female education within the community.

7. (B) I, II, III, IV
The history of welfare in Tamil Nadu shows a steady progression from basic needs to advanced services. Early initiatives focused on school meals in the 1950s, followed by the universalization of nutrition programs in the 1980s. Modern interventions expanded into comprehensive health insurance in the late 2000s and recently introduced doorstep healthcare services to improve accessibility for all citizens.

8. (A) I, III and IV
The Dravidian welfare model is characterized by its commitment to universal access and social justice for all sections of society. It utilizes populist measures as effective tools for political mobilization and improving standards of living for the poor. Initiatives like subsidized rice schemes exemplify this approach, ensuring that basic essential commodities remain affordable and accessible to the entire state population.

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9. (B) C.N. Annadurai
Providing essential food grains at a highly subsidized price was a revolutionary promise that reshaped the state's political landscape. This initiative aimed to eliminate hunger and ensure food security for the common people at a very affordable cost. It laid the foundation for the robust public distribution system that continues to be a central pillar of the state's welfare governance.

10. (A) I, II, III and V
Illam Thedi Kalvi was designed as a temporary education measure to address the significant learning loss experienced by school students during the pandemic. Utilizing a vast network of local volunteers, the scheme facilitates evening classes directly within communities for primary and middle school grades. This grassroots participation ensures that educational support reaches the most remote areas through dedicated local involvement.

11. (A) The administration focused extensively on restricting female education to primary levels.
The administration of M.G. Ramachandran was noted for its proactive social welfare policies rather than restrictive measures. His government significantly expanded the scope of school meals to improve nutrition and enrollment across the state. Additionally, he introduced maternity assistance schemes to support working women. These pro-poor initiatives were central to his political identity and long-term success in state governance.

12. (A) Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme → Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) → Convergence with PM-JAY
Health insurance in Tamil Nadu has evolved from a state-specific initiative into a comprehensive model integrated with national programs. Initially launched to cover major surgeries for low-income groups, the scheme was later restructured to include a wider range of treatments and higher coverage limits. Its eventual convergence with central schemes has further expanded the beneficiary network and medical facilities available to families.

13. (D) Competitive welfarism
The distribution of consumer durables such as televisions and kitchen appliances illustrates a unique political phenomenon where parties outbid each other with entitlements. This strategy aims to improve the standard of living and increase the household productivity of the poor while securing electoral support. It reflects a deep-rooted belief that state resources should directly benefit the common man through tangible assets.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Free transportation for students serves as a critical incentive to improve school and college enrollment, particularly for those living in rural areas. By eliminating daily travel expenses, the state removes a significant economic barrier that often prevented children from attending distant educational institutions. This measure has successfully ensured that geographic distance does not hinder the pursuit of higher education and learning.

15. (B) Providing essential items at highly subsidised rates to the public.
Brand-based state products like water and cement were launched to protect consumers from market price volatility and ensure affordability. By providing high-quality essential items at lower prices than private competitors, the government supports low-income groups in meeting their basic requirements. These initiatives demonstrate the state's role in active market intervention to promote the welfare of the common public and laborers.

16. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Welfare policies in Tamil Nadu are meticulously tailored to support various professional and social groups through targeted subsidies and free provisions. Farmers benefit from financial relief, while the fishing community receives support for modernizing their equipment. Educational materials empower students, and subsidized electricity provides significant relief to domestic consumers. This multifaceted approach ensures that the benefits of governance reach diverse demographic sectors.

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17. (A) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam - Introduced during AIADMK regime
The history of welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu often involves political branding and specific associations with different administrations. While some schemes like farmers' markets and equality villages were introduced by one party, others like subsidized canteens were the hallmark of another. Identifying the correct administrative origin of these programs is essential to understanding the evolution of the state's comprehensive social development model.

18. (C) II only
The core ideology of the DMK centers on social justice, egalitarianism, and inclusive development for all social strata. It rejects the concentration of wealth among elites and instead promotes wealth redistribution through various state-led welfare interventions. These principles have historically guided the party's policy framework, ensuring that marginalized communities have equal access to opportunities and essential government services.

19. (A) Grade 3
The Ennum Ezhuthum mission is a dedicated initiative focused on achieving universal foundational literacy and numeracy for all children in the state. By targeting the early years of schooling, the government aims to ensure that every student can read with comprehension and perform basic arithmetic. This focused approach is designed to build a strong educational foundation for future academic success and learning.

20. (A) I, II and III
Providing portable computers to students was a significant step toward bridging the digital divide in the state's education system. This initiative targeted youth in government and aided schools to equip them with modern technical tools for learning. By enhancing digital literacy, the scheme aimed to improve the employability and educational outcomes of students from diverse socio-economic backgrounds across the state.

21. (B) Pre-noon meal for primary students to address hunger and improve school attendance.
The school breakfast program is a proactive measure to address morning hunger among young children attending government schools. By providing a nutritious meal early in the day, the state aims to improve concentration levels and physical health. This initiative complements the existing midday meal scheme and has been shown to positively impact enrollment and reduce the burden on working parents.

22. (A) IV, I, III, II
Educational welfare in the state has followed a chronological path from establishing free basic schooling to modernizing education with digital tools and cash transfers. Early reforms focused on removing fees and providing essentials like uniforms. Over time, the state introduced laptops for students and monthly stipends for girls to encourage higher education. These initiatives reflect the long-term commitment to human capital development.

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23. (A) I, II, IV and V
The Tamil Nadu welfare model has been praised for improving social indicators but faces ongoing debates regarding its long-term fiscal sustainability. While these schemes provide essential support and ensure administrative continuity, critics often question the rising debt and potential for creating citizen dependency. Nonetheless, the model remains a central feature of the state's governance, consistently delivering basic amenities to the population.

24. (A) DMK government in 2006
Implementing highly subsidized food grain programs has been a key strategy for ensuring nutrition security among the poor in Tamil Nadu. The specific two-rupee rice initiative was a major electoral promise that aimed to make food affordable for all ration cardholders. This approach solidified the state's reputation for having one of the most effective and inclusive public distribution systems in the country.

25. (A) K. Kamaraj, M.G. Ramachandran, J. Jayalalithaa, M.K. Stalin
The progression of welfare leadership in Tamil Nadu is marked by iconic schemes introduced by successive Chief Ministers. From the initial school meal reforms to the universalization of nutrition and innovative healthcare services, each leader added a new dimension to social protection. This historical continuity reflects a

shared political consensus on prioritizing the basic needs and welfare of the underprivileged sections of society.

26. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Universalism in welfare services, such as the public distribution system, is a hallmark of the Dravidian governance model. By avoiding complex targeting criteria, the state minimizes administrative errors that often lead to the exclusion of the poor. This inclusive approach not only ensures food security for all but also strengthens the social contract between the state and its diverse citizens.

27. (A) The scheme was fundamentally criticised for its heavy reliance on direct foreign aid.
The free television initiative was a significant domestic policy aimed at providing information and entertainment access to underprivileged households. It was a key political promise that significantly impacted electoral outcomes by reaching a vast number of beneficiaries. While it sparked debates on fiscal priorities, it was funded by the state budget rather than foreign aid, reflecting a local commitment to populist welfare.

28. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Welfare initiatives in Tamil Nadu are designed to address the specific needs of various marginalized and professional groups. Farmers receive subsidies to mitigate risks, while girl students are encouraged to pursue higher education through financial support. Skill development targets the youth to improve employability, and specialized awareness programs support the rights of specific communities. This targeted approach promotes comprehensive social and economic development.

29. (D) Eliminating visible class differences to ensure dignity and reduce student dropouts.
Providing free school essentials like uniforms and textbooks is a social strategy to foster equality within the classroom environment. By removing the visual markers of economic status, the state ensures that all students can study with dignity regardless of their family's wealth. This inclusive policy helps in reducing school dropouts and creating a supportive atmosphere for children from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds.

30. (C) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam - Providing health services and screening at the doorstep
Doorstep healthcare delivery is a modern intervention aimed at managing non-communicable diseases by bringing medical services directly to the people. This scheme reduces the travel burden on the elderly and chronically ill by facilitating regular screenings and medication delivery at home. It represents a significant shift in healthcare strategy, focusing on preventive care and easy accessibility for vulnerable populations across the state.

31. (B) Addressing urban food insecurity while providing employment for self-help group women.
The community canteen model is widely recognized for its dual impact on food security and female economic empowerment. By providing affordable, hygienic meals, the canteens support low-income urban workers while creating stable jobs for women in self-help groups. This successful social enterprise model has become a benchmark for other states looking to implement effective and sustainable urban hunger relief programs.

32. (A) I and III
Specialized research centers play a vital role in fostering discourse on social justice and the rights of marginalized communities. By promoting legal awareness and conducting focused research, these institutions help in identifying the specific challenges faced by disadvantaged groups. This academic and legal support is essential for designing effective welfare policies and ensuring that the benefits of development reach every section of society.

33. (B) 2009
The introduction of a state-sponsored health insurance scheme in 2009 marked a major step toward providing tertiary healthcare to the poor. By partnering with private hospitals, the government enabled low-income families to access expensive surgical procedures and specialized treatments without financial ruin. This initiative significantly improved health outcomes and reduced out-of-pocket medical

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expenses for millions of households across the state of Tamil Nadu.

34. (A) I, II and IV
Agricultural welfare in the state focuses on reducing production costs and providing debt relief to distressed farmers. Measures like free electricity for irrigation and periodic loan waivers help in maintaining rural livelihoods despite climate uncertainties. Additionally, the state provides input subsidies to support agricultural productivity. While these schemes involve significant fiscal expenditure, they are considered essential for ensuring food security and rural stability.

35. (A) The state provides subsidies for motorised boat engines and fishing nets.
Support for the fishing community includes financial assistance for modernizing equipment and providing relief during seasonal bans. By subsidizing boat engines and nets, the state helps traditional fishermen improve their catch and safety at sea. These welfare measures are designed to sustain the livelihoods of coastal populations and protect them from the economic hardships associated with the fluctuating nature of the marine industry.

36. (A) II, I, III, IV
The evolution of food subsidies in Tamil Nadu highlights the state's consistent effort to provide affordable nutrition to its citizens. Starting from early subsidized rice schemes, the system moved toward a universal distribution model that covers the entire population. Subsequent reforms further reduced the cost of essential grains, eventually leading to the provision of free rice, ensuring that no household goes hungry.

37. (A) I, III, IV and V
The 1982 nutritious meal program was a transformative social policy that overcame initial fiscal skepticism to become a permanent feature of the state. By significantly improving the health and nutrition of school-going children, it led to a massive increase in student enrollment and retention. This pioneer initiative demonstrated the long-term social benefits of investing in child nutrition as a core component of state welfare.

38. (C) J. Jayalalithaa
The promise of distributing essential consumer durables to women was a major highlight of the 2011 election manifesto. These schemes aimed to reduce domestic drudgery and improve the quality of life for households across the state. By providing appliances like mixies and grinders, the government sought to empower women and modernize domestic life, reflecting the state's unique approach to direct benefit transfers.

39. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Popular welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu often enjoy high levels of public expectation, making it politically difficult for new governments to discontinue them. This leads to administrative continuity where core programs are maintained or even expanded by successive regimes. Discontinuing such benefits can result in significant electoral backlash, ensuring that essential services like food and education subsidies remain stable regardless of political changes.

40. (A) Education expansion (Kamaraj) → Maternity assistance (MGR) → Cradle Baby Scheme (Jayalalithaa) → Pudhumai Penn (Stalin)
The timeline of women's welfare in Tamil Nadu reflects a broadening focus from basic education and health to specialized protection and empowerment. Early leaders prioritized schooling, while subsequent administrations introduced maternity support and measures to combat social evils. Modern policies focus on encouraging higher education through financial stipends. This progression demonstrates the state's long-standing commitment to improving the socio-economic status of women across different eras.

41. (B) The core administrative machinery for the PDS changes with every new government.
Welfare administration in Tamil Nadu is characterized by a stable and robust bureaucracy that ensures the continuous delivery of services like the public distribution system. While political leaders may change and schemes may be renamed to reflect new legacies, the underlying institutional framework remains consistent. This administrative stability is crucial for maintaining public trust and ensuring that

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essential commodities reach beneficiaries without interruption during political transitions.

42. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Diverse welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu target specific needs such as youth employment, comprehensive health coverage, and educational recovery. Financial assistance for marriage promotes social security, while upskilling programs enhance the future prospects of the younger generation. By addressing these varied challenges through dedicated initiatives, the state ensures a holistic approach to social development and economic well-being for all sections of the population.

43. (A) Shifting from a marriage-centric support model to female education and independence.
The transformation of traditional assistance schemes into education-focused initiatives marks a significant conceptual shift in state governance. By moving away from marriage-centric support, the government now prioritizes female education and economic independence. This change reflects a modern understanding of empowerment, where providing girls with the means to pursue higher learning is seen as the most effective path toward long-term socio-economic progress and gender equality.

44. (C) Free Electricity for Agriculture - First introduced during Kamarajar's tenure
The era of K. Kamaraj is primarily remembered for its massive focus on building educational infrastructure and fostering industrial growth through state-led institutions. While he introduced the midday meal scheme and developed numerous industrial estates, other agricultural subsidies like free electricity were implemented during later political regimes. Understanding these historical distinctions is important for accurately assessing the policy contributions of different leaders in the state's development.

45. (D) Political parties outbidding each other with freebies and entitlements for votes.
Competitive welfarism is a distinct political strategy where competing parties offer increasingly generous subsidies and consumer goods to win electoral support. This phenomenon has led to a wide range of free provisions in the state, from household appliances to subsidized food and health services. While it places pressure on the state budget, it has also significantly improved the access of the poor to essential modern amenities.

46. (A) I and III
The integration of state health insurance with national programs has created a more robust healthcare safety net for the population. By combining coverage limits and merging beneficiary databases, the convergence expands the range of treatments available to low-income families. This partnership utilizes both government and private hospital networks, ensuring that citizens have access to high-quality medical care across the state while optimizing administrative resources.

47. (B) Agricultural pump sets
Providing free electricity for irrigation is a crucial policy designed to support the livelihoods of small and marginal farmers in the state. By reducing the cost of pumping water, the government helps in maintaining agricultural productivity and rural income levels. This long-standing subsidy is a key component of the state's agricultural welfare framework, ensuring that farming remains viable despite challenges like water scarcity.

48. (A) I, III and IV
The distribution of free televisions was a landmark populist scheme intended to bridge the information gap for marginalized households. By providing access to news and entertainment, the government sought to improve the social awareness and quality of life for the poor. Although the initiative faced logistical hurdles and sparked debates on fiscal priorities, it remains a significant example of the state's commitment to direct asset distribution.

49. (A) Shift from infrastructure focus to aggressive, entitlement-based populist welfarism.
The political transition in Tamil Nadu saw a shift from the initial focus on building basic infrastructure toward a more direct, entitlement-based welfare system. While the early years prioritized schools and industries, later administrations expanded the state's role in providing subsidized food, consumer durables, and comprehensive health services. This

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evolution has created a unique developmental model that combines industrial growth with extensive social protection measures for all citizens.

50. (A) II, III, IV, I
The history of school meal programs in the state shows a continuous expansion of nutritional support for students. Starting with the basic midday meal in the 1950s, the program was later universalized and enhanced with better nutrition, including eggs. Recent additions include a morning breakfast scheme to further combat hunger. This progressive development highlights the state's enduring commitment to child health as a pillar of educational success.

51. (A) I, II, IV and V
Extensive welfare spending in the state creates a complex fiscal environment where populist schemes often lead to significant revenue deficits. Large subsidies for electricity and periodic loan waivers for farmers place constant pressure on the state exchequer. Economists frequently debate the long-term sustainability of such high expenditures, balancing the immediate social benefits of asset distribution against the need for fiscal prudence and long-term economic investment.

52. (D) J. Jayalalithaa
The use of a specific brand name for various subsidized services became a defining feature of state governance during a particular leadership era. This branding was applied to diverse products including canteens, pharmacies, and basic building materials, making welfare highly visible to the public. This strategy served to build a strong political legacy while ensuring that essential commodities were easily identifiable and accessible to the poor across the state.

53. (C) A is true but R is false.
Free bus passes act as a powerful indirect incentive for education by removing the recurring cost of commuting to schools and colleges. While this measure significantly improves attendance and physical access, it does not cover other educational expenses like tuition fees in private institutions. The scheme focuses solely on transportation, ensuring that students from low-income families can travel safely and affordably to their place of study.

54. (A) Basic infra → Kalaignar Insurance for surgery → Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam for NCDs.
Health interventions in Tamil Nadu have evolved from building basic medical infrastructure to providing advanced surgical insurance and preventive doorstep care. This progression reflects an increasing focus on the changing health needs of the population, particularly the rise in non-communicable diseases. By expanding the scope of medical services, the state has built a comprehensive healthcare system that addresses both acute treatments and long-term disease management.

55. (D) Scheme names are strictly regulated by the Election Commission to prevent any association with political leaders.
Naming welfare schemes after political icons is a common practice used for branding and building a lasting legacy within the state. While successive governments often rename existing programs to align with their own ideologies, these changes can sometimes lead to temporary confusion among the beneficiaries. However, there is no strict permanent regulation preventing the use of political names outside of the specific election code of conduct periods.

56. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
State-branded welfare initiatives provide a wide range of essential services to the public at highly subsidized rates. From affordable meals in urban canteens to low-cost medicines and building materials, these schemes target the basic needs of the underprivileged. By providing packaged water and other necessities at fixed low prices, the government protects citizens from market exploitation and ensures a minimum standard of living for everyone.

57. (B) Addressing the gap between academic qualifications and industry-required skills.
Modern skill development initiatives in the state focus on making the youth more employable by bridging the gap between classroom learning and industry needs. By providing specialized training and career guidance, the government aims to enhance the technical competencies of students. This proactive approach addresses the

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structural challenge of educated unemployment and ensures that the state's workforce remains competitive in the evolving global job market.

58. (B) Input Subsidy - Providing free smart TVs to farmers
Agricultural support in Tamil Nadu consists of debt relief, risk mitigation, and production subsidies to help farmers overcome economic challenges. Measures such as crop loan waivers and insurance protect them from the financial impact of natural disasters. While input subsidies are provided for farming essentials, they do not include the distribution of consumer electronics, focusing instead on reducing the direct costs of cultivation for rural households.

59. (A) Ensuring food security for all while avoiding exclusion errors in BPL identification.
Adopting a universal public distribution system allows the state to ensure that no household is deprived of essential food grains. This inclusive approach avoids the administrative difficulties and errors associated with identifying specific poverty categories for targeting. By making subsidized rice available to all citizens, the government strengthens the social safety net and maintains a robust system of food security that benefits the entire state population.

60. (C) A is true but R is false.
Periodic waivers of agricultural loans provide immediate and much-needed financial relief to farmers struggling with debt due to crop failure or climate instability. While these measures address the urgent economic distress of rural families, they are not a permanent solution to the deeper structural issues of the agricultural sector. Future yields remain dependent on factors like rainfall, infrastructure, and market conditions, rather than past debt relief.

61. (C) ₹5 lakh
The comprehensive state health insurance scheme provides a high level of financial protection for families seeking specialized medical care. With a coverage limit of five lakh rupees per year, it allows low-income households to access advanced surgeries and treatments that would otherwise be unaffordable. This substantial insurance support has played a crucial role in reducing medical debt and improving the overall health indicators of the state's population.

62. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Social protection in the state is structured to support different age groups and social categories through tailored interventions. Young children benefit from morning meals, while working women receive maternity assistance to ensure their well-being. Vulnerable groups like widows are supported through pensions and marriage aid, and youth are provided with skill development opportunities. This comprehensive network of schemes ensures that every segment of society has access to state support.

63. (B) Delivering essential healthcare and NCD screening directly to the beneficiaries' homes.
Delivering healthcare services directly to the homes of citizens is a revolutionary step in public health management. This approach is particularly effective for screening and treating chronic non-communicable diseases among the elderly and those with limited mobility. By bringing medical professionals and medications to the doorstep, the state ensures continuous care and reduces the overcrowding of hospitals, leading to better health outcomes for the community.

64. (D) M. Karunanidhi - Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme
Landmark welfare policies in the state are often associated with the specific vision of different political leaders. One notable example is the introduction of a large-scale insurance program that enabled the poor to receive quality healthcare in both government and private hospitals. Such initiatives reflect the long-standing commitment of state leadership to utilizing government resources for the direct benefit and protection of the most vulnerable sections of society.

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65. (A) Meeting minimum educational requirements.
Social welfare initiatives often use financial incentives to promote positive social change, such as encouraging higher education for women. By linking marriage assistance with minimum educational qualifications, the state motivates families to keep girls in school for longer periods. This strategy not only provides economic support but also helps in improving female literacy rates

and empowering young women to be more independent and self-reliant in their future lives.

66. (C) The scheme was restricted to Chennai and halted from state-wide expansion.
The expansion of school-based nutritional programs reflects the state's proactive approach to child welfare and education. Far from being restricted to a single city, the breakfast initiative has been implemented across the state to benefit primary school children in all regions. This wide-scale expansion ensures that students across Tamil Nadu receive a healthy start to their day, leading to improved school attendance and better physical health for young learners.

67. (A) Visible welfare delivery creates positive voter perception, influencing elections.
The success of welfare governance often depends on the visible delivery of services, which shapes how citizens perceive the effectiveness of their government. When people see tangible benefits like food, health services, and education support being delivered efficiently, it builds trust and influences their political choices. This demonstration effect makes welfare a central theme in state politics, where the quality of service delivery is a key factor in winning public support.

68. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Educational recovery efforts after the pandemic have relied heavily on the active participation of local communities and volunteers. By utilizing a vast network of dedicated individuals to conduct evening classes, the state has been able to bridge learning gaps at the grassroots level. This community-led approach ensures that educational support is accessible to all children, regardless of their location, and fosters a shared sense of responsibility for student success.

69. (B) Pro-poor welfare implementation aligned with his cinematic image as a savior.
The political popularity of some leaders is deeply rooted in the successful alignment of their public image with the implementation of pro-poor welfare policies. By introducing universal nutrition programs and other social safety nets, they solidified their reputation as champions of the underprivileged. This combination of charismatic leadership and tangible welfare delivery created a lasting bond with the masses, ensuring long-term political success and a legacy of social transformation.

70. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
Educational interventions are designed to achieve specific goals such as improving access, bridging technology gaps, and ensuring social equality. While transportation support helps students reach distant schools, digital tools prepare them for the modern world. Uniforms help in creating an inclusive environment, and meal programs address the physical needs of children. Together, these measures create a comprehensive support system that enables every student to pursue their education effectively.

71. (D) Pudhumai Penn - Free smartphones for elderly women
Modern welfare initiatives target specific demographic needs, such as foundational literacy for children or doorstep healthcare for the sick. While many schemes focus on education and skill enhancement for the youth, others provide financial support to encourage girls to pursue higher studies. It is important to distinguish these programs from other unrelated initiatives to understand how the state systematically addresses the challenges faced by different groups in society.

72. (A) Utilizing the empanelled network of government and private hospitals in the state.
The effectiveness of state-sponsored health insurance lies in its ability to provide access to a wide network of medical facilities. By empanelling both government and private hospitals, the state ensures that beneficiaries can receive high-quality treatment at the most convenient location. This collaborative approach expands the availability of specialized services and surgeries, ensuring that the health needs of the population are met through a robust and diverse medical infrastructure.

73. (B) Democratized access to education, health, and basic amenities across social strata.
One of the most significant outcomes of the state's welfare model is the democratization of access to essential services for all citizens. By prioritizing universal education, health insurance, and

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affordable food, the government has ensured that basic amenities are available across different social and economic levels. This inclusive approach has led to significant improvements in human development indicators and fostered a more egalitarian society where opportunities are more widely distributed.

74. (B) K. Kamaraj
The establishment of specialized state corporations for industrial development was a key part of the vision for economic modernization in the 1960s. By creating institutions to promote industries, the leadership laid the foundation for long-term growth and job creation in the state. This focus on industrialization, alongside social welfare, helped in building a diversified economy that supports both the manufacturing sector and the basic needs of the common people.

75. (A) Welfare spending restricted the state from investing in physical infrastructure.
The political economy of the state is characterized by a unique balance between high levels of welfare spending and significant investment in physical infrastructure. While populist measures involve large fiscal expenditures, they have not prevented the state from developing robust industrial and transportation networks. This dual approach of prioritizing both social protection and economic growth has contributed to the state's overall development and relatively high human development indicators.

76. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Distributing modern household appliances specifically targets the reduction of manual labor for women in the domestic sphere. By providing mixies and grinders, the state aims to save time and reduce the physical burden of household chores. This intervention is intended to provide women with more opportunities for personal development or economic activity, thereby contributing to their overall socio-economic empowerment and improving the quality of life for families.

77. (D) Wealth redistribution and socio-economic entitlement improving standards of living.
Proponents of direct benefit transfers and asset distribution argue that these measures are essential tools for wealth redistribution. By providing essential goods to the poor, the state ensures a basic level of socio-economic entitlement and improves the overall standard of living. This perspective views welfare not as a source of dependency, but as a necessary intervention to correct social inequalities and provide vulnerable citizens with a sense of dignity and security.

78. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The history of the state's development is marked by the unique visions of its leaders, from early industrial growth to revolutionary social justice initiatives. Each administration introduced landmark policies such as universal school meals or branded welfare services that addressed the needs of the time. These diverse approaches have collectively built a comprehensive welfare state that prioritizes both economic advancement and the social well-being of all its citizens across different generations.

79. (B) A robust bureaucracy and public pressure ensure delivery despite political changes.
The efficiency of the public distribution system is maintained through a combination of a dedicated professional bureaucracy and strong public expectations. Because the system is vital for food security, there is significant public pressure on every government to ensure its smooth operation. This administrative and social accountability ensures that essential services remain stable and effective, regardless of which political party is in power, making it a reliable pillar of the welfare state.

80. (D) Supporting marginalized students at school level to prevent dropouts.
Student welfare programs are specifically designed to ensure that children from marginalized backgrounds have the necessary support to complete their education. By providing essentials like meals, uniforms, and transportation, the state addresses the economic barriers that often lead to school dropouts. This comprehensive support system ensures that all students, regardless of their financial status, have an equal opportunity to stay in school and achieve their full academic potential.

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CHAPTER 05

Reservation Policy and Access to Social Resources

1. In which year was the first formal Communal Government Order (G.O.) passed in the Madras Presidency to ensure non-Brahmin access to government jobs?
(A) 1919
(B) 1921
(C) 1927
(D) 1932
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Constitutional basis of reservation in India:
I. Article 15(4) empowers the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes.
II. Article 16(4) enables the State to provide reservation in matters of promotion for any backward class of citizens.
III. Article 46 directs the State to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

3. Select the correct answer based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below.
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State) Act, 1993, is placed in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.
Reason (R): Placing an Act in the Ninth Schedule provides it absolute immunity from any form of judicial review, even if it violates the basic structure of the Constitution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the reservation categories in Tamil Nadu in List I with their respective percentage quotas in List II:
List I: Reservation Category
P. Backward Classes (BC)
Q. Most Backward Classes (MBC)
R. Scheduled Castes (SC)
S. Scheduled Tribes (ST)
List II: Percentage Quota
I. 1 percent
II. 18 percent
III. 20 percent
IV. 27 percent
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

5. Consider the following landmark events regarding reservation policy in India and Tamil Nadu:
I. Implementation of the Mandal Commission Report by the Central Government
II. Passing of the first Communal G.O. in the Madras Presidency
III. The Poona Pact between B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi
IV. Placement of Tamil Nadu's 69 percent reservation law in the Ninth Schedule
Which of the following is the correct chronological order of these events?
(A) II, III, I, IV

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(B) III, II, IV, I
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following pairs concerning backward class commissions and their historical contexts is correctly matched?
(A) B.P. Mandal Commission - Creation of the Most Backward Classes (MBC) category in Tamil Nadu
(B) Sattanatha Karayalar Commission - 27 percent OBC reservation at the Union level
(C) Janhit Abhiyan Case - Sub-categorization of Scheduled Castes
(D) Kaka Kalelkar Commission - First National Backward Classes Commission
(E) Answer not known

7. Which Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the 10 percent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)?
(A) 101st Amendment Act
(B) 102nd Amendment Act
(C) 103rd Amendment Act
(D) 104th Amendment Act
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Arunthathiyar sub-quota in Tamil Nadu?
(A) A 3 percent sub-quota was allocated specifically within the 20 percent Most Backward Classes reservation pool.
(B) A 3 percent separate vertical reservation was established independently outside the existing 69 percent quota framework.
(C) A 3 percent internal reservation within the 18 percent Scheduled Castes quota.
(D) A 5 percent sub-quota was provided within the Scheduled Tribes category for forest-dwelling communities and hill tribes.
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Supreme Court's judgment in the Indra Sawhney case (1992):
I. It upheld the 27 percent reservation for OBCs in central government jobs.
II. It ruled that reservations should not exceed the 50 percent cap under normal circumstances.
III. It mandated the exclusion of the 'creamy layer' from OBC reservation.
IV. It permitted reservation in promotions for Other Backward Classes without any conditions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

10. Select the correct answer based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below.
Assertion (A): The Poona Pact of 1932 resulted in the abandonment of separate electorates for the Depressed Classes in favour of a joint electorate with reserved seats.
Reason (R): Mahatma Gandhi undertook a fast unto death protesting the British Prime Minister's Communal Award that granted separate electorates to the Depressed Classes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

11. In the context of reservation policy, which of the following best defines the concept of 'Creamy Layer'?
(A) The most economically marginalized households belonging to various unreserved categories across urban and rural sectors.
(B) Relatively affluent and socially advanced sections of OBCs excluded from receiving reservation benefits.
(C) Socially and educationally backward communities that have historically never accessed any government employment positions.
(D) The sub-categorized groups identified within the Scheduled Castes who receive specific preferential sub-quotas and benefits.
(E) Answer not known

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12. Match the Constitutional Articles in List I with their respective provisions regarding reservation in List II:

List I: Constitutional Article

P. Article 15(4)
Q. Article 16(4)
R. Article 46
S. Article 341

List II: Provision

I. Specifies the list of Scheduled Castes through a Presidential Order
II. Directs the State to promote the educational and economic interests of weaker sections
III. Enables reservation in appointments or posts in favour of any backward class
IV. Empowers the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes

(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

13. Which of the following options represents the correct historical sequence of reservation developments in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Communal G.O. of Madras Presidency → Creation of Most Backward Classes (MBC) category → Implementation of 69 percent reservation → Inclusion in the Ninth Schedule
(B) Creation of Most Backward Classes (MBC) category → Communal G.O. of Madras Presidency → Inclusion in the Ninth Schedule → Implementation of 69 percent reservation
(C) Communal G.O. of Madras Presidency → Implementation of 69 percent reservation → Creation of Most Backward Classes (MBC) category → Inclusion in the Ninth Schedule
(D) Implementation of 69 percent reservation → Communal G.O. of Madras Presidency → Inclusion in the Ninth Schedule → Creation of Most Backward Classes (MBC) category
(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following pairs regarding horizontal reservations implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched?

(A) Differently-abled persons - 4 percent reservation in state government jobs
(B) Arunthathiyars - 3 percent internal reservation within the SC quota
(C) Women's reservation - 50 percent horizontal reservation in government employment
(D) Ex-servicemen - Employment preference and horizontal reservation in state services
(E) Answer not known

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Mandal Commission and its aftermath:

I. The Commission was chaired by B.P. Mandal and was the Second National Backward Classes Commission.
II. It recommended a 27 percent reservation for OBCs in Central government services and public sector undertakings.
III. The implementation of its recommendations in 1990 led to widespread anti-Mandal protests and self-immolations across India.
IV. It resulted in the landmark Supreme Court case of Indra Sawhney vs Union of India.
V. The Commission's recommendations were strictly confined to educational institutions and completely excluded government employment.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and IV
(D) II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

16. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Sattanatha Karayalar Commission in Tamil Nadu.

(A) It served as the First Backward Classes Commission constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the post-independence era.
(B) It formally recommended the creation of a separate and distinct reservation quota for the Most Backward Classes (MBCs).
(C) The state immediately implemented 69 percent reservation based solely on this commission's report.
(D) The commission highlighted that the benefits of reservation were disproportionately cornered by a few affluent groups within the backward classes.
(E) Answer not known

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17. An applicant from an Other Backward Class (OBC) community in Tamil Nadu seeks a reservation benefit in a state-level government service. However, their family's annual income exceeds the standard central creamy layer limit. Based on the creamy layer concept, how is their application treated in the state's reservation framework?
(A) The applicant is denied benefits, as the creamy layer concept is strictly enforced for all central and state quotas in Tamil Nadu.
(B) The applicant is eligible, as Tamil Nadu does not apply creamy layer exclusion for its state-level BC/MBC reservations.
(C) The applicant is shifted to the Scheduled Castes category as an economic compensatory measure to support higher-income households.
(D) The applicant is granted an Economically Weaker Section (EWS) certificate in place of an OBC certificate to maintain status.
(E) Answer not known

18. The Government of Tamil Nadu provides social welfare hostels and residential schools primarily to enhance access to education for which of the following groups?
(A) Ex-servicemen, their dependents, and veterans of the armed forces residing within the state exclusively.
(B) Differently-abled persons from upper-caste communities who lack access to specialized healthcare services.
(C) Students belonging exclusively to the newly established Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) category.
(D) Adi Dravidar, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, and Scheduled Tribes
(E) Answer not known

19. Select the correct answer based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below.
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court of India in the Janhit Abhiyan case (2022) upheld the validity of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
Reason (R): The majority opinion ruled that providing reservation solely on economic criteria does not violate the basic structure of the Constitution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

20. Match the reservation quotas in List I with the agitations or commissions associated with their creation in Tamil Nadu in List II:
List I: Reservation Quota
P. 20 percent MBC reservation
Q. 10.5 percent internal reservation
R. 69 percent overall reservation
S. 3 percent internal reservation
List II: Associated Agitation/Commission
I. Protection under the Ninth Schedule
II. Sattanathan Commission recommendations
III. Arunthathiyar community upliftment
IV. Vanniyar agitation led by PMK
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

21. Consider the following legal and constitutional developments related to reservations:
I. The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act introducing EWS reservation
II. The Supreme Court ruling in the Indra Sawhney case establishing the 50 percent cap
III. The inclusion of the Tamil Nadu Reservation Act in the Ninth Schedule
IV. The I.R. Coelho judgment stating that Ninth Schedule laws are open to basic structure review
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of these developments?
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) III, II, I, IV
(C) II, IV, III, I
(D) III, IV, II, I
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of NEET on medical admissions in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Tamil Nadu government has argued that NEET disproportionately disadvantages

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rural students and students from state board backgrounds.

II. The State Assembly passed a bill seeking an exemption from NEET for medical admissions in Tamil Nadu based on Class 12 marks.

III. The Central Government immediately granted Presidential assent to the Tamil Nadu NEET exemption bill upon its first passage.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

23. Which of the following pairs concerning social resource access initiatives in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?

(A) Pre-examination training centres - Specialized facilities providing international studies coaching for Economically Weaker Sections.
(B) Post-matric scholarships - Financial aid for SC, ST, BC, and MBC students in higher education.
(C) Backlog vacancies special drives - Direct recruitment of general category candidates into specialized roles in the private sector.
(D) Communal G.O. of 1921 - Introduction of the NEET examination framework within the limits of the Madras Presidency.
(E) Answer not known

24. Which Constitutional Amendment introduced Article 16(4A) to specifically enable the State to provide reservation in matters of promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

(A) 73rd Amendment Act
(B) 77th Amendment Act
(C) 81st Amendment Act
(D) 85th Amendment Act
(E) Answer not known

25. In the context of Tamil Nadu's reservation policy, what does 'horizontal reservation' refer to?

(A) Reservation provided to marginalized communities as a separate block established strictly over and above the 69 percent limit.
(B) Reservation strictly allocated for inter-caste married couples residing within the state under the general category framework.
(C) Reservation designated solely for various linguistic minorities who are currently residing in the border districts of the state.
(D) Reservation across vertical categories for groups like women, ex-servicemen, and differently-abled persons.
(E) Answer not known

26. Select the correct answer based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below.

Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu government passed legislation to provide 10.5 percent internal reservation for the Vanniyar community within the 20 percent Most Backward Classes (MBC) quota.

Reason (R): The demand for internal reservation was primarily driven by prolonged agitations led by the Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK), asserting that the Vanniyar community lacked proportional representation in education and employment.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

27. Match the landmark Supreme Court judgments in List I with their primary subject matter regarding reservations in List II:

List I: Supreme Court Judgment

P. Indra Sawhney vs Union of India
Q. I.R. Coelho vs State of Tamil Nadu
R. Janhit Abhiyan vs Union of India
S. State of Madras vs Champakam Dorairajan

List II: Subject Matter

I. Upheld the validity of the 10 percent EWS reservation
II. Established the 50 percent ceiling limit for reservations
III. Subjected laws in the Ninth Schedule to basic structure review
IV. Struck down the Communal G.O., leading to the First Constitutional Amendment

(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III

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(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

28. Identify the correct logical sequence of the structural changes in Tamil Nadu's reservation policy for Backward Classes:
(A) Single BC category → Sattanathan Commission recommendation → Bifurcation into BC and MBC → Creation of 10.5 percent internal quota for Vanniyars
(B) Sattanathan Commission recommendation → Single BC category → Creation of 10.5 percent internal quota for Vanniyars → Bifurcation into BC and MBC
(C) Bifurcation into BC and MBC → Single BC category → Sattanathan Commission recommendation → Creation of 10.5 percent internal quota for Vanniyars
(D) Creation of 10.5 percent internal quota for Vanniyars → Single BC category → Sattanathan Commission recommendation → Bifurcation into BC and MBC
(E) Answer not known

29. Which of the following pairs regarding specific community reservations in Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched?
(A) Vanniyars - Scheduled Tribes (ST)
(B) Arunthathiyars - Scheduled Castes (SC)
(C) Hill Tribes and Forest Communities - Scheduled Tribes (ST)
(D) Denotified Communities (DNC) - Most Backward Classes (MBC)
(E) Answer not known

30. Consider the following statements regarding the debate on reservation in the private sector:
I. There is a growing demand to extend reservation policies to the private sector due to the shrinking number of public sector jobs.
II. The Indian Constitution currently contains an explicit, mandatory provision enforcing reservations in private corporate employment.
III. Critics argue that mandatory reservation in the private sector could compromise efficiency and meritocracy.
IV. Some advocates suggest adopting a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) approach or voluntary affirmative action as an alternative to mandatory quotas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

31. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the mechanism of 'backlog vacancies' in government employment?
(A) Vacancies reserved for the general category that remain unfilled due to a lack of highly qualified and suitable candidates.
(B) Unfilled posts designated for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) that must be re-advertised in the next calendar year.
(C) Positions that were officially abolished due to administrative delays and can no longer be filled under any circumstances.
(D) Unfilled reserved posts from previous cycles carried forward for special recruitment drives.
(E) Answer not known

32. If the Government of Tamil Nadu wants to create a special reservation quota for a socially backward community specifically for admissions into state-run engineering colleges, which Constitutional provision primarily empowers it to do so?
(A) Article 15(4)
(B) Article 16(4)
(C) Article 17
(D) Article 18
(E) Answer not known

33. Consider the following arguments often cited in the debate over reservation policies:
I. Reservation serves as a tool for social justice, compensating for historical injustices and structural inequalities.
II. Critics argue that prolonged reservation may lead to 'reverse discrimination' against forward communities.
III. Supporters argue that administrative efficiency is not solely based on academic marks but also on diverse representation.
IV. A 'sunset clause' in reservation policy dictates the mandatory addition of new

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backward classes every ten years.
V. Empirical evidence universally proves that reservations have completely eliminated caste-based disparities in India.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

34. Select the correct answer based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below.
Assertion (A): The State is empowered to mandate reservation for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes in private unaided educational institutions.
Reason (R): The 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act (2005) introduced Article 15(5), specifically enabling special provisions for admissions in private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided, excluding minority educational institutions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

35. Under which Schedule of the Indian Constitution was the Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 1993 placed to protect it from judicial invalidation?
(A) Seventh Schedule
(B) Eighth Schedule
(C) Ninth Schedule
(D) Tenth Schedule
(E) Answer not known

36. Consider the following Backward Classes Commissions established in India:
I. Mandal Commission
II. Sattanathan Commission
III. Kaka Kalelkar Commission
IV. Justice Rohini Commission

Which of the following is the correct chronological order of their establishment?
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

37. Match the terms in List I with their defining authorities or constitutional basis in List II:
List I: Term
P. Scheduled Castes (SC)
Q. Scheduled Tribes (ST)
R. Other Backward Classes (OBC)
S. Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)
List II: Authority/Basis
I. Article 342
II. 103rd Constitutional Amendment
III. Article 341
IV. Mandal Commission Recommendations
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following pairs regarding the statutory reservation limits for different groups in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) Scheduled Castes (SC) - 15 percent
(B) Backward Classes (BC) - 30 percent
(C) Most Backward Classes (MBC) - 27 percent
(D) Scheduled Tribes (ST) - 1 percent
(E) Answer not known

39. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of the EWS reservation in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Government of Tamil Nadu immediately implemented the 10 percent EWS reservation in state government jobs following the 103rd Amendment.
II. The ruling political parties in Tamil Nadu strongly opposed the EWS reservation, arguing it violates the core principles of social justice by focusing on economic criteria.
III. The EWS quota has effectively altered the existing 69 percent reservation framework in Tamil Nadu's state-run institutions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) II only
(D) III only

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(E) Answer not known

40. Which Constitutional Article specifically guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment, while allowing for reservations for backward classes?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 15
(C) Article 16
(D) Article 17
(E) Answer not known

41. Which of the following statements about the Mandal Commission is incorrect?
(A) It was officially known as the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission.
(B) It recommended 27 percent reservation for OBCs to ensure total reservations did not exceed the 50 percent mark.
(C) It utilized social, educational, and economic indicators to identify backwardness.
(D) Its recommendations were implemented immediately in 1980 by the Morarji Desai government.
(E) Answer not known

42. Select the correct answer based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below.
Assertion (A): Reservation policies in Tamil Nadu have significantly contributed to upward social mobility and generational educational advancement among historically marginalized communities.
Reason (R): Pre-examination training centres, post-matric scholarships, and specialized welfare hostels have mitigated structural barriers to accessing higher education.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

43. Which of the following represents the logical progression of state support for a marginalized student aspiring to enter the civil services in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Social welfare hostel accommodation → Post-matric scholarship for undergraduate studies → Pre-examination training centre coaching
(B) Pre-examination training centre coaching → Social welfare hostel accommodation → Post-matric scholarship for undergraduate studies
(C) Post-matric scholarship for undergraduate studies → Pre-examination training centre coaching → Social welfare hostel accommodation
(D) Social welfare hostel accommodation → Pre-examination training centre coaching → Post-matric scholarship for undergraduate studies
(E) Answer not known

44. Which of the following pairs linking a Supreme Court case to its judicial outcome is incorrectly matched?
(A) Indra Sawhney Case - Excluded the creamy layer from OBC reservation for central services.
(B) I.R. Coelho Case - Ninth Schedule laws remain subject to basic structure review.
(C) Janhit Abhiyan Case - Upheld the EWS reservation amendment based on economic criteria alone.
(D) Champakam Dorairajan Case - Led to the First Amendment of the Indian Constitution in 1951.
(E) Answer not known

45. Consider the following statements regarding backlog vacancies and reservations in promotions:
I. Backlog vacancies are treated as a separate and distinct class of vacancies from the current year's vacancies.
II. Carrying forward backlog vacancies can legally result in the total reservation exceeding the 50 percent ceiling in a particular recruitment year.
III. The 81st Amendment Act of 2000 constitutionalized the carry-forward rule for unfilled reserved vacancies.
IV. Tamil Nadu entirely prohibits reservation in promotions across all government departments.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III

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(B) I, II and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

46. Consider the following statements regarding the Arunthathiyar sub-quota in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Tamil Nadu government enacted a law in 2009 allocating a 3 percent internal reservation for the Arunthathiyar community within the 18 percent SC quota.
II. The Supreme Court declared this internal reservation unconstitutional, stating states lack the power to sub-categorize Scheduled Castes.
III. The sub-quota aims to ensure equitable distribution of reservation benefits to the most marginalized among the Scheduled Castes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following statements concerning post-matric scholarships for marginalized students in Tamil Nadu:
I. The scheme covers tuition fees and maintenance allowances for SC, ST, BC, and MBC students pursuing post-secondary education.
II. It has been a key driver in increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Tamil Nadu in higher education.
III. These scholarships are funded exclusively by private philanthropists and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds.
IV. The digital disbursement of these scholarships aims to eliminate intermediaries and ensure direct benefit transfer.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

48. Consider the following statements regarding reservations for specific categories in Tamil Nadu:
I. A 4 percent horizontal reservation is provided for differently-abled persons in state government jobs.
II. Ex-servicemen are provided preference and reservation in specific state government employments.
III. Women's reservation is applied vertically as a separate caste category.
IV. These reservations are integrated across all existing communal quotas (SC, ST, BC, MBC).
V. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, mandated an increase in the differently-abled quota from 3 percent to at least 4 percent.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and IV
(D) II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following statements on the debate surrounding the future of reservation policy in India:
I. The original Constitution envisioned a ten-year limit solely for political reservations (legislative seats) for SCs and STs, not for employment or education.
II. The sunset clause debate involves determining a timeline or socio-economic threshold at which reservation policies might be phased out.
III. Advocates for continuation argue that caste-based discrimination and historical disadvantages remain deeply entrenched in society.
IV. Review mechanisms are frequently proposed to ensure that reservation benefits reach the most marginalized, rather than just the 'creamy layer'.
V. The Supreme Court has mandated that all reservations, regardless of category, must legally expire by 2030 without exception.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) I, II and III

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(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

50. Select the correct answer based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu's 69 percent reservation model is frequently cited as a unique national example of comprehensive social justice policy.
Reason (R): It successfully bypassed the Supreme Court's 50 percent ceiling by securing constitutional protection under the Ninth Schedule.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

51. Select the correct answer based on the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below.
Assertion (A): Ex-servicemen in Tamil Nadu are granted a vertical reservation of 10 percent entirely outside the existing communal quota system.
Reason (R): Horizontal reservations, such as those for ex-servicemen, are designed to cut across all vertical categories to ensure equitable distribution without breaching the overall ceiling.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

52. Match the specific communities in List I with their current or historical reservation allocations in Tamil Nadu in List II:
List I: Community
P. Backward Classes (Muslim)
Q. Arunthathiyars
R. Vanniyars
S. Scheduled Tribes
List II: Allocation/Policy
I. 1 percent vertical reservation
II. 3.5 percent reservation within BC
III. 3 percent internal reservation within SC
IV. 10.5 percent internal reservation previously enacted within MBC
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

53. Match the personalities/Commissions in List I with their primary contributions to reservation policies in List II:
List I: Personality/Commission
P. B.P. Mandal
Q. B.R. Ambedkar
R. Sattanatha Karayalar
S. Kaka Kalelkar
List II: Contribution
I. First National Backward Classes Commission
II. Poona Pact negotiations
III. Identification of MBCs in Tamil Nadu
IV. 27 percent OBC reservation recommendation
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

54. Match the Constitutional Articles in List I with their relevant focus areas regarding social resources in List II:
List I: Constitutional Article
P. Article 15(5)
Q. Article 16(4A)
R. Article 16(4B)
S. Article 335
List II: Focus Area
I. Maintenance of efficiency of administration
II. Reservation in promotions for SCs and STs
III. Carrying forward of backlog vacancies
IV. Reservation in private educational institutions
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

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55. Select the correct sequence of events that led to the legal protection of Tamil Nadu's 69 percent reservation:
(A) Passage of the TN Reservation Bill in the State Assembly → Presidential Assent → Inclusion in the Ninth Schedule via the 76th Constitutional Amendment
(B) Inclusion in the Ninth Schedule via the 76th Constitutional Amendment → Passage of the TN Reservation Bill in the State Assembly → Presidential Assent
(C) Presidential Assent → Inclusion in the Ninth Schedule via the 76th Constitutional Amendment → Passage of the TN Reservation Bill in the State Assembly
(D) Passage of the TN Reservation Bill in the State Assembly → Inclusion in the Ninth Schedule via the 76th Constitutional Amendment → Presidential Assent
(E) Answer not known

56. Consider the following judicial and legislative milestones concerning reservation percentage caps:
I. Supreme Court's 50 percent ceiling in the Indra Sawhney case
II. Tamil Nadu Government's enactment of the 69 percent reservation law
III. Passage of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act introducing EWS
IV. Supreme Court's Janhit Abhiyan judgment upholding the EWS quota
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of these milestones?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, IV, I, II
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following pairs linking a reservation concept to its primary characteristic is correctly matched?
(A) Vertical Reservation - These quotas are strictly reserved for differently-abled individuals across all vertical caste categories.
(B) Horizontal Reservation - These social and educationally backward class quotas are primarily limited to SC, ST, and BC groups.
(C) Catch-up Rule - This policy involves the mandatory abolition of all backlog vacancies within public sector undertakings.
(D) Creamy Layer - Exclusion of affluent families within OBCs from claiming reservation benefits
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following pairs regarding Constitutional Amendments related to reservation is incorrectly matched?
(A) 76th Amendment - Placed the Tamil Nadu 69 percent Reservation Act in the Ninth Schedule for protection.
(B) 77th Amendment - Enabled specific reservation in promotions for members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
(C) 103rd Amendment - Granted OBCs 10 percent reservation.
(D) 81st Amendment - Authorized the state to treat backlog vacancies as a separate class for recruitment.
(E) Answer not known

59. In the context of the Indian Constitution, how are 'Backward Classes' broadly defined for the purpose of granting reservations under Article 16(4)?
(A) Citizens strictly identified by their linguistic minority status and regional language proficiency.
(B) Classes not adequately represented in State services.
(C) Individuals who belong exclusively to families currently living below the official national poverty line.
(D) Citizens who hold hereditary titles but possess no agricultural land or commercial property.
(E) Answer not known

60. The historic Communal G.O. of 1921, which introduced the concept of communal representation in government jobs, was passed by which provincial government during the British era?
(A) Bombay Presidency
(B) Madras Presidency
(C) Bengal Presidency
(D) United Provinces
(E) Answer not known

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61. What is the total percentage of reservation provided to the Scheduled Castes (SC), including any internal sub-quotas, in Tamil Nadu's government educational institutions and services?
(A) 15 percent
(B) 16 percent
(C) 18 percent
(D) 20 percent
(E) Answer not known

62. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the Tamil Nadu government's stance against the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)?
(A) NEET heavily favors students from the State Board syllabus over those from the CBSE syllabus in medical entrance exams.
(B) NEET effectively enhances the success rate of rural, socio-economically disadvantaged students in securing medical seats.
(C) NEET disadvantages rural students lacking private coaching.
(D) NEET aligns perfectly with historical reservation policies by making medical education completely free for all students.
(E) Answer not known

63. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Pre-Examination Training Centres established by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
(A) They provide free coaching to minority and marginalized students for competitive exams like UPSC and TNPSC.
(B) They are designed to bridge the gap between affluent candidates and socially backward candidates in entering the civil services.
(C) They offer stipends or residential facilities in several instances to support aspirants during their preparation.
(D) Admission is restricted to general category candidates.
(E) Answer not known

64. If the Central Government revises the income criteria for the 'creamy layer' from ₹8 lakhs to ₹12 lakhs per annum, what will be the direct consequence for OBC applicants seeking central government jobs?
(A) Fewer OBC candidates will be eligible for reservation benefits due to stricter income monitoring at the local level.
(B) The total percentage of the OBC quota will automatically increase from 27 percent to 33 percent nationwide.
(C) More affluent OBCs become eligible for reservation.
(D) The Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) quota will instantly be merged with the OBC quota to simplify recruitment.
(E) Answer not known

65. Under the Tamil Nadu reservation framework, indigenous hill tribes and forest-dwelling communities such as the Irulas and Todas are classified under which of the following reservation categories?
(A) Most Backward Classes (MBC)
(B) Scheduled Tribes (ST)
(C) Scheduled Castes (SC)
(D) Denotified Communities (DNC)
(E) Answer not known

66. The massive anti-Mandal protests that erupted in 1990 following the V.P. Singh government's decision can primarily be inferred as a reaction driven by which of the following anxieties?
(A) The fear among backward classes that the 27 percent quota was insufficient to meet their actual population.
(B) The demand by Scheduled Castes to merge the OBC quota with the SC quota to consolidate political power.
(C) The corporate sector's fear of mandatory reservations being imposed on private industries across the country.
(D) Forward caste anxiety over shrinking public sector jobs.
(E) Answer not known

67. Which of the following is commonly cited as a primary argument against mandating reservation policies within the private sector?
(A) It may compromise corporate meritocratic hiring.
(B) It would lead to an excessive concentration of wealth among marginalized communities in the urban sector.
(C) It would violate the Directive Principles of State Policy as outlined in the initial text of the Constitution.
(D) It would completely eliminate Corporate

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Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives among large global corporations.
(E) Answer not known

68. What is the legal significance of a 'Presidential Order' issued under Article 341 or 342 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) It authorizes the President to personally appoint individuals from backward classes to various government posts.
(B) It decrees a state of emergency if reservation limits exceed the 50 percent ceiling established by the court.
(C) It notifies the list of SC or ST groups in a State.
(D) It permanently bans the state legislature from debating reservation policies or making any future amendments.
(E) Answer not known

69. Which political party in Tamil Nadu spearheaded the prolonged agitation demanding a separate internal reservation for the Vanniyar community?
(A) Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK)
(B) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
(C) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)
(D) Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (MDMK)
(E) Answer not known

70. In 2006, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act was passed to provide reservation to OBCs in higher educational institutions like IITs and IIMs. What percentage of seats was reserved for OBCs under this Act?
(A) 15 percent
(B) 22.5 percent
(C) 27 percent
(D) 33 percent
(E) Answer not known

71. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the constitutional provision for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha?
(A) Article 330 reserves Lok Sabha seats for SCs and STs.
(B) Article 332 guarantees the reservation of seats for SCs and STs exclusively in the upper house (Rajya Sabha).
(C) Article 16(4) directly controls the political representation of SCs in the Parliament for both national houses.
(D) Article 341 allocates specific numbers of constituencies to SCs in the Lok Sabha based on annual economic surveys.
(E) Answer not known

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72. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the criteria and application of the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) reservation.
(A) It is applicable to persons who are not covered under the existing schemes of reservation for SCs, STs, and OBCs.
(B) The core criterion for EWS classification is a gross annual family income below a prescribed threshold.
(C) EWS quota reduces SC and ST reservation percentages.
(D) The maximum reservation permitted under the EWS quota is 10 percent.
(E) Answer not known

73. A state passes a law increasing total reservations to 75 percent and subsequently places it in the Ninth Schedule after the year 2007. If this law is challenged in the Supreme Court, what is the most likely judicial approach based on the I.R. Coelho judgment?
(A) The Supreme Court will dismiss the challenge, as all Ninth Schedule laws enjoy absolute immunity from review.
(B) The Supreme Court will automatically refer the matter to the President for a binding executive decision.
(C) The Supreme Court will strike it down without a hearing, as no law can be added to the Schedule post-2007.
(D) It will be tested against the Basic Structure doctrine.
(E) Answer not known

74. Tamil Nadu provides horizontal reservation for women in public employment. Which of the following best explains why it is termed 'horizontal' rather than 'vertical'?
(A) It is distributed across existing vertical categories.
(B) It exists as a separate, distinct quota

independent of any caste categories within the recruitment process.
(C) It is only applicable at the entry-level of government service and not in promotions for any department.
(D) It is constitutionally mandated to apply only in local bodies and panchayats, not in various state services.
(E) Answer not known

75. A frequently debated aspect of reservation policies is their impact on 'social harmony'. According to critics, what is the primary disadvantage of persisting with strictly caste-based reservations?
(A) It completely eliminates the concept of individual economic enterprise across all sectors of the economy.
(B) It can reinforce caste identity and cause resentment.
(C) It automatically abolishes the right to freedom of speech in rural areas according to specific local codes.
(D) It leads to the immediate privatization of all public sector enterprises to bypass mandatory quota rules.
(E) Answer not known

76. In the context of Tamil Nadu's reservation policy, which of the following best defines 'Denotified Communities' (DNC)?
(A) Communities whose reservation status was permanently revoked by a Presidential Order due to economic advancement.
(B) Formerly stigmatized Criminal Tribes under colonial law.
(C) Forward caste communities that voluntarily renounced their caste titles during the socio-political reform era.
(D) Nomadic tribes residing exclusively outside the territorial jurisdiction and administrative control of Tamil Nadu.
(E) Answer not known

77. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains Article 46, which directs the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections?
(A) Fundamental Rights (Part III)
(B) Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV)
(C) Fundamental Duties (Part IVA)
(D) The Union (Part V)
(E) Answer not known

78. In response to the tragic student suicides and widespread protests against NEET in Tamil Nadu, the state government appointed a high-level committee to study its impact. Who headed this committee?
(A) Justice Sattanathan
(B) Justice Janarthanam
(C) Justice A.K. Rajan
(D) Justice P. Kalaiyarasan
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the reservation framework for differently-abled persons in Tamil Nadu government jobs?
(A) The state completely excludes differently-abled persons from Group A and Group B executive posts.
(B) Differently-abled persons are provided a 10 percent vertical quota outside the 69 percent ceiling.
(C) Reservation for the differently-abled is restricted only to visual impairment and excludes all other disabilities.
(D) The state provides a 4 percent horizontal reservation.
(E) Answer not known

80. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Tamil Nadu reservation model.
(A) It provides the highest quantum of reservation (69 percent) among Indian states that is protected under the Ninth Schedule.
(B) It includes specialized sub-quotas for communities like Muslims and Arunthathiyars.
(C) It applies the creamy layer rule to state BC/MBC quotas.
(D) It serves as an outcome-oriented model focusing extensively on education, employment, and structural support systems like hostels.
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 1921
The Justice Party government in the Madras Presidency passed the first Communal Government Order in August 1921. This historic legislation aimed to ensure proportional representation for various non-Brahmin communities in government services. It marked the beginning of organized affirmative action in the region, seeking to address historical disparities in administrative employment and promote broader social inclusion across the presidency.

2. (B) I and III
Article 15(4) empowers the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes. Similarly, Article 46 serves as a directive principle instructing the state to promote the educational and economic interests of weaker sections, specifically Scheduled Castes and Tribes. However, the provision for reservation in promotions is specifically enabled under Article 16(4A), not the general Article 16(4) clause.

3. (C) A is true but R is false.
The 1993 Act was placed in the Ninth Schedule via the seventy-sixth Constitutional Amendment to protect the sixty-nine percent reservation from judicial challenges. While this schedule historically offered protection, the Supreme Court's ruling in the I.R. Coelho case established that laws added after 1973 are subject to judicial review if they violate the Constitution's basic structure or fundamental rights.

4. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Tamil Nadu's reservation framework provides a total of sixty-nine percent coverage for various categories. This includes thirty percent for Backward Classes, which comprises general Backward Classes and a sub-quota for Muslims. Additionally, Most Backward Classes receive twenty percent, while Scheduled Castes are allotted eighteen percent and Scheduled Tribes receive one percent. These allocations ensure proportional representation for marginalized groups.

5. (A) II, III, I, IV
The first Communal Government Order was passed in 1921 to provide job access. This was followed by the Poona Pact in 1932, which secured reserved seats for depressed classes. Much later, the Mandal Commission recommendations were implemented in 1990. Finally, the Tamil Nadu reservation law was placed in the Ninth Schedule in 1994 to provide it constitutional protection.

6. (D) Kaka Kalelkar Commission - First National Backward Classes Commission
The Kaka Kalelkar Commission was the first National Backward Classes Commission established in 1953 under Article 340. It was tasked with identifying socially and educationally backward classes across India. While its recommendations were not immediately implemented at the national level, it set the precedent for subsequent commissions, like the Mandal Commission, to examine and address systemic social inequality.

7. (C) 103rd Amendment Act
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, enacted in 2019, introduced a ten percent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections among the unreserved categories. This amendment modified Articles 15 and 16 to allow the state to provide benefits based solely on economic criteria. It represents a significant shift from the traditional basis of reservation, which primarily focused on social and educational backwardness.

8. (C) A 3 percent internal reservation within the 18 percent Scheduled Castes quota.
The Tamil Nadu government introduced a three percent internal reservation for the Arunthathiyar community within the eighteen percent quota allotted to Scheduled Castes. This sub-quota was established in 2009 to ensure that the most marginalized sections within the Scheduled Castes receive equitable access to education

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and government jobs. This policy acknowledges the internal diversity and varying development levels.

9. (A) I, II and III
The landmark Indra Sawhney judgment upheld the twenty-seven percent reservation for Other Backward Classes while establishing a fifty percent ceiling on total reservations. The court also introduced the creamy layer concept to exclude affluent members of backward classes from benefits. Crucially, the ruling initially prohibited reservations in promotions, leading to subsequent constitutional amendments to restore those benefits for specific groups.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1932 Poona Pact was a significant agreement that replaced separate electorates for depressed classes with reserved seats within a joint electorate. Mahatma Gandhi's protest against the Communal Award led to this compromise with B.R. Ambedkar. This event ensured political unity while providing guaranteed representation for marginalized communities, shaping the future of electoral reservation and social integration in India.

11. (B) Relatively affluent and socially advanced sections of OBCs excluded from receiving reservation benefits.
The creamy layer refers to relatively wealthy and socially advanced individuals or families within the Other Backward Classes. The Supreme Court mandated their exclusion from reservation benefits to ensure that the most needy and genuinely backward members of these communities receive priority. This concept helps target affirmative action towards those who have not yet achieved significant socio-economic progress or status.

12. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Article 15(4) allows special provisions for the advancement of backward classes, while Article 16(4) specifically enables reservations in public appointments. Article 46 directs the state to promote the interests of weaker sections, particularly Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Finally, Article 341 empowers the President to notify the list of Scheduled Castes, providing the formal legal basis for their identification.

13. (A) Communal G.O. of Madras Presidency → Creation of Most Backward Classes (MBC) category → Implementation of 69 percent reservation → Inclusion in the Ninth Schedule
The reservation journey in Tamil Nadu began with the 1921 Communal Government Order. Decades later, the Most Backward Classes category was created in 1989 following widespread agitations. The state then enacted the sixty-nine percent reservation law in 1993. To safeguard this high percentage from judicial review, the act was subsequently placed in the Ninth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

14. (C) Women's reservation - 50 percent horizontal reservation in government employment
While Tamil Nadu provides significant horizontal reservation for women in government employment, the current percentage is not fifty percent. The state initially provided thirty percent, which was later increased to forty percent to enhance female representation in the public sector. Horizontal reservations are applied across all vertical communal categories to ensure that women from all backgrounds benefit from the policy.

15. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Mandal Commission, chaired by B.P. Mandal, identified numerous backward classes using social, educational, and economic indicators. Its recommendation of twenty-seven percent reservation for Other Backward Classes was implemented in 1990, triggering significant national debate and protests. The resulting Indra Sawhney case solidified the legal framework for these reservations, ensuring that affirmative action became a core part of central services.

16. (C) The state immediately implemented 69 percent reservation based solely on this commission's report.
The Sattanatha Karayalar Commission was the first Backward Classes Commission in Tamil Nadu. While it recommended significant changes and identified the need for better targeting of benefits, the sixty-nine percent reservation was not implemented based solely on its report. That specific percentage was established much later

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in 1993 to protect the state's existing reservation structure from the Supreme Court's cap.

17. (B) The applicant is eligible, as Tamil Nadu does not apply creamy layer exclusion for its state-level BC/MBC reservations.
In Tamil Nadu, the state government does not apply the creamy layer exclusion for its internal BC and MBC reservation quotas in state-level services and educational admissions. Therefore, an applicant whose family income exceeds the central limit remains eligible for benefits within the state's sixty-nine percent framework. This approach differs from the central government's policy, which strictly excludes affluent OBC members.

18. (D) Adi Dravidar, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, and Scheduled Tribes
To promote educational equity, the Tamil Nadu government maintains specialized social welfare hostels and residential schools. These facilities are primarily intended for students from Adi Dravidar, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, and Scheduled Tribes communities. By providing free accommodation and meals, the state reduces the financial burden on marginalized families, enabling students to pursue higher education and improve their mobility.

19. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Janhit Abhiyan judgment in 2022 was a pivotal ruling that upheld the 103rd Constitutional Amendment. The Supreme Court determined that providing ten percent reservation based exclusively on economic criteria does not violate the basic structure of the Constitution. This decision affirmed the state's power to assist economically disadvantaged citizens who were previously excluded from other communal reservation categories.

20. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
In Tamil Nadu, the twenty percent MBC reservation originated from the Sattanathan Commission's insights into internal backwardness. The sixty-nine percent total was protected by the Ninth Schedule to bypass judicial caps. Later, the Arunthathiyar community received a three percent internal sub-quota for their specific upliftment. Additionally, intense agitation led by the Vanniyar community sought internal reservation within the MBC category.

21. (A) II, III, IV, I
The legal timeline began with the 1992 Indra Sawhney ruling on reservation caps. Tamil Nadu's 69 percent law was placed in the Ninth Schedule in 1994. Later, the 2007 I.R. Coelho judgment clarified that such laws are still subject to basic structure review. Finally, the 103rd Amendment in 2019 introduced the EWS quota, marking a new phase in reservation policy.

22. (A) I and II
The Tamil Nadu government contends that the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test disadvantages students from rural areas and those studying under the state board syllabus. To address this, the State Assembly passed legislation seeking an exemption from the national test for medical admissions. They argue that using Class 12 marks ensures a more equitable selection process for students without access to coaching.

23. (B) Post-matric scholarships - Financial aid for SC, ST, BC, and MBC students in higher education.
Post-matric scholarships are vital financial instruments provided by the government to support students from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, and Most Backward Classes. These scholarships cover tuition fees and maintenance costs for those pursuing higher education after completing secondary school. Such initiatives have significantly boosted the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Tamil Nadu by making advanced studies more accessible.

24. (B) 77th Amendment Act
The 77th Constitutional Amendment Act, passed in 1995, introduced Article 16(4A) to specifically permit the state to provide reservation in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This amendment was necessary to overcome the Supreme Court's earlier restriction in the Indra Sawhney case. It ensures that these communities achieve adequate representation not only at entry levels but also in higher administrative positions.

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25. (D) Reservation across vertical categories for groups like women, ex-servicemen, and differently-abled persons.
Horizontal reservation refers to a system where specific quotas are allocated within the existing vertical communal categories. In Tamil Nadu, this applies to groups such as women, ex-servicemen, and differently-abled persons. Instead of creating extra categories, these reservations are carved out from each communal pool, ensuring that individuals from these groups are represented across the entire spectrum of reserved and unreserved seats.

26. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Vanniyar community, represented by political groups like the Pattali Makkal Katchi, demanded internal reservation within the MBC quota. They argued that despite being a large community, they lacked adequate representation in government jobs and education. Consequently, the state passed legislation for a ten point five percent internal sub-quota, although the judiciary later reviewed the empirical basis for this specific allocation.

27. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Landmark cases have shaped India's reservation landscape. Indra Sawhney established the fifty percent ceiling and OBC quotas. The I.R. Coelho case subjected Ninth Schedule laws to judicial scrutiny. Janhit Abhiyan upheld the economic reservation for EWS categories. Lastly, State of Madras versus Champakam Dorairajan led to the First Constitutional Amendment, which formally empowered the state to make special provisions for backward classes.

28. (A) Single BC category → Sattanathan Commission recommendation → Bifurcation into BC and MBC → Creation of 10.5 percent internal quota for Vanniyars
The evolution of Tamil Nadu's policy began with a unified Backward Classes category. Following the Sattanathan Commission's findings on internal disparities, the government bifurcated the quota to create the Most Backward Classes category. This was followed by demands for even more specific targeting, leading to the creation of internal sub-quotas for communities like the Vanniyars within the existing MBC pool.

29. (A) Vanniyars - Scheduled Tribes (ST)
In the reservation framework of Tamil Nadu, communities are classified based on their socio-economic and educational status. While groups like the Arunthathiyars are part of the Scheduled Castes and forest communities fall under Scheduled Tribes, the Vanniyars are categorized as Most Backward Classes. Incorrectly matching them with Scheduled Tribes ignores their distinct historical classification and the specific administrative categories established.

30. (A) I, III and IV
Discussions regarding private sector reservation highlight the decline of public sector employment and the need for diversity in the corporate world. Proponents argue for social justice, while critics fear a negative impact on merit-based hiring and overall efficiency. Currently, there is no mandatory constitutional provision for such quotas, leading to suggestions for voluntary affirmative action or corporate social responsibility initiatives.

31. (D) Unfilled reserved posts from previous cycles carried forward for special recruitment drives.
Backlog vacancies occur when reserved posts from a particular recruitment cycle remain unfilled due to the lack of eligible candidates. These positions are carried forward to subsequent years through special recruitment drives. This practice ensures that the mandated representation of marginalized groups is eventually achieved, preventing the permanent loss of reserved opportunities due to temporary shortages of qualified applicants in any year.

32. (A) Article 15(4)
Article 15(4) of the Indian Constitution empowers the state to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes. This includes the power to reserve seats in educational institutions, such as engineering and medical colleges. It provides the legal foundation for ensuring that marginalized communities have equitable access to higher education and professional training across the country.

33. (C) I, II and III
Reservation is viewed as a vital tool for social justice that compensates for historical inequalities. However, it also sparks debates

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about reverse discrimination and administrative efficiency. Supporters emphasize that diverse representation improves governance and broadens perspectives within the bureaucracy. While these policies have improved mobility for many, they have not yet completely erased all caste-based disparities throughout the complex social structure.

34. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced Article 15(5), which enables the state to mandate reservations in both private aided and unaided educational institutions. This provision was designed to expand educational opportunities for backward classes beyond government schools. It excludes minority institutions to respect their specific constitutional rights, while ensuring that the broader private education sector contributes to the goal of social inclusion.

35. (C) Ninth Schedule
The Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 1993 was placed in the Ninth Schedule to protect it from being struck down for exceeding the fifty percent cap. This placement was achieved through the 76th Constitutional Amendment. By doing so, the state aimed to ensure that its comprehensive sixty-nine percent reservation policy remained legally valid despite the Supreme Court's general restrictions on reservation limits.

36. (A) III, II, I, IV
The chronological history of backward class commissions started with the Kaka Kalelkar Commission in 1953. This was followed by the state-level Sattanathan Commission in 1969. The Mandal Commission was later established at the national level in 1979. Most recently, the Justice Rohini Commission was formed in 2017 to examine the sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes across the entire country.

37. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Article 341 provides the basis for identifying Scheduled Castes, while Article 342 governs the list of Scheduled Tribes through Presidential Orders. Other Backward Classes are identified through commissions like the Mandal Commission. The most recent addition is the Economically Weaker Sections, which was established through the 103rd Constitutional Amendment to provide benefits based solely on the family's annual income levels.

38. (D) Scheduled Tribes (ST) - 1 percent
Tamil Nadu's reservation policy allocates specific percentages to ensure the representation of various groups. While Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes receive thirty and twenty percent respectively, the Scheduled Castes are allotted eighteen percent. The Scheduled Tribes are provided with a one percent quota. These percentages collectively form the state's unique sixty-nine percent reservation model, which is protected under the constitution.

39. (C) II only
In Tamil Nadu, political parties have historically emphasized social and educational backwardness as the sole legitimate basis for reservation. Consequently, there has been significant opposition to the EWS quota, which relies on economic criteria. Critics argue that this shift undermines the core principles of social justice. Currently, the state has not altered its existing sixty-nine percent communal reservation framework to include EWS.

40. (C) Article 16
Article 16 of the Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. However, it specifically allows the state to make provisions for the reservation of appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens that is not adequately represented in the services. This balances the principle of equality with the need for inclusive administrative representation for all.

41. (D) Its recommendations were implemented immediately in 1980 by the Morarji Desai government.
The Mandal Commission was officially established to identify socially and educationally backward classes. It recommended twenty-seven percent reservation for Other Backward Classes, which was famously implemented by the V.P. Singh government in 1990. The commission used multiple indicators to measure backwardness. However, the Morarji Desai government did not implement these recommendations immediately

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in 1980, as the commission only submitted its report then.

42. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Reservation policies in Tamil Nadu have fostered significant social mobility by removing structural barriers for historically marginalized communities. Supportive measures such as pre-examination training, scholarships, and free hostels have been instrumental in this progress. These initiatives ensure that students not only have reserved seats but also the necessary resources to compete effectively and complete their education, leading to long-term generational advancement.

43. (A) Social welfare hostel accommodation → Post-matric scholarship for undergraduate studies → Pre-examination training centre coaching
For a marginalized student in Tamil Nadu, the journey toward civil services often involves multiple layers of state support. This typically begins with staying in social welfare hostels during schooling, followed by receiving post-matric scholarships for undergraduate studies. Finally, the student can access specialized coaching at pre-examination training centres. This sequential approach addresses economic and educational hurdles at every stage of their career.

44. (B) I.R. Coelho Case - Ninth Schedule laws remain subject to basic structure review
The I.R. Coelho judgment is a fundamental case regarding the Ninth Schedule. It clarified that laws added to this schedule after 1973 do not enjoy absolute immunity and can be tested against the basic structure of the Constitution. This ensures that the state cannot use the schedule to shield legislation that violates core fundamental rights or the essential nature of democracy.

45. (A) I, II and III
Backlog vacancies are unfilled reserved posts from previous recruitment years that are carried forward. According to the 81st Amendment, these are treated as a distinct group and do not count toward the annual fifty percent reservation cap. This rule is essential for maintaining the intended level of representation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, ensuring that administrative delays do not permanently reduce opportunities.

46. (B) I and III
In 2009, the Tamil Nadu government established a three percent internal reservation for the Arunthathiyar community within the larger eighteen percent Scheduled Castes quota. This sub-quota was designed to provide targeted support to the most vulnerable sections of the SC population. Such sub-categorization aims to prevent a situation where more advanced groups within a reserved category monopolize all the available benefits.

47. (B) I, II and IV
Post-matric scholarships in Tamil Nadu are government-funded programs that provide tuition fees and maintenance allowances to students from marginalized communities. These schemes have been instrumental in increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio by making higher education financially viable. The use of digital disbursement ensures that the funds reach the students directly, minimizing delays and eliminating intermediaries in the social welfare system.

48. (A) I, II, IV and V
Tamil Nadu provides a four percent horizontal reservation for differently-abled persons, as mandated by the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act. Additionally, ex-servicemen receive preference in specific state roles. These horizontal quotas are distributed across all existing communal categories, such as SC, ST, and BC. This ensures that vulnerable individuals from every community have access to employment while maintaining the overall ceiling.

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49. (B) I, II, III and IV
The debate over reservation policy involves the original ten-year limit, which only applied to political seats in legislatures. For employment and education, the policy continues based on the persistence of social and educational backwardness. Advocates argue that historical disadvantages are deeply rooted, requiring long-term support. Review mechanisms are often suggested to ensure benefits reach the most marginalized rather than just the affluent.

50. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu's sixty-nine percent reservation model is a landmark in Indian social justice policy. By securing protection under the Ninth Schedule via the 76th Amendment, the state successfully defended its comprehensive quota system against the Supreme Court's fifty percent cap. This unique constitutional status allows the state to maintain a high level of representation for various backward communities in government services.

51. (D) A is false but R is true.
Horizontal reservations, such as those for ex-servicemen or differently-abled persons, are designed to cut across all vertical communal categories. Unlike vertical reservations, they do not exist as a separate caste block. Instead, they ensure that a specific percentage of seats within each communal category is reserved for these groups. This method provides equitable distribution without increasing the total percentage of reservation beyond the limit.

52. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Tamil Nadu's reservation structure includes various sub-allocations. Scheduled Tribes receive one percent, while Backward Class Muslims are allotted three point five percent within the BC quota. The Arunthathiyars have a three percent internal sub-quota within the Scheduled Castes category. Historically, there was also a move to provide a ten point five percent internal reservation for the Vanniyar community within the MBC quota.

53. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Key figures have defined the history of reservation in India. B.P. Mandal recommended the twenty-seven percent OBC quota. B.R. Ambedkar negotiated the Poona Pact to secure representation for depressed classes. Kaka Kalelkar led the first national commission for backward classes. In Tamil Nadu, the Sattanatha Karayalar Commission played a crucial role in identifying the specific needs and sub-categories of backward communities.

54. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Article 15(5) allows reservation in private educational institutions, while Article 16(4A) and 16(4B) govern promotions for Scheduled Castes and the carry-forward of backlog vacancies, respectively. Article 335 emphasizes maintaining administrative efficiency while considering the claims of marginalized communities for services. Together, these articles form the constitutional foundation for balancing affirmative action with the operational needs of the state and educational sectors.

55. (A) Passage of the TN Reservation Bill in the State Assembly → Presidential Assent → Inclusion in the Ninth Schedule via the 76th Constitutional Amendment
To legally protect the sixty-nine percent reservation, the Tamil Nadu Assembly first passed the Reservation Bill. After receiving Presidential Assent, the act was incorporated into the Ninth Schedule through the 76th Constitutional Amendment in 1994. This specific sequence of legal actions was essential to provide the policy with a high degree of immunity from being struck down by the judiciary.

56. (A) I, II, III, IV
The timeline of reservation milestones began with the 1992 Indra Sawhney judgment. This was immediately followed by the Tamil Nadu government's sixty-nine percent reservation act. Decades later, the 103rd Amendment introduced the EWS quota in 2019. Finally, the Supreme Court's Janhit Abhiyan judgment in 2022 upheld the validity of economic reservation, marking the most recent significant development in national policy.

57. (D) Creamy Layer - Exclusion of affluent families within OBCs from claiming reservation benefits
The creamy layer concept refers to the exclusion of relatively wealthy and socially advanced families within the Other Backward Classes from receiving reservation benefits. This mechanism ensures that affirmative action is targeted toward those who are genuinely socially and educationally backward. By excluding the affluent, the state aims to distribute opportunities more equitably among the most marginalized members of these communities.

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58. (C) 103rd Amendment - Granted OBCs 10 percent reservation.
Constitutional amendments have significantly altered reservation laws. The 76th Amendment protected Tamil Nadu's quotas, while the 77th and 81st Amendments dealt with promotions and backlog vacancies. However, the 103rd Amendment did not grant OBCs a ten percent reservation; instead, it introduced the ten percent quota for Economically Weaker Sections among the general category, marking a shift toward economic criteria.

59. (B) Classes not adequately represented in State services.
Under Article 16(4), backward classes are defined as groups that are not adequately represented in the services under the state. The determination of backwardness is primarily based on social and educational factors. This provision allows the state to ensure that the administration reflects the diversity of the population and that communities historically excluded from power have a fair share in governance.

60. (B) Madras Presidency
The historic Communal Government Order of 1921 was passed by the Madras Presidency under the Justice Party administration. This groundbreaking policy introduced the concept of communal representation in public services to ensure that various non-Brahmin communities had access to government jobs. It served as the foundation for the extensive reservation system that continues to be a hallmark of Tamil Nadu's administration.

61. (C) 18 percent
In Tamil Nadu, the Scheduled Castes are provided with an eighteen percent reservation in government educational institutions and services. Within this eighteen percent, a three percent internal sub-quota is specifically reserved for the Arunthathiyar community to ensure more equitable distribution of benefits among the most marginalized groups. This total percentage is a key component of the state's sixty-nine percent reservation framework.

62. (C) NEET disadvantages rural students lacking private coaching.
The Tamil Nadu government opposes the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test, arguing that it creates barriers for rural and socio-economically disadvantaged students. They contend that the test favors those who can afford expensive private coaching and disadvantages students who rely on the state board syllabus. This stance highlights the state's concern that national standardized testing may undermine regional social justice and educational equity.

63. (D) Admission is restricted to general category candidates.
Pre-examination training centres are established by the state to support students from marginalized communities preparing for competitive exams. These centres provide free coaching and residential facilities to bridge the gap between wealthy and backward candidates. Admission to these centres is intended for those from reserved categories to help them enter the civil services; therefore, it is not restricted to general category candidates.

64. (C) More affluent OBCs become eligible for reservation.
Raising the income threshold for the creamy layer means that a larger number of families within the Other Backward Classes become eligible for reservation benefits. Previously, those with higher incomes were excluded to prioritize the more disadvantaged. By increasing this limit, more affluent members of these communities can access quotas in central government jobs, which often leads to debates about targeting effectiveness.

65. (B) Scheduled Tribes (ST)
Indigenous hill tribes and forest-dwelling communities in Tamil Nadu, such as the Irulas and Todas, are classified under the Scheduled Tribes category. This classification ensures they receive a one percent reservation in education and employment, along with various other developmental benefits. These groups are recognized for their distinct cultural identities and historical social exclusion, requiring specialized state support for their advancement.

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66. (D) Forward caste anxiety over shrinking public sector jobs.
The anti-Mandal protests in 1990 were largely driven by the anxieties of forward caste students and job seekers. They feared that the implementation of a twenty-seven percent reservation for Other Backward Classes would significantly reduce their own opportunities in the shrinking public sector job market. This period was marked by intense social tension as the country debated the balance of merit and representation.

67. (A) It may compromise corporate meritocratic hiring.
A primary argument against mandatory reservation in the private sector is the potential impact on merit-based hiring and overall corporate efficiency. Critics suggest that private companies should maintain autonomy in recruitment to stay competitive globally. Instead of rigid quotas, some suggest voluntary affirmative action or social responsibility programs as better ways to increase diversity without compromising the operational standards and productivity of the industries.

68. (C) It notifies the list of SC or ST groups in a State.
A Presidential Order issued under Article 341 or 342 is the official legal mechanism used to notify the list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in a specific state. Only those communities included in this order are eligible for reservation benefits and other constitutional protections. This ensures a standardized and formal identification process, which can only be amended by the Parliament.

69. (A) Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK)
The Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK) spearheaded the long-standing agitation for a separate internal reservation for the Vanniyar community in Tamil Nadu. Founded by S. Ramadoss, the party consistently demanded a distinct quota within the Most Backward Classes (MBC) category, arguing that Vanniyars were underrepresented in education and government employment. Years of protests and political mobilization by PMK ultimately influenced the Tamil Nadu government's decision to introduce internal reservation measures for the community.

70. (C) 27 percent
In 2006, the Central Educational Institutions Act mandated a twenty-seven percent reservation for Other Backward Classes in premier institutions like IITs and IIMs. This was done to extend the benefits of affirmative action to higher professional education. It ensured that students from backward classes had guaranteed access to elite learning environments, facilitating their entry into high-level professional roles and improving overall social mobility.

71. (A) Article 330 reserves Lok Sabha seats for SCs and STs.
Article 330 of the Indian Constitution provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha. These seats are reserved based on the population proportion of these groups in each state. This political reservation is crucial for ensuring that marginalized communities have a direct voice in the highest law-making body of the country, promoting inclusive democracy.

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72. (C) EWS quota reduces SC and ST reservation percentages.
The Economically Weaker Sections reservation provides a ten percent quota for those not covered by existing SC, ST, or OBC reservation schemes. It is based on a family income threshold rather than social status. Crucially, the implementation of the EWS quota is designed to be independent of other communal reservations, meaning it does not reduce the existing percentage of seats for Scheduled Castes.

73. (D) It will be tested against the Basic Structure doctrine.
According to the I.R. Coelho judgment, any law placed in the Ninth Schedule after 1973 is not exempt from judicial review. If a state law increasing reservations is challenged, the Supreme Court will test it against the basic structure doctrine. This means the court will examine whether the law violates fundamental rights or other essential features of the Constitution, regardless of its scheduled status.

74. (A) It is distributed across existing vertical categories.
Horizontal reservation for women is described as such because it is applied across all existing

vertical categories, like SC, ST, and BC. This means a woman candidate is counted within her specific communal quota. Unlike a vertical reservation, which creates a separate and independent block, horizontal reservation ensures that women from every background are represented throughout the entire selection process in government employment.

75. (B) It can reinforce caste identity and cause resentment.
Critics of caste-based reservation argue that the policy can unintentionally reinforce caste identities and lead to social resentment among those who are excluded. They suggest that the long-term focus on caste as the primary criterion for benefits can create divisions within society. This perspective emphasizes that while the policy aims for justice, it may also prolong the relevance of caste in public life.

76. (B) Formerly stigmatized Criminal Tribes under colonial law.
Denotified Communities refer to groups that were formerly categorized as criminal tribes under the colonial Criminal Tribes Act. After independence, this discriminatory law was repealed, and these communities were denotified. In Tamil Nadu, they are now primarily included within the Most Backward Classes category to provide them with the social and educational support needed to overcome the historical stigma and systemic marginalization they faced.

77. (B) Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV)
Article 46 is part of the Directive Principles of State Policy found in Part IV of the Indian Constitution. It instructs the state to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. While these principles are not legally enforceable by courts, they are fundamental to the governance of the country and guide policy-making.

78. (C) Justice A.K. Rajan
Following intense public debate over medical entrance exams, the Tamil Nadu government appointed a high-level committee headed by Justice A.K. Rajan. The committee was tasked with studying the impact of the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test on medical admissions in the state. Its findings highlighted the disadvantages faced by rural and socio-economically marginalized students, providing the basis for subsequent legislative action.

79. (D) The state provides a 4 percent horizontal reservation.
Tamil Nadu provides a four percent horizontal reservation for differently-abled persons in state government jobs. This quota ensures that individuals with various disabilities have equitable opportunities across all communal categories. It aligns with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, and reflects the state's commitment to creating an inclusive workforce by addressing the unique barriers faced by persons with disabilities.

80. (C) It applies the creamy layer rule to state BC/MBC quotas.
The Tamil Nadu reservation model is distinct because it does not apply the creamy layer exclusion for its state-level backward class quotas. This policy ensures that members within backward and most backward categories access benefits regardless of family income. It emphasizes social and educational backwardness as the primary criteria for affirmative action in the state's administration.

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CHAPTER 06

Economic Trends in Tamil Nadu

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1. As of recent economic surveys, what is the national ranking of Tamil Nadu's economy in terms of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)?
(A) First largest state economy
(B) Second largest state economy
(C) Third largest state economy
(D) Fourth largest state economy
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the services sector in Tamil Nadu's economy:
I. It contributes approximately 55 percent to the state's GSDP.
II. The sector is primarily driven by IT, trade, transport, and finance.
III. It has consistently registered a lower growth rate compared to the agriculture sector.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

3. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the given options:
Assertion (A): Chennai is often referred to as the 'Detroit of India'.
Reason (R): The city houses a massive concentration of major automobile Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and auto-component makers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the industrial clusters in Tamil Nadu (List I) with their globally recognised sector (List II):
List I: (Industrial Clusters)
P. Tiruppur
Q. Vellore-Ranipet
R. Sriperumbudur
S. OMR, Chennai
List II: (Globally Recognised Sector)
I. Leather and footwear
II. Knitwear and apparel
III. IT and ITES
IV. Electronics and automobile
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following correctly describes the primary aspiration of the Tamil Nadu Vision 2030 document?
(A) Achieving a zero-carbon emission economy
(B) Completely eliminating the agriculture sector's dependency
(C) Transforming the state into a one trillion dollar economy
(D) Overtaking Maharashtra as the largest manufacturing state
(E) Answer not known

6. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding automobile manufacturing units in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Ford - Active car manufacturing operations
(B) Hyundai - Continued active production operations
(C) Renault-Nissan - Ongoing active production operations
(D) Royal Enfield - Sustained active production operations
(E) Answer not known

7. Arrange the following sectors in the correct descending order of their percentage share in Tamil Nadu's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP):

1. Agriculture and Allied Activities
2. Services
3. Industry (Manufacturing, Construction, etc.)

(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3
(E) Answer not known

8. The large-scale Kamuthi solar power plant, which contributes significantly to Tamil Nadu's renewable energy capacity, is located in which district?
(A) Kanyakumari
(B) Ramanathapuram
(C) Tirunelveli
(D) Thoothukudi
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Tiruppur knitwear cluster:
I. It acts as a major node in the global apparel supply chain.
II. It contributes around USD 4 billion annually to India's textile exports.
III. It provides direct and indirect employment to several lakhs of workers.
IV. It focuses exclusively on the domestic market with no international presence.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

10. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the given options:
Assertion (A): Post-liberalisation, Tamil Nadu experienced a significant surge in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows.
Reason (R): The pre-liberalisation economy of Tamil Nadu witnessed a dominance of agriculture, small-scale industries, and textiles.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

11. Match the prominent industrial sectors (List I) with their associated major hubs in Tamil Nadu (List II):
List I: (Industrial Sectors)
P. Pharmaceutical generic medicines
Q. Wind energy generation
R. Heavy commercial vehicles and autos
S. Information Technology exports
List II: (Major Hubs)
I. Chennai
II. Muppandal
III. Old Mahabalipuram Road (OMR)
IV. Oragadam-Sriperumbudur corridor
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

12. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the agricultural sector in Tamil Nadu's economy:
(A) The sector's share in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been steadily declining.
(B) Agriculture contributes the highest percentage of total state revenue.
(C) It currently accounts for approximately 8 percent of the state's total GSDP.
(D) Despite its declining GSDP share, agriculture holds significance for rural employment.
(E) Answer not known

13. Identify the correctly matched pair concerning industrial infrastructure in Tamil Nadu:
(A) TIDEL Park - Primarily an automobile special economic zone
(B) SIPCOT - Agency facilitating industrial parks and approvals
(C) Kamuthi - State's largest operational onshore wind farm
(D) Muppandal - Largest centralized solar photovoltaic plant
(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of India's top three state economies based on Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)?
(A) Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu

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(B) Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat
(C) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
(D) Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following state corporations is primarily responsible for establishing industrial projects through joint ventures and promoting heavy industries in Tamil Nadu?
(A) TANGEDCO
(B) TNCSC
(C) TIDCO
(D) ELCOT
(E) Answer not known

16. Consider the following statements about Tamil Nadu's fiscal performance and state debt:
I. It maintains compliance with the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act targets.
II. Own tax revenue forms a major component of the state's total revenue pool.
III. Commercial taxes and GST constitute a significant portion of its own tax revenue.
IV. Debt sustainability is monitored strictly through the debt-to-GSDP ratio.
V. The state consistently operates with zero revenue expenditure on social sector schemes.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

17. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the given options:
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu is a preferred destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in electronics manufacturing.
Reason (R): The state completely bans the entry of multinational corporations like Foxconn and Pegatron to protect local industries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

18. Match the following state institutions (List I) with their primary functions (List II):
List I: (State Institutions)
P. Guidance Tamil Nadu
Q. SIPCOT
R. TIDCO
S. TANGEDCO
List II: (Primary Functions)
I. Industrial parks development and investor facilitation
II. Power generation and distribution management
III. Joint ventures and mega industrial promotion
IV. Nodal agency for investment promotion and single window clearance
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

19. When evaluating Tamil Nadu's compliance with the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, which of the following practices most accurately reflects prudent fiscal management by the state government?
(A) Utilizing borrowed funds for funding day-to-day revenue expenditures
(B) Abolishing all state-sponsored social welfare subsidies for the budget
(C) Discontinuing the collection of commercial taxes for public spending
(D) Maintaining fiscal deficit within prescribed statutory limits
(E) Answer not known

20. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding electronics and IT investments in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Foxconn - Tiruppur knitwear cluster
(B) Samsung - SIPCOT Sriperumbudur
(C) Pegatron - iPhone manufacturing
(D) TIDEL Park - Chennai IT SEZ
(E) Answer not known

21. Arrange the following phases of Tamil Nadu's economic transformation in chronological order:
1. Dominance of agriculture and traditional small-scale textiles

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2. Emergence as an IT and ITES hub in Chennai
3. Setting up of major renewable energy clusters like Kamuthi solar plant

(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1
(E) Answer not known

22. The Muppandal wind farm, which reinforces Tamil Nadu's national leadership in wind energy generation, is geographically situated in which district?
(A) Kanyakumari
(B) Coimbatore
(C) Tiruppur
(D) Salem
(E) Answer not known

23. Consider the following statements regarding the textile industry in Tamil Nadu:
I. Coimbatore is extensively recognised for its textile mills and yarn production.
II. The industry relies entirely on imported raw materials from foreign countries.
III. It constitutes a major portion of the state's overall manufacturing export revenues.
Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
(A) I and III
(B) II only
(C) I only
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

24. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the given options:
Assertion (A): The leather and footwear industry in Tamil Nadu has no significant contribution to state employment or national exports.
Reason (R): The Vellore-Ranipet cluster acts as a major hub for leather processing and export operations in India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

25. Match the following major infrastructure developments (List I) with their primary associated location in Tamil Nadu (List II):
List I: (Infrastructure Developments)
P. Large-scale IT corridor
Q. Major automobile manufacturing belt
R. Concentrated leather industry cluster
S. Major wind energy generation hub
List II: (Location)
I. Vellore-Ranipet
II. Old Mahabalipuram Road (OMR)
III. Muppandal
IV. Oragadam
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following was NOT highlighted as a primary strategy or target under the Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 document?
(A) Substantially increasing the per capita income of all state residents
(B) Developing world-class infrastructure networks across the state
(C) Ensuring inclusive economic growth and poverty eradication
(D) Full privatization of all government schools and hospitals
(E) Answer not known

27. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding major export commodities from Tamil Nadu and their associated characteristics:
(A) Ready-made garments - Exported predominantly from the Tiruppur knitwear cluster
(B) Engineering goods - Constitutes the smallest share of the state's total exports
(C) Electronic goods - Exclusively manufactured and exported by small-scale village artisans
(D) Leather products - Primarily exported from the Kamuthi region
(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following options represents the correct sequence of the sectoral composition of Tamil Nadu's Gross State Domestic Product

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(GSDP) from highest contribution to lowest contribution?
(A) Industry, Services, Agriculture
(B) Services, Industry, Agriculture
(C) Services, Agriculture, Industry
(D) Agriculture, Industry, Services
(E) Answer not known

29. How does the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) per capita of Tamil Nadu compare to the national average of India?
(A) It is consistently lower than the national average
(B) It remains significantly above the national average
(C) It is exactly equal to the national average
(D) It cannot be compared due to different currency metrics
(E) Answer not known

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Information Technology (IT) sector in Tamil Nadu:
I. Chennai is recognised as the second largest IT hub in India after Bengaluru.
II. Old Mahabalipuram Road (OMR) serves as a dedicated IT corridor for software exports.
III. TIDEL Park was established to anchor and accelerate IT sector growth in Chennai.
IV. The IT sector in Tamil Nadu strictly prohibits Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

31. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the given options:
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu government frequently organises the Global Investors Meet (GIM).
Reason (R): GIM aims to attract substantial foreign and domestic capital, showcase investment pipelines, and boost the state's economic growth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

32. Match the components of Tamil Nadu's economic framework (List I) with their specific significance (List II):
List I: (Economic Framework Components)
P. Revenue surplus
Q. Capital expenditure
R. Own tax revenue
S. Revenue expenditure
List II: (Specific Significance)
I. Investment in long-term infrastructure like roads and irrigation
II. Commercial taxes, state excise, and GST share
III. Fiscal situation where revenue receipts exceed revenue expenditure
IV. Spending on salaries, pensions, and social subsidies
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

33. Tamil Nadu consistently maintains high revenue expenditure on the social sector, including health, education, and food subsidies. What is the most logical economic inference drawn from this policy?
(A) It aims to deliberately increase the fiscal deficit to attract international loans
(B) It reflects a commitment to inclusive growth and human development indices
(C) It indicates a complete cessation of long-term capital expenditure
(D) It proves that the manufacturing sector does not require state support
(E) Answer not known

34. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Tamil Nadu's fiscal performance and debt management:
(A) Commercial taxes - Major contributor to the state's own tax revenue
(B) Debt-to-GSDP ratio - Ignored by the state to maximize public borrowings
(C) State GST (SGST) - Forms a significant

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portion of tax collection
(D) Fiscal Deficit - Managed within Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management targets
(E) Answer not known

35. Arrange the typical procedural steps involved in the Tamil Nadu Investor Portal for single window clearance in the logical order of execution:
1. Online submission of the consolidated project application
2. Verification and clearance by respective line departments
3. Registration of the investor on the portal
4. Issuance of final business operational approvals

(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4
(E) Answer not known

36. Which entity acts as the nodal agency of the Government of Tamil Nadu for investment promotion and single window facilitation?
(A) Guidance Tamil Nadu
(B) TIDCO
(C) SIPCOT
(D) ELCOT
(E) Answer not known

37. Consider the following statements about Tamil Nadu's export profile:
I. Engineering goods form a major segment of the state's export commodities.
II. Tamil Nadu is a leading exporter of textiles, apparel, and leather products.
III. The IT and ITES sectors contribute significantly to services exports.
IV. Agricultural commodities have completely vanished from the export basket.
V. Automobile and component exports are driven by the Chennai industrial cluster.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

38. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the given options:
Assertion (A): The share of the agriculture sector in Tamil Nadu's GSDP has declined to approximately 8 percent.
Reason (R): Tamil Nadu has emerged as one of the leading states in rooftop solar energy generation targets.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

39. Match the focus areas (List I) with their respective economic sectors in Tamil Nadu (List II):
List I: (Focus Areas)
P. Foxconn and Pegatron
Q. Tidel Park and OMR
R. Kamuthi and Muppandal
S. Hyundai and Renault-Nissan
List II: (Economic Sectors)
I. Automobile manufacturing
II. IT and software services
III. Electronics and smartphone manufacturing
IV. Renewable energy production
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following best characterizes the structural feature of Tamil Nadu's manufacturing sector?
(A) Monopolized by a single heavy industry without any small-scale enterprises
(B) Highly diversified base encompassing automobiles, textiles, leather, and electronics
(C) Exclusively reliant on agrarian processing with minimal technological input
(D) Focused solely on extracting and exporting unrefined mining minerals
(E) Answer not known

41. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding major economic clusters in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Tiruppur - Primary centre for heavy

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automobile OEM manufacturing
(B) Ranipet - Leading zone for offshore deep-sea crude oil drilling
(C) Chennai - Major hub for generic medicines and pharmaceutical clusters
(D) Sriperumbudur - Largest producer of traditional handloom silk sarees
(E) Answer not known

42. In the context of Tamil Nadu's automobile industry, which of the following represents the correct logical sequence of a manufacturing supply chain?
(A) Auto-component makers → Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) → Export / Domestic Market
(B) Export Market → Auto-component makers → Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs)
(C) Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) → Auto-component makers → Raw Material extraction
(D) Auto-component makers → Export Market → Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs)
(E) Answer not known

43. Which of the following statements correctly defines 'Capital Expenditure' in the context of Tamil Nadu's state budget?
(A) Investment in creating durable assets like roads and irrigation
(B) Funds allocated for the regular payment of monthly salaries
(C) Subsidies provided to farmers for free agricultural electricity
(D) Interest payments made to the central government for past loans
(E) Answer not known

44. Consider the following statements regarding Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Tamil Nadu:
I. They are established strictly to restrict industrial production and limit state exports.
II. They host various sectors including IT, manufacturing, and engineering goods.
III. They serve as a mechanism to generate employment and increase foreign exchange earnings.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

45. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the given options:
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu closely monitors the composition of its state debt to ensure long-term economic sustainability.
Reason (R): The state government relies entirely on unregulated foreign commercial loans without any domestic borrowing.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

46. Match the economic phenomena (List I) with their impact on Tamil Nadu's economy (List II):
List I: (Economic Phenomena)
P. Post-COVID stimulus measures
Q. Decline in agricultural GSDP share
R. Ease of Doing Business reforms
S. Implementation of single window clearance
List II: (Impact)
I. Reduced bureaucratic delays for investors
II. Facilitated post-pandemic economic recovery and growth revival
III. Enhanced the state's ranking in attracting fresh business ventures
IV. Signifies structural shift toward industrial and services sectors
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

47. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the economic impact of COVID-19 on Tamil Nadu:
(A) The state economy experienced a temporary contraction during the peak of the pandemic.
(B) Post-COVID, Tamil Nadu demonstrated strong resilience and rapid economic recovery.

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(C) The pandemic led to a permanent shutdown of the entire IT sector without any recovery.
(D) Government stimulus and adaptive policies played a vital role in growth revival.
(E) Answer not known

48. Identify the incorrectly matched pair relating to economic challenges faced by Tamil Nadu's industrial sector:
(A) Water scarcity - Adversely affects water-intensive manufacturing units
(B) Land acquisition - Often poses bureaucratic challenges for mega projects
(C) Power supply - Critical input requiring constant capacity additions
(D) Labour costs - Lowest wage rates in India making it insulated from costs
(E) Answer not known

49. Arrange the following major industrial milestones of Tamil Nadu in their logical sequence of development from traditional to advanced technology:
1. Establishment of large-scale electronics and iPhone manufacturing hubs
2. Dominance of traditional handloom and small-scale textile units
3. Rise of Chennai as an automobile and auto-components export hub

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3
(E) Answer not known

50. A substantial increase in Tamil Nadu's State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) collections despite stable tax rates most directly indicates which of the following economic conditions?
(A) Absolute decline in consumer purchasing power and retail consumption
(B) High tax buoyancy reflecting robust growth and increased transactions
(C) Severe contraction in the manufacturing and services output of the state
(D) Complete dependency on central government fiscal grants and transfers
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements about renewable energy in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu is a national leader in installed wind energy capacity.
II. TANGEDCO sets aggressive targets for expanding rooftop solar installations.
III. The Kamuthi solar plant significantly bolsters the state's green energy output.
IV. The state has decided to decommission all wind farms to focus solely on thermal energy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

52. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the given options:
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has completely halted all investments in airport and port infrastructure over the last decade.
Reason (R): Well-developed urban infrastructure, roads, and ports are essential catalysts for driving export-led economic growth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

53. Match the state corporations (List I) with their primary functional domains in economic development (List II):
List I: (State Corporations)
P. TIDEL Park Ltd
Q. State Industries Promotion Corporation (SIPCOT)
R. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO)
S. Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO)

List II: (Functional Domains)
I. Facilitation of IT space and infrastructure
II. Creation and maintenance of large industrial estates
III. Promotion of mega joint venture projects
IV. Electricity generation and distribution

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targets
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a positive parameter when evaluating the 'Ease of Doing Business' ranking for Tamil Nadu?
(A) Bureaucratic red tape in granting environmental clearances
(B) Efficiency of the integrated single window clearance system
(C) Transparency in the official online land allocation process
(D) Timely feedback mechanism and investor grievance redressal
(E) Answer not known

55. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the sectoral composition of Tamil Nadu's GSDP:
(A) Manufacturing and Construction - Sole primary contributors to agricultural GSDP growth
(B) Mining and Quarrying - Constitute 55 percent of the state's total GSDP
(C) IT and ITES - Classified under the primary agricultural sector
(D) Trade and Transport - Key sub-sectors driving services sector dominance
(E) Answer not known

56. What is the correct chronological sequence of an investment lifecycle facilitated by Guidance Tamil Nadu?
(A) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signing → Project Proposal → Commercial Production → Land Allocation
(B) Project Proposal → Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signing → Land Allocation → Commercial Production
(C) Land Allocation → Commercial Production → Project Proposal → Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signing
(D) Commercial Production → Land Allocation → Project Proposal → Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signing
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following statements correctly describes the 'Tamil Nadu Investor Portal'?
(A) Offline manual system designed to delay project approvals for investors
(B) Exclusively provides agricultural loans to marginal farmers in districts
(C) Digital platform for online approvals and investor facilitation
(D) Central government database that records daily stock market fluctuations
(E) Answer not known

58. Consider the following statements regarding the economic trajectory and vision of Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu Vision 2030 aims for a one trillion dollar economy.
II. The state's economic growth rate has historically outpaced the national average in several decades.
III. Vision 2023 set early economic targets focused on sectoral goals and infrastructure.
IV. The state has entirely eradicated water scarcity and power supply issues for industries.
V. Global Investors Meet is a key strategy for converting investment pledges into actual projects.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

59. Chennai is established as the second largest Information Technology (IT) hub in India. What can be directly inferred about its economic ecosystem?
(A) It possesses a talent pool, digital infrastructure, and favorable policies for software exports.
(B) It heavily depends on agricultural exports to sustain its IT parks.
(C) It has shifted completely away from automobile manufacturing to focus on software.
(D) It restricts the entry of multinational tech companies to favor local startups.
(E) Answer not known

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60. Which of the following was a defining feature of the Tamil Nadu economy in the pre-liberalisation era?
(A) Massive influx of Foreign Direct Investment in the domestic electronics sector
(B) Reliance on agriculture and traditional small-scale textile industries
(C) Dominance of global IT parks and extensive software exports
(D) Development of ultra-mega solar power parks across coastal districts
(E) Answer not known

61. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tamil Nadu's national economic standing:
(A) Tamil Nadu ranks among the top three state economies in India by GSDP.
(B) The state's per capita income is currently below the national average.
(C) It holds a leadership position in renewable wind energy capacity.
(D) It is globally recognized for its vibrant automobile and auto-components manufacturing base.
(E) Answer not known

62. If the Tamil Nadu government significantly increases spending on free electricity for weavers and food subsidies, under which category of the state budget is this fiscal output primarily recorded?
(A) Revenue Expenditure
(B) Capital Receipts
(C) Capital Expenditure
(D) Loan Recoveries
(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following is NOT generally classified as a direct component of the official state debt of Tamil Nadu?
(A) Internal market borrowings by the state government
(B) Loans acquired from the central government
(C) Private corporate debts of multinational companies
(D) Provident funds and small savings deposits held by the state
(E) Answer not known

64. Which statement correctly links Tamil Nadu's demographic dividend to its economic outlook?
(A) A rapidly aging population has resulted in a collapse of industrial labour
(B) The demographic profile forces the state to focus on primary agriculture
(C) High literacy rates have paradoxically reduced attractiveness for FDI
(D) Skilled workforce serving as a growth driver for manufacturing and IT
(E) Answer not known

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65. The establishment of TIDEL Park in Chennai during the early 2000s acted as a catalyst. What was its most significant long-term economic consequence?
(A) It permanently converted all agricultural lands into industrial zones
(B) It caused a significant and severe decline in textile exports
(C) It anchored IT expansion, creating employment and export revenue
(D) It centralized all government administrative offices into a building
(E) Answer not known

66. The SIPCOT industrial park in Sriperumbudur is most prominently characterized by the heavy concentration of which specific industry?
(A) Deep-sea fishing and marine exports
(B) Electronics, consumer durables, and automobile production
(C) Raw cotton processing and spinning mills
(D) Large-scale commercial mining of lignite and other mineral resources
(E) Answer not known

67. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the post-liberalisation economic transformation of Tamil Nadu:
(A) The state witnessed a substantial inflow of Foreign Direct Investment.
(B) There was a marked transition towards high-tech industries like IT and electronics.
(C) Automobile manufacturing experienced massive growth with the entry of global OEMs.
(D) The share of the services sector in the GSDP contracted drastically.
(E) Answer not known

68. How does severe water scarcity act as an economic challenge for Tamil Nadu's industrial growth trajectory?
(A) It limits operational capacity of water-intensive manufacturing units
(B) It leads to an over-reliance on hydroelectric power and grid issues
(C) It artificially boosts the agricultural GSDP by shifting labour back
(D) It accelerates the growth of the leather industry and processing units
(E) Answer not known

69. Which of the following is NOT an automobile Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) that operates or has operated a major manufacturing plant in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Hyundai
(B) Renault-Nissan
(C) Maruti Suzuki
(D) Ford
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the significance of the Renault-Nissan alliance in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It operates a joint-venture manufacturing facility in Chennai for passenger car exports.
(B) It solely manufactures heavy commercial trucks for military use.
(C) It is a government-owned public sector undertaking established before liberalisation.
(D) It focuses primarily on manufacturing agricultural tractors.
(E) Answer not known

71. A stable and manageable debt-to-GSDP ratio in Tamil Nadu's economy implies which of the following?
(A) The state has stopped borrowing funds for capital infrastructure projects
(B) The state government relies purely on grants for all revenue expenditures
(C) Private investors will face hyperinflation due to excessive state money
(D) State output is sufficient to service debt without fiscal distress
(E) Answer not known

72. What is the defining infrastructural feature of the Old Mahabalipuram Road (OMR) in Chennai?
(A) It is an exclusive corridor developed for the seamless transport of agricultural produce.
(B) It is a heavily concentrated IT corridor lined with tech parks and multinational software companies.
(C) It serves as the primary testing track for automobile OEMs.
(D) It is a protected ecological zone with zero industrial or commercial presence.
(E) Answer not known

73. Identify the incorrect statement regarding state-promoted industrial infrastructure in Tamil Nadu:
(A) SIPCOT develops and maintains large-scale industrial parks with basic amenities.
(B) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) offer tax incentives to promote exports and foreign investment.
(C) TIDCO focuses exclusively on micro and small rural cottage industries.
(D) These infrastructure projects are essential for attracting both domestic and global investments.
(E) Answer not known

74. As Tamil Nadu progresses toward a higher-income economy, rising labour costs emerge as a challenge. How must the state adapt its industrial strategy to maintain competitiveness?
(A) By completely banning the entry of migrant labourers from other states
(B) By shutting down all manufacturing units and relying on imported goods
(C) By reverting to traditional agriculture as the primary source of income
(D) By transitioning to high-skill, technology-driven electronics and R&D
(E) Answer not known

75. The Vellore-Ranipet industrial cluster in Tamil Nadu is globally renowned for specific manufacturing activities. Which of the following sectors is NOT a dominant part of this specific cluster?
(A) Deep-sea crude oil extraction
(B) Leather processing
(C) Footwear manufacturing

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(D) Finished leather goods exports
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following accurately describes TANGEDCO's strategy regarding renewable energy in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Abandonment of wind and solar projects in favor of thermal coal
(B) Capacity addition targets for solar and wind for a green energy mix
(C) Privatizing the entire state electricity grid to foreign corporations
(D) Imposing heavy penalties on households installing rooftop solar panels
(E) Answer not known

77. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) often employs the 'Joint Venture' model for establishing mega projects. What is the primary advantage of this approach?
(A) It ensures that the state assumes 100 percent financial risk for every project
(B) It leverages private capital and technology with strategic state support
(C) It allows the state to bypass all environmental clearance regulations
(D) It explicitly prohibits any involvement of Foreign Direct Investment
(E) Answer not known

78. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's economic growth over the decades:
I. The growth rate has remained completely stagnant without any positive or negative fluctuations since 1990.
II. Post-liberalisation, the state experienced phases of rapid industrial expansion leading to higher growth trajectories.
III. The economic growth consistently relies heavily on the diverse performance of both manufacturing and services sectors.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

79. Consider the following statements about the future economic trajectory and outlook of Tamil Nadu:
I. Transitioning to green energy and sustainable manufacturing is a key growth driver.
II. Achieving the one trillion dollar economy aspiration requires sustained infrastructure investment.
III. Bureaucratic delays in land acquisition pose no challenge to upcoming mega projects.
IV. Enhancing the Ease of Doing Business remains a central strategy for retaining investor confidence.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

80. Consider the following statements concerning Tamil Nadu's post-liberalisation economic landscape:
I. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) became a major catalyst for technological advancement.
II. The automobile sector saw a massive influx of global Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs).
III. The services sector rapidly expanded, currently contributing over half of the state's GSDP.
IV. State-owned heavy industries completely replaced private enterprise in all sectors.
V. Electronics manufacturing gained momentum, turning the state into a hardware hub.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (C) Third largest state economy
Tamil Nadu consistently ranks as one of the largest state economies in India. Based on recent economic data, it typically holds the position of the second or third largest economy by Gross State Domestic Product. This reflects its robust industrial base and high contribution to the national economy through manufacturing and services sectors.

2. (A) I and II
The services sector is the dominant contributor to Tamil Nadu's Gross State Domestic Product, accounting for approximately fifty-five percent of the total value. Key drivers include information technology, financial services, trade, and transport. This sector has consistently shown a higher growth rate compared to the more volatile agricultural sector over recent years.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Chennai is globally recognized as the Detroit of India due to its massive concentration of automobile manufacturing units. The city serves as a central hub for major Original Equipment Manufacturers and auto-component suppliers. This industrial ecosystem supports large-scale production for both domestic consumption and international exports, reinforcing the state's manufacturing prominence.

4. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Industrial clusters in Tamil Nadu are highly specialized by region. Tiruppur is the global center for knitwear and apparel, while the Vellore-Ranipet area is famous for leather processing. Sriperumbudur serves as a major electronics and automobile manufacturing belt. The Old Mahabalipuram Road in Chennai is the primary hub for IT services.

5. (C) Transforming the state into a one trillion dollar economy
The Tamil Nadu Vision 2030 document outlines a strategic roadmap to significantly boost the state's economic output. Its primary goal is to transform the state into a one trillion dollar economy by the end of the decade. This involves massive infrastructure investments, industrial diversification, and enhancing the productivity of both services and manufacturing.

6. (A) Ford - Active car manufacturing operations
Ford Motor Company previously operated a significant car manufacturing plant in Tamil Nadu but eventually decided to exit its manufacturing operations in India. While other players like Hyundai and Renault-Nissan continue their active production, the statement regarding Ford's ongoing active manufacturing operations is incorrect based on recent industry developments and corporate restructuring.

7. (A) 2, 3, 1
Tamil Nadu's economic structure is led by the services sector, which provides the largest contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product. The industry sector, encompassing manufacturing and construction, holds the second position. Agriculture and allied activities, while crucial for rural livelihoods and food security, currently contribute the smallest percentage share to the total state output.

8. (B) Ramanathapuram
The Kamuthi solar power plant is one of the largest single-location solar projects in the world. It is situated in the Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu. This massive infrastructure project plays a vital role in meeting the state's renewable energy targets and reducing its overall carbon footprint through large-scale solar energy harvesting.

9. (A) I, II and III
Tiruppur is a globally significant node in the apparel supply chain, contributing billions of dollars to India's textile exports annually. The cluster generates extensive direct and indirect employment for lakhs of workers. Contrary to being domestic-centric, it has a massive international presence, exporting high-quality

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knitwear products to various global markets and major international brands.

10. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Post-liberalization policies led to a significant surge in Foreign Direct Investment in Tamil Nadu, particularly in technology and manufacturing. Before these reforms, the state's economy was primarily centered on agriculture, textiles, and small-scale industries. While both statements are factually accurate, the pre-liberalization structure does not directly explain the subsequent increase in modern foreign investment.

11. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
Specific regions in Tamil Nadu specialize in various industrial activities. Chennai is a major hub for pharmaceutical generic medicines, while Muppandal is famous for wind energy generation. The Oragadam-Sriperumbudur corridor hosts heavy commercial vehicles and automobile plants. Old Mahabalipuram Road is the primary location for Information Technology exports and software services companies.

12. (B) Agriculture contributes the highest percentage of total state revenue
Agriculture remains vital for rural employment in Tamil Nadu, although its share in the Gross State Domestic Product has declined to approximately eight percent. It is incorrect to claim that agriculture contributes the highest percentage of total state revenue. In reality, the services and industrial sectors are the primary contributors to the state's fiscal revenue pool.

13. (B) SIPCOT - Agency facilitating industrial parks and approvals
The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu is the nodal agency responsible for developing industrial parks and facilitating approvals. TIDEL Park is an IT-focused infrastructure, not automobile. Kamuthi is a solar plant rather than a wind farm, while Muppandal is the state's major wind energy hub rather than a centralized solar photovoltaic plant.

14. (A) Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
In terms of Gross State Domestic Product, Maharashtra consistently holds the top position among Indian states. Recent economic rankings frequently place Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in the following spots, depending on the specific fiscal year and growth rates. These three states are the leading contributors to India's national GDP through diverse industrial and service-oriented economies.

15. (C) TIDCO
The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation is the state government entity tasked with promoting heavy industries and infrastructure. It specializes in establishing industrial projects through joint ventures with private partners. TIDCO plays a crucial role in developing mega-projects such as airports, industrial corridors, and specialized parks to attract large-scale domestic and international investment capital.

16. (A) I, II, III and IV
Tamil Nadu actively manages its finances to comply with the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. Own tax revenue, largely driven by GST and commercial taxes, is the main source of income. Debt sustainability is tracked using the debt-to-GSDP ratio. However, the state spends significantly on social sector schemes, making the assertion of zero revenue expenditure false.

17. (C) A is true but R is false.
Tamil Nadu is a top destination for electronics manufacturing FDI, attracting global giants like Foxconn and Pegatron. These companies contribute to the state's vision of becoming a hardware hub. The claim that the state bans multinational corporations to protect local industries is entirely false, as the government actively invites foreign investment through various incentives and infrastructure.

18. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
Guidance Tamil Nadu serves as the nodal agency for investment promotion and single window clearance. SIPCOT focuses on industrial park development and investor facilitation. TIDCO promotes joint ventures and mega industrial projects. TANGEDCO is responsible for managing power generation and distribution across the state, ensuring that industrial and domestic energy requirements are met efficiently.

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19. (D) Maintaining fiscal deficit within prescribed statutory limits
Prudent fiscal management involves keeping the fiscal deficit within the statutory limits defined by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. This ensures that the state's borrowing remains sustainable. Practices like using loans for day-to-day spending or abolishing welfare subsidies do not represent sound economic strategy or the state's actual policy of balancing development with fiscal discipline.

20. (A) Foxconn - Tiruppur knitwear cluster
Foxconn is a major global electronics manufacturer with operations in the Sriperumbudur region, focusing on smartphone production. Tiruppur is famous for its knitwear and textile cluster, not for electronics manufacturing. Samsung operates in the Sriperumbudur SIPCOT park, and Pegatron is involved in iPhone manufacturing, while TIDEL Park is a well-known IT Special Economic Zone in Chennai.

21. (B) 1, 2, 3
Tamil Nadu's economic history began with a heavy reliance on agriculture and traditional textiles. This was followed by a major shift towards information technology and ITES services, particularly in the Chennai region. The most recent phase involves a focus on renewable energy, exemplified by the development of large-scale solar and wind clusters like the Kamuthi plant.

22. (A) Kanyakumari
The Muppandal wind farm is one of the largest operational onshore wind farms in the world and is located in the Kanyakumari district. This site benefits from high wind speeds due to its geographic position. It represents Tamil Nadu's national leadership in renewable energy, specifically in wind power generation, which is a key part of the state's energy mix.

23. (B) II only
Coimbatore is a well-known hub for textile mills and yarn production, making it the Manchester of South India. The industry is a significant contributor to the state's manufacturing export revenue. The statement that the industry relies entirely on imported raw materials is incorrect, as much of the cotton and raw materials are sourced from within India.

24. (D) A is false but R is true.
The leather and footwear industry is a major contributor to Tamil Nadu's employment and national exports, making the assertion of no significance false. The Vellore-Ranipet cluster is indeed a globally recognized hub for leather processing and export. This region accounts for a substantial portion of India's total leather exports, showcasing the state's strength in this sector.

25. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The Old Mahabalipuram Road is the primary IT corridor in Chennai. Oragadam is known as a major automobile manufacturing belt hosting several global companies. The Vellore-Ranipet area is the central cluster for the leather industry. Muppandal in Kanyakumari district is the leading hub for wind energy generation, utilizing the natural wind potential of the region.

26. (D) Full privatization of all government schools and hospitals
Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 focused on increasing per capita income, developing world-class infrastructure, and ensuring inclusive growth and poverty eradication. The document did not propose the full privatization of government schools and hospitals. On the contrary, the state continues to maintain a strong focus on public social sector spending in education and healthcare.

27. (A) Ready-made garments - Exported predominantly from the Tiruppur knitwear cluster
Tiruppur is the national leader in knitwear and ready-made garment exports. Engineering goods and electronics are major segments of the state's exports, not the smallest or produced exclusively by artisans. Leather products are primarily exported from the Vellore-Ranipet region rather than Kamuthi, which is known for solar power rather than leather manufacturing or exports.

28. (B) Services, Industry, Agriculture
The services sector contributes the largest share to Tamil Nadu's Gross State Domestic Product, followed by the industrial sector, which includes manufacturing and construction. Agriculture

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and allied activities provide the smallest percentage contribution. this distribution reflects the state's transition from an agrarian economy to a modernized, service-oriented and industrial powerhouse within the Indian national framework.

29. (B) It remains significantly above the national average
Tamil Nadu's Gross State Domestic Product per capita is consistently higher than the national average for India. This indicates a higher level of economic prosperity and development relative to the rest of the country. This performance is driven by the state's strong industrial base, thriving services sector, and relatively better performance in social and economic indicators.

30. (B) I, II and III
Chennai is the second largest IT hub in India, with the Old Mahabalipuram Road serving as a dedicated IT corridor. TIDEL Park was instrumental in anchoring this growth. Foreign Direct Investment is not prohibited in the IT sector; in fact, the government actively encourages FDI to boost software exports and create high-quality employment opportunities in the state.

31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Global Investors Meet is a flagship event organized by the Tamil Nadu government to showcase the state's industrial potential. By attracting massive domestic and foreign capital, it aims to boost economic growth and create jobs. The event serves as a platform to finalize investment agreements and highlight the state's favorable business environment and infrastructure.

32. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
Revenue surplus occurs when revenue receipts exceed revenue expenditure. Capital expenditure refers to investments in long-term assets like infrastructure. Own tax revenue includes collections from state-level taxes like GST and commercial taxes. Revenue expenditure involves recurring costs such as salaries, pensions, and subsidies. Understanding these components is essential for analyzing the state's fiscal health.

33. (B) It reflects a commitment to inclusive growth and human development indices
Tamil Nadu's high revenue expenditure on health, education, and subsidies indicates a policy focus on social welfare. This commitment helps the state achieve superior human development outcomes compared to many other regions. It does not imply a lack of interest in capital expenditure or a desire to increase deficits, but rather a balanced approach to development.

34. (B) Debt-to-GSDP ratio - Ignored by the state to maximize public borrowings
The state government does not ignore the debt-to-GSDP ratio; instead, it monitors this metric closely to maintain fiscal sustainability. Commercial taxes and State GST are indeed major revenue contributors. The fiscal deficit is generally managed within the limits set by fiscal responsibility laws. Ignoring debt ratios would lead to economic instability, which the state actively avoids.

35. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The single window clearance process begins with the investor registering on the official portal. This is followed by the online submission of a consolidated project application. Various line departments then verify the application and provide necessary clearances. Finally, the state issues the operational approvals, allowing the business to commence its activities without navigating multiple separate offices.

36. (A) Guidance Tamil Nadu
Guidance Tamil Nadu is the premier organization responsible for promoting investments and facilitating the single window clearance system in the state. It acts as the first point of contact for investors, helping them navigate regulations and secure approvals. While TIDCO and SIPCOT handle infrastructure and joint ventures, Guidance focuses specifically on investor attraction and facilitation.

37. (A) I, II, III and V
Tamil Nadu has a diverse export basket including engineering goods, textiles, apparel, leather, and IT services. Automobile exports from the Chennai cluster are particularly significant. Agricultural commodities have not vanished but are no longer the dominant export. The state's export-led

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growth is driven by its strong manufacturing base and globally competitive services sector across various industrial clusters.

38. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The share of agriculture in Tamil Nadu's GSDP has indeed fallen to around eight percent as the economy industrializes. Simultaneously, the state has set ambitious targets for solar energy generation. While both statements are factual, the decline in the agricultural GSDP share is a structural economic shift that is not directly caused by the growth of renewable energy.

39. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Foxconn and Pegatron are key players in the electronics and smartphone manufacturing sector. TIDEL Park and OMR represent the IT and software services industry. Kamuthi and Muppandal are major sites for renewable energy production, specifically solar and wind. Hyundai and Renault-Nissan are global leaders in the automobile manufacturing sector with large production plants in the state.

40. (B) Highly diversified base encompassing automobiles, textiles, leather, and electronics
Tamil Nadu's manufacturing sector is characterized by its high degree of diversification. It is not dependent on a single industry but instead excels in automobiles, textiles, leather processing, and electronics. This variety provides economic resilience and creates a wide range of employment opportunities, distinguishing the state as a major multi-sectoral industrial hub in India.

41. (C) Chennai - Major hub for generic medicines and pharmaceutical clusters
Chennai is a significant center for the pharmaceutical industry, particularly generic medicines. Tiruppur is known for knitwear rather than heavy automobile manufacturing. Ranipet is a leather hub, not an oil drilling zone. Sriperumbudur is an electronics and automobile corridor, while traditional silk sarees are primarily associated with Kanchipuram. Chennai's role in pharmaceuticals adds to its industrial diversity.

42. (A) Auto-component makers → Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) → Export / Domestic Market
The automobile manufacturing supply chain typically starts with auto-component makers who supply parts to the Original Equipment Manufacturers. The OEMs assemble the final vehicles, which are then distributed to either the domestic market or the export market. This integrated ecosystem in Tamil Nadu, particularly around Chennai, ensures efficiency and supports the state's status as a global automotive hub.

43. (A) Investment in creating durable assets like roads and irrigation
Capital expenditure refers to the funds used by the state government to create long-term, durable assets. Examples include building roads, bridges, irrigation systems, and industrial parks. Unlike revenue expenditure, which covers recurring costs like salaries and subsidies, capital expenditure is intended to improve the state's productive capacity and foster long-term economic growth and development.

44. (B) II and III
Special Economic Zones are designed to boost exports and attract foreign investment by providing tax incentives and better infrastructure. They host diverse sectors such as IT, manufacturing, and engineering. The statement that they are established to restrict production is incorrect; their purpose is exactly the opposite—to enhance industrial output, generate employment, and increase foreign exchange earnings.

45. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Tamil Nadu government carefully monitors the composition and sustainability of its state debt to ensure fiscal health. However, the claim that it relies entirely on unregulated foreign commercial loans is false. The state primarily uses internal market borrowings and loans from the central government, all within the regulatory frameworks established by national fiscal laws.

46. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
Post-COVID stimulus measures were essential for reviving the economy. The decline in the agricultural GSDP share represents a structural shift toward the industrial and services sectors. Ease of Doing Business reforms have improved

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the state's investment rankings. Single window clearance systems have successfully reduced bureaucratic delays, making it easier for new businesses to establish themselves.

47. (C) The pandemic led to a permanent shutdown of the entire IT sector without any recovery.
While the pandemic caused a temporary economic contraction, Tamil Nadu showed strong resilience. The IT sector did not shut down permanently; instead, it adapted through remote work and eventually experienced a robust recovery. Government policies and stimulus measures played a crucial role in supporting various sectors and ensuring a steady revival of the state's growth trajectory.

48. (D) Labour costs - Lowest wage rates in India making it insulated from costs
Water scarcity, land acquisition, and power supply are genuine challenges for Tamil Nadu's industries. The statement that Tamil Nadu has the lowest wage rates in India is incorrect. As the state moves toward higher-income status, rising labor costs are becoming a factor that requires the industry to transition toward more capital-intensive and high-tech manufacturing processes.

49. (B) 2, 3, 1
Tamil Nadu's industrial development began with traditional handloom and small-scale textile units. Over time, the state evolved into a major automobile and auto-components hub, especially around Chennai. The most recent advanced phase involves the establishment of high-tech electronics manufacturing units, such as those producing iPhones, marking the transition to sophisticated technology-driven production.

50. (B) High tax buoyancy reflecting robust growth and increased transactions
An increase in State Goods and Services Tax collections, even when tax rates are stable, indicates high tax buoyancy. This reflects robust economic growth and a higher volume of commercial transactions within the state. It signifies strong consumer demand and manufacturing activity rather than a decline in purchasing power or a contraction in the state's economic output.

51. (A) I, II and III
Tamil Nadu leads India in wind energy capacity and has significant solar power projects like Kamuthi. The state government, through TANGEDCO, promotes rooftop solar energy. The claim that the state is decommissioning wind farms to focus on thermal energy is false, as the state remains committed to increasing the share of green energy in its total mix.

52. (D) A is false but R is true.
The assertion that Tamil Nadu has halted all investments in airport and port infrastructure is false, as the state continues to expand these facilities. The reason provided is correct: well-developed infrastructure is a critical catalyst for export-led economic growth. Modernizing ports and airports is essential for maintaining the state's competitiveness in the global trade arena.

53. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
TIDEL Park Ltd facilitates infrastructure for the IT sector. SIPCOT is responsible for creating and maintaining large industrial estates. TIDCO promotes mega-scale joint venture projects to drive industrialization. TANGEDCO manages the state's electricity generation and distribution. Each of these entities plays a specialized role in supporting the overall economic development and industrial infrastructure of Tamil Nadu.

54. (A) Bureaucratic red tape in granting environmental clearances
Bureaucratic red tape is a negative factor that hinders business growth. Positive parameters for Ease of Doing Business include efficient single window systems, transparent land allocation, and effective grievance redressal. Reducing delays in environmental clearances is a goal of reform, but the presence of red tape itself is not a positive feature for attracting investment.

55. (D) Trade and Transport - Key sub-sectors driving services sector dominance
Trade and transport are major sub-sectors within the services category that contribute significantly to Tamil Nadu's GSDP. Manufacturing and construction are part of the industrial sector, not agriculture. Mining and quarrying account for a very small share of GSDP. IT and ITES are services, not primary agricultural activities, reflecting the state's modern economic structure.

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56. (B) Project Proposal → Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signing → Land Allocation → Commercial Production
The typical investment process begins with a project proposal, which may lead to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding during events like the Global Investors Meet. Following this, the state facilitates land allocation through agencies like SIPCOT. Once the infrastructure is ready, the project moves into the commercial production phase, contributing to the state's industrial output.

57. (C) Digital platform for online approvals and investor facilitation
The Tamil Nadu Investor Portal is a digital platform designed to provide a single window for various industrial approvals. It aims to simplify the process for investors by offering online services for clearances and facilitation. It is not an offline manual system, nor is it focused on agricultural loans or tracking global stock market fluctuations on a daily basis.

58. (A) I, II, III and V
Tamil Nadu Vision 2030 aims for a one trillion dollar economy, following the foundations laid by Vision 2023. The state has often outpaced national growth rates. The Global Investors Meet is a key strategy for project conversion. However, saying that water and power issues are entirely eradicated is incorrect, as these remain ongoing management challenges for the state.

59. (A) It possesses a talent pool, digital infrastructure, and favorable policies for software exports.
Chennai's status as a major IT hub is supported by its large pool of skilled professionals and robust digital infrastructure. Favorable government policies have encouraged the growth of software exports. The city has not abandoned its automobile sector; rather, it has developed a dual strength in both high-tech manufacturing and services, making it a resilient economy.

60. (B) Reliance on agriculture and traditional small-scale textile industries
Before the economic reforms of the 1990s, Tamil Nadu's economy was primarily agrarian and focused on traditional sectors like small-scale textiles. Massive Foreign Direct Investment in electronics, global IT parks, and mega solar projects are developments that occurred in the post-liberalization era as the state modernised its infrastructure and opened up to global capital and technology.

61. (B) The state's per capita income is currently below the national average
Tamil Nadu is one of the top three state economies in India and a leader in renewable energy and automobile manufacturing. The statement that its per capita income is below the national average is incorrect. In fact, Tamil Nadu's per capita income is significantly higher than the Indian national average, reflecting its advanced level of economic development.

62. (A) Revenue Expenditure
Spending on items like free electricity for weavers and food subsidies falls under revenue expenditure in the state budget. These are recurring expenses aimed at providing social welfare and supporting specific sectors of the population. Unlike capital expenditure, which creates long-term assets, revenue expenditure covers the daily operational and welfare-related financial obligations of the state government.

63. (C) Private corporate debts of multinational companies
Official state debt includes market borrowings, loans from the central government, and provident fund deposits held by the state. Private corporate debts incurred by multinational companies are the liabilities of those specific businesses and do not form part of the government's public debt. Monitoring state debt is essential for maintaining fiscal sustainability and adhering to statutory deficit targets.

64. (D) Skilled workforce serving as a growth driver for manufacturing and IT
Tamil Nadu's demographic dividend is characterized by a relatively young and highly literate population. This skilled workforce is a major attraction for Foreign Direct Investment and serves as a primary engine for growth in the manufacturing and IT sectors. High literacy rates increase the state's attractiveness for sophisticated industries rather than forcing a focus on primary agriculture.

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65. (C) It anchored IT expansion, creating employment and export revenue
The establishment of TIDEL Park was a turning point for Chennai, signaling its readiness as a global IT destination. It attracted major tech firms, leading to massive employment generation and a surge in software export revenues. It did not cause a decline in textiles or convert all agricultural land, but rather diversified the economy by adding a powerful services component.

66. (B) Electronics, consumer durables, and automobile production
The SIPCOT industrial park in Sriperumbudur is famous for its concentration of electronics, consumer durables, and automobile manufacturing units. It hosts global companies that produce goods for both the Indian market and for export. This region is a vital part of the state's industrial landscape, contrasting with areas focused on fishing, traditional spinning mills, or large-scale mining operations.

67. (D) The share of the services sector in the GSDP contracted drastically.
Post-liberalization, Tamil Nadu saw increased FDI, a transition to high-tech industries, and massive growth in the automobile sector. The statement that the services sector contracted is incorrect. In reality, the services sector expanded rapidly during this period, becoming the largest contributor to the Gross State Domestic Product and a key driver of the state's modern economic transformation.

68. (A) It limits operational capacity of water-intensive manufacturing units
Water scarcity is a significant economic challenge because many manufacturing processes, such as those in the textile and leather sectors, are water-intensive. A lack of reliable water supply can limit production capacity and deter new investments. Addressing this through better water management and desalination is essential for sustaining the state's industrial growth and maintaining its manufacturing competitiveness.

69. (C) Maruti Suzuki
Hyundai, Renault-Nissan, and Ford are among the global OEMs that have established large-scale manufacturing facilities in Tamil Nadu, particularly near Chennai. Maruti Suzuki, however, has its primary manufacturing base in northern India, specifically in Haryana. While Tamil Nadu is a major automobile hub, not every large manufacturer in the country operates a full production plant within the state.

70. (A) It operates a joint-venture manufacturing facility in Chennai for passenger car exports.
The Renault-Nissan alliance operates a massive joint-venture production facility in the Chennai region. This plant is a major center for manufacturing passenger cars, many of which are exported to international markets. This facility is a private global venture rather than a government-owned enterprise and focuses on consumer automobiles rather than being limited to military trucks or tractors.

71. (D) State output is sufficient to service debt without fiscal distress
A manageable debt-to-GSDP ratio means that the state's economic output is large enough to comfortably cover its debt obligations. It does not mean the state has stopped borrowing; borrowing for capital projects is often necessary. Instead, it indicates fiscal health and the ability of the government to manage its finances without falling into a debt trap or facing extreme fiscal distress.

72. (B) It is a heavily concentrated IT corridor lined with tech parks and multinational software companies.
The Old Mahabalipuram Road, often called the IT Corridor, is the heart of Chennai's software industry. It is home to numerous tech parks, Special Economic Zones, and the headquarters of global IT firms. This infrastructure was specifically developed to support the services sector and is distinct from agricultural transport routes, automobile testing tracks, or purely ecological zones.

73. (C) TIDCO focuses exclusively on micro and small rural cottage industries.
SIPCOT develops large industrial parks and SEZs offer incentives for exports. The statement that TIDCO focuses exclusively on small rural cottage industries is incorrect. TIDCO's primary role is to promote mega projects and large-scale industrial infrastructure, often through joint ventures, to drive the state's overall industrialization and

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attract significant investment into heavy and high-tech sectors.

74. (D) By transitioning to high-skill, technology-driven electronics and R&D
As wages rise, Tamil Nadu must shift its focus from low-cost, labor-intensive manufacturing to high-value, technology-driven sectors. This includes electronics, research and development, and advanced manufacturing. By utilizing its skilled workforce in these more productive areas, the state can maintain its global economic competitiveness even as the standard of living and labor costs continue to increase.

75. (A) Deep-sea crude oil extraction
The Vellore-Ranipet region is a world-class cluster for leather processing, footwear manufacturing, and the production of finished leather goods for export. It does not have a presence in deep-sea crude oil extraction. This industrial concentration has made the region a vital part of India's leather export economy and a major source of employment in the manufacturing sector.

76. (B) Capacity addition targets for solar and wind for a green energy mix
TANGEDCO is focused on increasing the share of renewable energy in Tamil Nadu's power grid. This involves setting specific capacity addition targets for solar and wind energy projects. The state aims for a sustainable green energy mix and is not abandoning renewables or privatizing the entire grid to foreign entities, but rather working toward cleaner energy production targets.

77. (B) It leverages private capital and technology with strategic state support
TIDCO uses the joint venture model to combine the state's resources and land with the capital and technical expertise of private companies. This approach reduces the total financial risk for the state while accelerating the development of mega-projects. It encourages Foreign Direct Investment and ensures that large-scale industrial infrastructure is built using the latest technology and efficient management.

78. (B) II and III
Tamil Nadu's growth has not been stagnant; it saw rapid expansion after the 1991 reforms. The state's economic performance is driven by a diverse combination of manufacturing and services. These sectors have helped the state reach a higher growth trajectory compared to many other regions. Agriculture, while still important, is no longer the primary driver of the state's overall growth.

79. (A) I, II and IV
Sustaining infrastructure investment and improving the Ease of Doing Business are essential for reaching the one trillion dollar economy goal. Transitioning to green energy is another key driver for future growth. However, claiming that bureaucratic delays in land acquisition pose no challenge is incorrect, as land issues remain a complex factor for many large-scale industrial projects in the state.

80. (A) I, II, III and V
Post-liberalization, Tamil Nadu became a magnet for FDI, transforming its automobile and electronics sectors. The services sector grew to contribute more than half of the GSDP. While some heavy industries are state-owned, the economy is not dominated by them; instead, private enterprise flourished in almost all sectors, making the state a dynamic and diverse industrial and technological hub.

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CHAPTER 07

Tamil Nadu Economy: Agriculture, Industry and Services

1. Consider the following statements regarding the economic structure of Tamil Nadu:
I. The service sector is the dominant contributor to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Tamil Nadu.
II. Agriculture contributes the highest share to employment but the lowest to the overall GSDP.
III. The net sown area in Tamil Nadu has been continuously increasing over the last decade due to urbanisation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

2. Which of the following districts is famously known as the "Rice Bowl of Tamil Nadu" due to its dominant paddy cultivation in the Choza delta?
(A) Kancheepuram
(B) Tirunelveli
(C) Thanjavur
(D) Erode
(E) Answer not known

3. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The conversion of agricultural farmlands for industrial and urban use is a growing concern in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): Rapid urbanisation and expanding industrial corridors have led to a decline in the total net sown area and cultivable land in the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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4. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Crop)
P. Banana
Q. Coconut
R. Mango
S. Turmeric
List II: (District)
I. Krishnagiri
II. Erode
III. Theni
IV. Coimbatore
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following statements is correct regarding horticulture and floriculture in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Erode turmeric remains unrecognized in global markets even with its extensive and widespread cultivation.
(B) Madurai Malligai holds a GI tag and is a significant contributor to the state's floriculture exports.
(C) Thovalai is recognized exclusively as a major hub for commercial lowland paddy cultivation within the state.
(D) Ooty and Kodaikanal are centers primarily focused on the extensive cultivation of robusta coffee beans.
(E) Answer not known

6. Identify the correctly matched pair of traditional agricultural seasons in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Samba - Exclusively restricted to the cultivation of sugarcane
(B) Navarai - Sown during the peak summer months of April-May
(C) Kuruvai - Short duration paddy sown typically around June-July
(D) Pishanam - Primarily cultivated in the high-altitude tea estates
(E) Answer not known

7. Identify the correct sequence showing the major sources of irrigation in Tamil Nadu arranged in descending order of their current area coverage:
(A) Canals > Tanks > Wells
(B) Wells > Canals > Tanks
(C) Tanks > Canals > Wells
(D) Wells > Tanks > Canals
(E) Answer not known

8. Identify the incorrect statement regarding irrigation and water management in Tamil Nadu:
(A) The Kudimaramathu scheme is designed to completely eliminate the need for community participation in tank restoration.
(B) The Stanley Reservoir is associated with the Mettur Dam built across the Cauvery River.
(C) Tank irrigation has seen a historical decline largely due to siltation and encroachment.
(D) Groundwater extraction through wells currently constitutes a major portion of the state's irrigation sources.
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding agriculture and allied sectors in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) focuses heavily on research, crop variety development, and extension services.
II. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) have absolutely no role in rural credit access.
III. Farmer distress in Tamil Nadu is frequently exacerbated by water scarcity and interstate river disputes.
IV. The state has successfully eliminated farmer distress over the last decade by abandoning agriculture completely.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

10. Consider the following coastal districts of Tamil Nadu prominent in marine fisheries and aquaculture:
1. Nagapattinam
2. Tiruvallur
3. Ramanathapuram
4. Cuddalore
Which of the following is the correct geographical sequence from North to South?
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following statements regarding the industrial sector in Tamil Nadu:
I. The textile industry in Tamil Nadu is purely a modern post-independence phenomenon with no historical roots.
II. Kancheepuram silk sarees hold a Geographical Indication (GI) tag and enjoy sustained global demand.
III. Coimbatore, Erode, and Karur are significant hubs for the state's powerloom sector.
IV. The spinning mill cluster in Coimbatore is globally competitive in cotton yarn production.
V. The leather industry in Tamil Nadu entirely bans the production of finished footwear.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

12. Which of the following locations in Tamil Nadu is prominently known for its SIPCOT chemical and petrochemical corridor?
(A) Ooty
(B) Kodaikanal
(C) Cuddalore
(D) Nagercoil

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(E) Answer not known

13. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Coimbatore has emerged as a major engineering hub in South India.
Reason (R): It has a robust MSME ecosystem specifically known for manufacturing pump motors, wet grinders, and foundry products.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

14. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Industry)
P. Cement
Q. Granite
R. Defence Manufacturing
S. Lignite Mining
List II: (Location)
I. Ariyalur
II. Krishnagiri
III. Avadi
IV. Neyveli
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following best describes the core philosophy behind the "Tamil Nadu Model" of economic integration?
(A) Focusing on total economic dependency on services while gradually phasing out agricultural activity.
(B) Building value chains and linkages between the agricultural, industrial, and services sectors.
(C) Developing a purely agrarian economy through the active dismantling of the state's industrial footprint.
(D) Removing the MSME sector to prioritize large-scale multinational manufacturing and corporate monopolies.
(E) Answer not known

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16. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the service sector in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Chennai - Major hub for IT and BPO services
(B) Apollo Chennai - Prominent institutional center for medical tourism
(C) RBI Regional Office - Regulatory oversight for the banking and financial sector
(D) E-commerce - Completely eradicated traditional retail markets across all districts
(E) Answer not known

17. Which is the most appropriate description of the Kamarajar Port at Ennore?
(A) A major industrial port developed to handle coal, LNG, and cargo expansions.
(B) A small local fishing harbor that possesses no heavy industrial capacity.
(C) The oldest natural port specializing in the transport of passenger ferries.
(D) An inland riverine port situated deep within the Bureau delta region.
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's cultural and creative industries:
I. The Tamil film industry, widely referred to as Kollywood, is a major source of revenue and employment.
II. Tamil cinema and music serve as significant cultural exports for the state on a global scale.
III. Cultural industries in Tamil Nadu receive no commercial revenue and operate strictly through state funding.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II only
(C) I and II
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

19. Consider the following sectors in the Tamil Nadu economy:
1. Agriculture
2. Industry
3. Services
Which of the following represents the correct

sequence arranged in descending order of their current contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)?
(A) 1 > 2 > 3
(B) 3 > 2 > 1
(C) 2 > 3 > 1
(D) 3 > 1 > 2
(E) Answer not known

20. Which of the following districts in Tamil Nadu is prominently associated with cooperative sugar mills and widespread sugarcane cultivation?
(A) Kanniyakumari
(B) Nilgiris
(C) Ramanathapuram
(D) Villupuram
(E) Answer not known

21. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Several coastal districts in Tamil Nadu have witnessed significant growth in shrimp farming and aquaculture exports.
Reason (R): Shrimp farming has expanded globally without raising any environmental concerns or impacting local coastal ecosystems.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

22. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Sector)
P. Education Services
Q. Healthcare Services
R. Real Estate
S. Transport Services
List II: (Characteristic)
I. Private engineering and medical colleges
II. Chennai medical hub and hospital industry
III. Affordable housing and urban property market
IV. Logistics, airport, and port connectivity
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

23. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Kancheepuram silk sarees?
(A) Production occurs exclusively within large-scale multinational powerloom factories.
(B) Recent status shows a loss of GI tags due to declining global market demand.
(C) Primary weaving involves synthetic polyester yarns imported from neighboring states.
(D) Weaver cooperatives play a key role in their production, sustenance, and marketing.
(E) Answer not known

24. Identify the correctly matched pair of a prominent crop and its major cultivating district in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Mango - Krishnagiri
(B) Groundnut - Nilgiris
(C) Banana - Chennai
(D) Coconut - Ariyalur
(E) Answer not known

25. Consider the following statements regarding the textile industry in Tamil Nadu:
I. The textile industry has a composite structure encompassing traditional handlooms, modern powerlooms, and spinning mills.
II. Madurai is historically renowned for its unique cotton handloom weaving.
III. Cooperative societies have been entirely banned from operating in the handloom weaving sector.
IV. The textile sector experienced significant expansion and structural growth during the post-independence period.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

26. Consider the following traditional agricultural seasons of Tamil Nadu:
1. Kuruvai

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2. Samba
3. Navarai

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their typical sowing periods starting from June?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2
(E) Answer not known

27. Identify the incorrect statement regarding major public sector enterprises situated in Tamil Nadu:
(A) NLC has remained strictly confined to conventional lignite mining and has strictly avoided any operational diversification.
(B) Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) is primarily involved in lignite mining and thermal power generation.
(C) BHEL Trichy specializes in the manufacturing of heavy power equipment and industrial boilers.
(D) BHEL Trichy holds significant historical and economic importance within the public sector industrial ecosystem of the state.
(E) Answer not known

28. Consider the following statements regarding defence and aerospace manufacturing in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu hosts a major heavy vehicles and tank manufacturing factory at Avadi.
II. The state government holds a strategic aspiration to develop a robust aerospace manufacturing cluster.
III. Aerospace manufacturing in Tamil Nadu has been legally restricted to prevent foreign institutional investments.
IV. Ordnance factories have been completely dismantled and relocated outside the state's borders.
V. HAL Nasik Road is the primary and only aerospace facility located within the city limits of Chennai.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) III, IV and V
(D) I, II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

29. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), an institution that leads the state in agricultural research, crop varieties, and extension services, is headquartered in which city?
(A) Chennai
(B) Madurai
(C) Tiruchirappalli
(D) Coimbatore
(E) Answer not known

30. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Marine fisheries are a vital component of Tamil Nadu's coastal economy, providing substantial employment and significant export value.
Reason (R): Over the years, the state has extensively developed its fishing harbours, promoted mechanised boats, and encouraged deep-sea fishing capabilities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

31. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Agricultural Highlight)
P. Rice Bowl of TN
Q. Banana Export Hub
R. Major Coconut Cultivation
S. Sugarcane Cooperative Mills Base
List II: (Districts)
I. Coimbatore & Tirunelveli
II. Vellore & Cuddalore
III. Theni & Tiruchirappalli
IV. Thanjavur & Tiruvarur
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

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32. The 'Kudimaramathu' scheme revitalised by the government of Tamil Nadu is rooted in which of the following core concepts?
(A) Implementing total corporate privatization for deep-borewell groundwater extraction processes.
(B) Ensuring centralized technological control of major river basins by the Union Government.
(C) Completing mechanization of agricultural land to replace traditional human farming labor.
(D) Community participation in the restoration and maintenance of local water bodies.
(E) Answer not known

33. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of an industry and its prominent location in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Cement Industry - Chennai IT Corridor
(B) Cement Industry - Ariyalur
(C) Granite Quarrying - Krishnagiri
(D) Lignite Mining - Neyveli
(E) Answer not known

34. Consider the following cargo handling capabilities at the historic Chennai Port:
1. Natural harbor discovery
2. Traditional cargo handling
3. Mechanised bulk handling
4. Advanced container traffic

Which of the following represents the correct general chronological evolution?
(A) 4, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2
(C) 2, 3, 4
(D) 4, 2, 3
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following is the most appropriate long-term step to mitigate farmer distress and address water scarcity issues in Tamil Nadu's agriculture?
(A) Expanding micro-irrigation, reviving tanks, and resolving river water sharing disputes.
(B) Mandating the cultivation of water-intensive cash crops in all dryland rainfed regions.
(C) Halting the distribution of formal agricultural credit through local cooperative societies.
(D) Converting fertile agricultural delta lands into dedicated commercial real estate zones.
(E) Answer not known

36. Consider the following statements regarding groundnut cultivation in Tamil Nadu:
I. Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai are among the major districts for extensive groundnut cultivation.
II. Groundnut cultivation significantly supports the local oil extraction and processing industries.
III. Groundnut is strictly cultivated for localized domestic consumption with a state-imposed ban on its export.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III
(B) I and II
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

37. Which city in Tamil Nadu acts as the primary hub for IT and software services, boasting a large concentration of global clients and dominant service exports?
(A) Salem
(B) Chennai
(C) Thoothukudi
(D) Dindigul
(E) Answer not known

38. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu, particularly Chennai, has firmly emerged as a premier destination for medical tourism in India.
Reason (R): The state possesses a highly developed healthcare services sector and a robust hospital industry that routinely attract international patients for advanced medical treatments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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39. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Product Specialty)
P. Pumps and Motors
Q. Finished Leather & Footwear
R. Powerloom Fabric
S. Silk Handloom
List II: (Location)
I. Ranipet
II. Coimbatore
III. Kancheepuram
IV. Erode
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the education services sector in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Private engineering and medical colleges contribute significantly to the state's service economy and overall revenue.
(B) The higher education sector is entirely monopolized by the state government with a strict ban on private participation.
(C) Education services have seen a sharp, continuous decline in revenue and enrollment over the past two decades.
(D) Tamil Nadu strictly prohibits students from other Indian states from enrolling in its local educational institutions.
(E) Answer not known

41. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding major water resources and irrigation infrastructure in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Stanley Reservoir - A major irrigation structure built across the Vaigai River in Madurai district.
(B) Tank Irrigation - Historically vital systems now facing decline due to siltation and encroachment.
(C) Mettur Dam - A significant water storage facility located prominently in the Tirunelveli district.
(D) Kudimaramathu - A government scheme designed exclusively for urban rooftop rainwater harvesting.
(E) Answer not known

42. Consider the following statements regarding the retail and trade sector in Tamil Nadu:
I. Traditional markets have completely vanished from the state due to the aggressive expansion of modern retail.
II. Modern retail and e-commerce platforms currently contribute to significant employment generation in urban centers.
III. The retail and trade sector is an essential, high-growth component of the state's service-oriented economy.
IV. E-commerce operates entirely independently without relying on the state's logistics and transport services infrastructure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) II, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following major ports on the eastern seaboard of Tamil Nadu:
1. Kamarajar Port (Ennore)
2. Chennai Port
3. V.O. Chidambaranar Port (Thoothukudi)
Which of the following is the correct geographical sequence from North to South?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 2, 1
(E) Answer not known

44. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the macro-level composition of Tamil Nadu's economy:
(A) The service sector remains the largest and most dominant contributor to the state's GSDP.
(B) The industrial sector features a strong, diversified manufacturing base heavily supported by MSMEs.
(C) Agriculture's percentage share in the state's GSDP has steadily and steeply increased over the last fifty years.
(D) Despite its lower GSDP share, agriculture continues to play a vital role in providing employment and ensuring food security.

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(E) Answer not known

45. Consider the following statements regarding the services sector in Tamil Nadu:
I. Chennai serves as a major financial centre and hosts a regional office of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
II. Temple tourism forms a historically significant and lucrative part of Tamil Nadu's tourism sector.
III. Hill stations and coastal areas contribute absolutely minimally to the state's overall tourism revenue.
IV. The real estate market in Chennai has experienced notable growth, particularly in affordable housing segments.
V. The banking and financial services sector actively supports both industrial capital expansion and retail consumer needs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

46. Which district in Tamil Nadu holds a Geographical Indication (GI) tag for its unique traditional variety of turmeric and maintains global market leadership in its trade?
(A) Dharmapuri
(B) Tenkasi
(C) Erode
(D) Karur
(E) Answer not known

47. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): There is a growing developmental concern over the persistent conversion of prime agricultural land in Tamil Nadu for non-agricultural purposes.
Reason (R): Rapid urbanisation, expanding industrial corridors, and real estate growth frequently demand extensive land, leading to irreversible changes in traditional agricultural land use.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

48. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Season)
P. Kuruvai
Q. Samba
R. Navarai
S. Pishanam
List II: (Sowing Period context)
I. June-July sowing
II. August sowing
III. December-January sowing
IV. Late monsoon sowing in southern TN
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

49. What is the primary function of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in the context of the Tamil Nadu rural economy?
(A) Providing accessible short-term credit to support crucial local agricultural operations.
(B) Formulating the state's macro-level fiscal deficit and broad annual taxation policies.
(C) Facilitating the export of heavy agricultural machinery to international European markets.
(D) Acting as the primary and central regulatory authority for the Chennai stock exchange.
(E) Answer not known

50. Identify the incorrectly matched pair related to marine fisheries and coastal infrastructure in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Deep-sea fishing - Encouraged by the state to reduce overfishing in highly congested near-shore waters
(B) Mechanised boats - Utilized extensively to boost commercial marine fishing yields
(C) Fishing harbours - Infrastructure exclusively dedicated to housing naval defence vessels
(D) Marine exports - A significant and growing contributor to the state's foreign exchange

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earnings
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following steps in a standard agricultural value chain operating within the Tamil Nadu model of economic integration:
1. Cultivation
2. Agro-processing
3. Retail distribution
4. Final consumption

Which of the following represents the correct logical forward linkage?
(A) 1 > 2 > 3 > 4
(B) 4 > 3 > 2 > 1
(C) 3 > 1 > 4 > 2
(D) 2 > 4 > 3 > 1
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following describes the most significant underlying competitive advantage of the Coimbatore spinning mill cluster?
(A) Proximity to dense, snow-fed perennial rivers which provide exceptionally cheap hydro-power for local industry.
(B) Mandated reliance on imported synthetic fibers combined with a complete ban on the use of domestic cotton.
(C) Permanent exemption from all state and central corporate taxes granted to the cluster over the last fifty years.
(D) A local ecosystem of skilled labour, textile machinery production, and expertise in cotton yarn.
(E) Answer not known

53. Consider the following statements regarding Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services in Tamil Nadu:
I. The BPO sector in Chennai generates negligible and declining employment opportunities.
II. It forms a crucial and highly lucrative part of Tamil Nadu's overall service exports.
III. BPO operations in the state cater exclusively to domestic clients, systematically rejecting all global projects.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

54. Alphonso and Banganapalli are major export-oriented varieties of mango predominantly cultivated and sourced from which district of Tamil Nadu?
(A) Sivaganga
(B) Perambalur
(C) Krishnagiri
(D) Ramanathapuram
(E) Answer not known

55. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The government of Tamil Nadu has strategically prioritized the revival and desilting of traditional tank irrigation systems under various schemes.
Reason (R): Historically important agricultural tanks have suffered severe capacity loss due to chronic siltation, poor maintenance, and unchecked urban encroachment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

56. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Sector)
P. Kollywood
Q. Heritage Towns
R. Medical Hub
S. Coastal Tourism
List II: (Feature)
I. Tamil Film Industry
II. Temple Tourism
III. International Patients
IV. Marina and Mahabalipuram
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

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(A) Hosur
(B) Thovalai
(C) Ooty
(D) Dindigul
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following statements correctly reflects the current status of the net sown area in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It constitutes more than 90% of the total geographical area currently within the state's borders.
(B) It is entirely cultivated using primitive rainfed methods with no reliance on irrigation systems.
(C) It has seen reductions over time due to land conversion for urbanization and industrialization.
(D) It is legally restricted exclusively to the highly fertile regions of the eastern coastal districts.
(E) Answer not known

71. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the various agricultural challenges currently faced by farmers in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Chronic water scarcity is a persistent and critical challenge for farmers across multiple districts in the state.
(B) Severe agrarian distress is occasionally manifested through tragic socioeconomic incidents like farmer suicides.
(C) Highly unpredictable monsoons heavily influence the agricultural productivity and economic stability of rainfed areas.
(D) The Cauvery river water dispute has absolutely no significant impact on the agricultural output of the delta region.
(E) Answer not known

72. The Chennai Port, a crucial node in Tamil Nadu's transport and logistics sector, is historically renowned for its specific geographical positioning on which of the following seaboards?
(A) Eastern seaboard along the Bay of Bengal
(B) Western seaboard along the Arabian Sea
(C) Southernmost tip at the Indian Ocean convergence
(D) Inland riverbank on the Thamirabarani delta
(E) Answer not known

73. In the context of Tamil Nadu's network of agricultural cooperatives, what does membership in these diverse societies conceptually indicate?
(A) An autocratic agrarian economy controlled by private corporations.
(B) Institutionalized credit and farmer participation in value chains.
(C) The complete eradication of all formal banking networks in rural areas.
(D) Total farmer reliance on unregulated, high-interest private moneylenders.
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following statements best explains Tamil Nadu's strategic aspiration to build a dedicated aerospace manufacturing cluster?
(A) To structurally pivot the economy so it relies strictly on raw agricultural exports.
(B) To leverage the engineering base and skilled workforce for high-tech investments.
(C) To systematically shut down automobile and textile industries to clear land for airports.
(D) To forcibly relocate the entire urban IT sector into the rural agricultural zones.
(E) Answer not known

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75. Which of the following prominent hill stations is specifically associated with the lucrative cultivation of high-value horticultural crops and temperate vegetables in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Kodaikanal
(B) Tiruvannamalai
(C) Ariyalur
(D) Thoothukudi
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Tamil film industry (Kollywood) as a component of the state's services sector?
(A) It generates revenue solely from the local domestic market with no international footprint.
(B) It is entirely funded and operated by the state government as a public sector undertaking.
(C) It is a cultural export providing employment within the state's creative industries sector.
(D) It has been systematically downsized and taxed heavily to promote growth in the IT sector.
(E) Answer not known

63. The Heavy Vehicles Factory, historically known for manufacturing military battle tanks and armored vehicles, is located at which of the following places in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Tambaram
(B) Avadi
(C) Sulur
(D) Pallavaram
(E) Answer not known

64. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The service sector is the single most dominant contributor to Tamil Nadu's rapid economic growth.
Reason (R): The continuous expansion in IT services, medical tourism, banking, and education has disproportionately driven the state's GSDP compared to the primary and secondary sectors.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

65. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Institution/Scheme)
P. TNAU
Q. PACS
R. Marine Fisheries Sector
S. Kudimaramathu Scheme
List II: (Functional Domain)
I. Agricultural Research and Extension
II. Rural Credit Access and Distribution
III. Coastal Employment and Seafood Export
IV. Traditional Tank Restoration and Desilting
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

66. The ongoing transition from traditional retail markets to modern retail and integrated e-commerce platforms in Tamil Nadu primarily signifies which broad economic phenomenon?
(A) A severe process of structural deindustrialization occurring across all rural and urban districts.
(B) Widespread levels of agrarian distress leading to large-scale migration into the urban centers.
(C) Digitalization, formalization, and supply chain modernization within the state's services sector.
(D) The forced cultural homogenization of indigenous agricultural practices found throughout the state.
(E) Answer not known

67. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Core Activity - Large-scale lignite mining and thermal power generation
(B) Geographical Location - Situated in the Kancheepuram IT corridor
(C) Enterprise Ownership - Entirely owned by foreign institutional investors
(D) Corporate Diversification - Primarily focused on marine aquaculture and deep-sea fishing
(E) Answer not known

68. Which of the following is the most appropriate geographical and infrastructural reason for the historical dominance of paddy cultivation in the Choza delta region?
(A) The region's high altitude and cool climate which specifically favors the growth of wetland crops.
(B) The lack of any alternative profitable crops forcing local farmers into systemic mono-cropping.
(C) Strict government mandates which legally ban the cultivation of commercial crops besides paddy.
(D) Fertile alluvial soil coupled with extensive and established canal irrigation networks.
(E) Answer not known

69. Which specific location in the Kanyakumari district is famously recognized as a major traditional hub for floriculture and commercial flower marketing in Tamil Nadu?

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57. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation (SPIC)?
(A) It is primarily involved in the highly classified manufacturing of heavy defence artillery.
(B) It is a major foundational player in the chemicals and petrochemicals sector in Tamil Nadu.
(C) It was established exclusively to conduct offshore deep-sea oil drilling in the Bay of Bengal.
(D) It solely manages the container operations and logistics of the Kamarajar Port at Ennore.
(E) Answer not known

58. Identify the correctly matched pair of a prominent horticultural produce and its major cultivating region in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Coconut - Nilgiris
(B) Banana - Theni and Tiruchirappalli
(C) Apples - Kancheepuram
(D) Cashew - Chennai City limits
(E) Answer not known

59. Consider the following statements regarding transport and logistics services in Tamil Nadu:
I. The transport services sector seamlessly integrates the Chennai port, multiple airports, and widespread logistics hubs.
II. Improved logistical connectivity has actively stifled and reduced industrial growth in the state.
III. Kamarajar Port at Ennore was specifically developed as an industrial port to handle coal and LNG.
IV. Robust logistics infrastructure is recognized as a key driver for Tamil Nadu's global export competitiveness.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and III
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

60. Consider the following distinct phases of industrial evolution in Tamil Nadu:
1. Post-independence heavy public sector investments (e.g., BHEL, NLC)
2. Explosive growth of modern IT, software, and BPO sectors
3. Colonial era establishment of early textile mills and railway workshops
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their emergence?
(A) 3, 1, 2
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3
(E) Answer not known

61. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the leather industry ecosystem in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Vellore and Ranipet geographically form a major and historically significant leather manufacturing cluster.
(B) The sector comprehensively encompasses the production of finished leather goods and footwear.
(C) The leather sector functions as a significant source of both grassroots employment and foreign exchange.
(D) The industry has completely phased out all exports and currently serves only the localized domestic market.
(E) Answer not known

62. Consider the following statements regarding Coimbatore's industrial and manufacturing ecosystem:
I. It is widely renowned as a major, diversified engineering hub in South India.
II. The local MSME ecosystem heavily supports the flourishing foundry and pump motors industry.
III. Coimbatore municipal laws strictly prohibit the establishment of any new textile spinning mills.
IV. Wet grinders manufactured in Coimbatore have been banned state-wide due to severe environmental regulations.
V. The city serves as the primary and largest deep-sea marine fishing port of Tamil Nadu.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) III, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

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77. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the rapidly expanding healthcare services sector in Tamil Nadu:
(A) The hospital industry in Chennai is widely recognized as a major, advanced medical hub in India.
(B) The continuous expansion of corporate and public medical facilities has contributed significantly to organized state employment.
(C) The availability of highly advanced medical care actively supports and sustains the state's lucrative medical tourism industry.
(D) The healthcare sector primarily relies on unqualified traditional healers with no integration of modern medical infrastructure.
(E) Answer not known

78. Which district in Tamil Nadu is specifically highlighted historically for its famous, unique tradition of cotton handloom weaving?
(A) Kancheepuram
(B) Vellore
(C) Madurai
(D) Ariyalur
(E) Answer not known

79. The rising environmental concerns associated with unregulated commercial shrimp farming and coastal aquaculture in Tamil Nadu primarily revolve around which of the following ecological concepts?
(A) The rapid deforestation of high-altitude endemic shola forests located in the Western Ghats.
(B) Groundwater salinity, destruction of mangroves, and coastal ecosystem degradation.
(C) The massive emission of localized greenhouse gases produced by high-rise urban buildings.
(D) The depletion of the ozone layer caused directly by various industrial fishing boat coolants.
(E) Answer not known

80. What is the most appropriate cultural and agricultural significance of the customary opening ceremony of the Mettur Dam?
(A) It marks the end of the agricultural year and the beginning of the industrial fiscal year.
(B) It celebrates the generation of advanced nuclear energy within the state's power grid.
(C) It indicates the formal closing of inland fisheries activities to prepare for the monsoon.
(D) It signals the release of irrigation water for the Kuruvai season in the Choza delta.
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (A) I and II
The service sector is indeed the largest contributor to Tamil Nadu's Gross State Domestic Product. Agriculture employs a high percentage of the workforce while contributing the least to the overall economic output. Conversely, the net sown area has been decreasing due to urbanization and industrial expansion, making the third statement regarding its continuous increase incorrect.

2. (C) Thanjavur
Thanjavur is historically and geographically recognized as the Rice Bowl of Tamil Nadu because of its vast alluvial plains. Situated in the fertile Cauvery delta region, the district benefits from an extensive network of canals that support intensive paddy cultivation, making it the primary producer of rice and a central pillar of the state's agriculture.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Urbanization and industrial development in Tamil Nadu have led to the systematic conversion of agricultural land into residential and manufacturing zones. This transformation reduces the total net sown area, creating a significant developmental concern. The causal link between expanding urban corridors and the decline in cultivable land validates the reasoning provided for this ongoing land-use change.

4. (B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Theni is a prominent hub for banana production, while Coimbatore leads in coconut cultivation. Krishnagiri is widely recognized for its extensive mango orchards and related food processing industries. Erode is globally famous for its unique turmeric variety. Matching these specialized agricultural outputs with their respective districts highlights the state's diverse horticulture and geographical crop distribution patterns.

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5. (B) Madurai Malligai holds a GI tag and is a significant contributor to the state's floriculture exports.
Madurai Malligai is a renowned jasmine variety that has secured a Geographical Indication tag, reflecting its unique fragrance and cultural importance. It plays a vital role in Tamil Nadu's floral economy and international trade. Other regions like Erode also hold GI status for crops, while Thovalai is recognized as a major commercial floriculture market center.

6. (C) Kuruvai - Short duration paddy sown typically around June-July
Kuruvai is a traditional short-term paddy crop season in Tamil Nadu, beginning with the release of water from the Mettur Dam. This season typically spans from June to July and is crucial for the agricultural calendar in the delta region. Other major seasons include Samba and Navarai, which follow different timelines and cultivation durations.

7. (B) Wells > Canals > Tanks
Groundwater extraction through wells currently serves as the largest source of irrigation in Tamil Nadu, surpassing surface water methods. Canals represent the second most significant source, primarily in the deltaic regions. Tanks, which were historically dominant, now cover the least area among the three due to issues like chronic siltation, poor maintenance, and urban encroachment.

8. (A) The Kudimaramathu scheme is designed to completely eliminate the need for community participation in tank restoration.
The Kudimaramathu scheme is specifically designed to revive the ancient practice of community participation in managing local water bodies. It encourages farmers and local residents to collaborate on desilting and maintaining tanks and channels. The assertion that it eliminates community involvement is incorrect, as public engagement is the foundational core pillar of this successful water management initiative.

9. (C) II and IV
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies play a vital role in providing rural credit, contradicting the claim that they have no influence. Furthermore, the state continues to support agriculture rather than abandoning it. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University remains central to research, and water scarcity issues persist as major factors contributing to farmer distress and complex interstate river water disputes.

10. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Tiruvallur is the northernmost coastal district among the options, followed southward by Cuddalore. Nagapattinam lies further south along the coast, while Ramanathapuram is situated even lower, near the southern tip of the state. This geographical sequence accurately tracks the coastline from the northern border down towards the Gulf of Mannar and the strategic Palk Strait.

11. (C) II, III and IV
Kancheepuram silk sarees are globally recognized with a GI tag, and the spinning mill cluster in Coimbatore maintains high competitiveness. Additionally, Erode, Karur, and Coimbatore serve as significant hubs for the powerloom sector. The textile industry has deep historical roots, and the leather sector is famous for producing high-quality finished footwear and diverse leather goods.

12. (C) Cuddalore
Cuddalore is home to a major State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu industrial complex specifically known for its chemical and petrochemical industries. This corridor facilitates large-scale manufacturing and hazardous waste management infrastructure. Other locations like Ooty and Kodaikanal are primarily hill stations, while Nagercoil is situated at the southernmost tip of the Indian mainland.

13. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Coimbatore is famously known as the Manchester of South India due to its extensive industrial base. The presence of a thriving micro, small, and medium enterprise ecosystem focused on manufacturing pumps, motors, and foundries supports its status as an engineering hub. This robust industrial environment directly explains the city's emergence as a major technological and manufacturing center.

14. (B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Ariyalur is a significant center for the cement industry due to its limestone deposits, while Krishnagiri is renowned for granite quarrying. Avadi hosts the Heavy Vehicles Factory for defense manufacturing, including battle tanks. Neyveli is the primary site for lignite mining and thermal power generation. These pairings reflect the specialized industrial geography found across the state today.

15. (B) Building value chains and linkages between the agricultural, industrial, and services sectors.
The Tamil Nadu economic model focuses on creating strong inter-sectoral linkages to ensure balanced growth. By integrating the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors, the state builds resilient value chains that support both rural and urban livelihoods. This approach avoids over-dependence on a single sector and promotes inclusive development through diversified industrial activity and agricultural research.

16. (D) E-commerce - Completely eradicated traditional retail markets across all districts.
While e-commerce has grown significantly in Tamil Nadu, it has not eradicated traditional retail markets. Both modern digital platforms and conventional brick-and-mortar stores coexist, catering to different consumer segments. Traditional bazaars and local shops remain integral to the state's economy and social fabric, especially in rural areas, refuting the claim of their total disappearance from districts.

17. (A) A major industrial port developed to handle coal, LNG, and cargo expansions.
Kamarajar Port at Ennore was specifically designed as an industrial port to alleviate congestion at the Chennai Port. It possesses advanced facilities for handling bulk cargo, including coal for power plants and liquefied natural gas. As one of the major ports in India, it plays a critical role in the state's energy security and logistics infrastructure.

18. (C) I and II
The Tamil film industry, or Kollywood, is a massive commercial sector providing extensive

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negligible employment or rejects global projects are entirely incorrect. In fact, Tamil Nadu's BPO industry is highly integrated with the global economy, serving international clients across various sectors and contributing substantially to the state's economic output.

54. (C) Krishnagiri
Krishnagiri is the leading district for the cultivation of premium mango varieties like Alphonso and Banganapalli in Tamil Nadu. The region's climate and soil are ideal for these fruits, which are highly sought after in both domestic and international markets. The district also hosts numerous food processing units that produce mango pulp for export, strengthening the agricultural economy.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Tamil Nadu government prioritizes the revival of traditional tanks because they are vital for groundwater recharge and irrigation. Many of these tanks have lost their storage capacity over time due to siltation and encroachment. By desilting and maintaining these structures, the state aims to restore their original function, which directly addresses the reasoning for government intervention in water management.

56. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Kollywood refers to the Tamil film industry, while heritage towns are central to the state's temple tourism. Chennai's medical hub is famous for treating international patients. Coastal tourism is exemplified by popular destinations like the Marina Beach and the historical site of Mahabalipuram. These pairings highlight the diverse cultural and service-oriented attractions that drive the state's tourism and media.

57. (B) It is a major foundational player in the chemicals and petrochemicals sector in Tamil Nadu.
Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation is a significant industrial entity involved in the production of fertilizers and various chemical products. Based in Thoothukudi, it has played a foundational role in the development of the state's chemical industry. It is not involved in defense manufacturing or port management, but rather focuses on essential agricultural inputs and high-volume industrial chemicals.

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58. (B) Banana - Theni and Tiruchirappalli
Theni and Tiruchirappalli are well-known as the primary regions for banana cultivation in Tamil Nadu. They produce various commercial varieties for both local consumption and international export. Other options are incorrect: coconut is not a specialty of the Nilgiris, apples are not grown in Kancheepuram, and cashew cultivation is not a feature of central Chennai city limits.

59. (B) I, III and IV
Tamil Nadu's transport sector integrates ports, airports, and logistics hubs to drive global export competitiveness. Kamarajar Port was specifically developed as an industrial port for coal and LNG. The claim that improved connectivity has stifled industrial growth is incorrect, as robust logistics infrastructure is a major catalyst for the state's economic expansion and its continued manufacturing success.

60. (A) 3, 1, 2
Industrialization in Tamil Nadu began in the colonial era with textile mills and railway workshops. After independence, the state saw massive public sector investments in heavy industries like BHEL and NLC. This was followed by the modern era's explosive growth in the IT and BPO sectors. This chronological sequence reflects the state's transition from early manufacturing to heavy industry and technology.

61. (D) The industry has completely phased out all exports and currently serves only the localized domestic market.
The leather industry in Tamil Nadu is highly export-oriented and remains a major earner of foreign exchange for the country. It has not phased out exports; rather, it continues to supply high-quality finished leather goods and footwear to global brands. The clusters in Vellore and Ranipet are famous for their international trade reach, contradicting the claim of being domestic-only.

62. (B) III, IV and V
There is no prohibition on new textile spinning mills in Coimbatore, nor have wet grinders been banned. Furthermore, Coimbatore is an

27. (A) NLC has remained strictly confined to conventional lignite mining and has strictly avoided any operational diversification.
Neyveli Lignite Corporation has actively diversified its operations beyond traditional mining. It has expanded into thermal power generation and renewable energy projects, such as solar and wind power. The statement that it has avoided diversification is incorrect, as NLC is now a major integrated power producer that contributes significantly to both the national and state energy grids.

28. (C) III, IV and V
Aerospace manufacturing in Tamil Nadu is not legally restricted to prevent foreign investment; the state actively seeks such partnerships. Ordnance factories at Avadi and Trichy remain operational and have not been dismantled. Additionally, HAL Nasik Road is located in Maharashtra, not Chennai, making it geographically incorrect to place it within the city limits of the state capital.

29. (D) Coimbatore
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is headquartered in Coimbatore, where it serves as a premier institution for agricultural education and research. The university plays a critical role in developing new crop varieties and providing extension services to farmers across the state. Its location in Coimbatore leverages the city's strong educational and industrial ecosystem to support continuous agricultural innovation.

30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Marine fisheries are a cornerstone of the coastal economy, providing livelihoods to thousands and contributing to export earnings. The state has invested in modernizing this sector by developing fishing harbors and promoting mechanized and deep-sea fishing. These infrastructural and technological advancements directly support the growth and economic importance of the marine fishing industry across coastal Tamil Nadu.

31. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
Thanjavur and Tiruvarur are the Rice Bowl regions, while Theni and Tiruchirappalli are major banana export hubs. Coimbatore and Tirunelveli have significant coconut cultivation areas. Vellore and Cuddalore serve as bases for various sugarcane cooperative mills. These geographic specializations highlight the diverse agricultural strengths found across different districts within the state, ensuring food security and industrial supply.

32. (D) Community participation in the restoration and maintenance of local water bodies.
The Kudimaramathu scheme revitalizes an ancient tradition where local communities take responsibility for maintaining their water resources. It focuses on desilting tanks, clearing supply channels, and repairing sluices through collective action. This participatory approach ensures sustainable water management and strengthens local agricultural resilience by improving the storage capacity of traditional village tanks and critical irrigation structures.

33. (A) Cement Industry - Chennai IT Corridor
The Chennai IT Corridor is specifically dedicated to software services and technology companies, not the cement industry. Cement manufacturing is primarily located in districts like Ariyalur and Tirunelveli, which have rich limestone deposits. Other pairs, such as granite quarrying in Krishnagiri and lignite mining in Neyveli, are correctly matched with their respective industrial and geographical hubs today.

34. (C) 2, 3, 4
Chennai Port evolved from traditional manual cargo handling to more efficient mechanized bulk handling systems. This was followed by the development of advanced container terminals to manage modern global trade traffic. This progression reflects the historical shift from basic port operations to high-tech logistics. The discovery of a natural harbor is a geographical fact rather than an operational evolutionary step.

35. (A) Expanding micro-irrigation, reviving tanks, and resolving river water sharing disputes.
Long-term agricultural stability in Tamil Nadu requires sustainable water management strategies. Expanding micro-irrigation helps conserve water, while reviving traditional tanks enhances local storage capacity. Resolving interstate river disputes ensures a predictable water supply for the delta regions. These measures collectively address the root causes of farmer

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CHAPTER 08

Social Welfare Schemes and Socio-Economic Development

1. Which former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is historically credited with the pioneering introduction of the mid-day meal scheme to encourage school attendance?
(A) C.N. Annadurai
(B) M.G. Ramachandran
(C) M. Karunanidhi
(D) K. Kamarajar
(E) Answer not known

2. Match the following welfare schemes for women with their primary objectives:
List I: Welfare Schemes
P. Cradle Baby Scheme
Q. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Scheme
R. Moovalur Ramamirtham Scheme
S. Magalir Thittam
List II: Primary Objectives
I. Women's SHG empowerment
II. Maternity benefit
III. Higher education assurance for girls
IV. Female infanticide prevention
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu strictly follows a targeted Public Distribution System rather than a universal one.
II. The two-rupee rice scheme was historically launched to ensure fundamental food security for the masses.
III. The implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) completely abolished the free rice entitlement in Tamil Nadu.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I only
(C) II only
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

4. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has largely preferred Universal welfare schemes over Targeted welfare schemes.
Reason (R): Universal schemes reduce exclusion errors and promote social equity among the broader population.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following is a primary objective addressed by the Chief Minister's rural housing initiatives in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Concrete housing for the rural poor
(B) Maternity assistance for underprivileged women
(C) Promotion of female entrepreneurs in urban centers
(D) Free housing for the poor in rural village clusters
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the introduction of key school nutrition interventions in Tamil Nadu?
(A) PM POSHAN convergence - Mid-day Meal by Kamarajar - Nutritious Meal Programme

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decades as the industrial and service sectors have grown. While agriculture remains crucial for employment and food security, its relative economic contribution has shrunk. Other statements correctly highlight the dominance of services and the strength of the manufacturing and small business sectors.

45. (B) I, II, IV and V
Chennai is a major financial hub with an RBI regional office, and temple tourism is a significant historical revenue source. The real estate market has grown in the affordable housing segment, and banking services support both industry and consumers. The claim that hill stations and coastal areas contribute minimally to tourism is incorrect, as they are major attractions.

46. (C) Erode
Erode turmeric is world-famous and has been granted a Geographical Indication tag due to its unique quality and high curcumin content. The district serves as a major trading hub for turmeric, with its products being exported to various international markets. This traditional variety has maintained its leadership in the trade through established marketing networks and its historical reputation.

47. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The conversion of prime agricultural land for industrial and urban use is a major developmental concern in Tamil Nadu. This trend is driven by rapid urbanization and the expansion of industrial corridors, which require large tracts of land. The causal relationship between urban growth and the irreversible loss of cultivable land confirms the validity of the assertion and reasoning.

48. (B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Kuruvai is sown in June-July, while Samba typically begins in August. Navarai is associated with the December-January sowing period during the winter. Pishanam is a specific late monsoon sowing season common in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu. These timings are synchronized with monsoon rainfall patterns and the release of water from the state's major irrigation reservoirs.

49. (A) Providing accessible short-term credit to support crucial local agricultural operations.
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are fundamental to the rural economy of Tamil Nadu, offering short-term loans to farmers for seeds, fertilizers, and other operational needs. They operate at the grassroots level, ensuring that credit is accessible to small and marginal farmers. This institutional support helps maintain agricultural productivity and reduces dependence on high-interest informal moneylenders in rural areas.

50. (C) Fishing harbours - Infrastructure exclusively dedicated to housing naval defence vessels.
Fishing harbors are infrastructure projects specifically designed to support commercial and artisanal fishing activities, including the docking and maintenance of fishing boats. They are not dedicated to naval defense vessels, which are housed in separate naval bases. Other statements correctly describe the promotion of deep-sea fishing, the use of mechanized boats, and the vital importance of marine exports.

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51. (A) 1 > 2 > 3 > 4
A standard agricultural value chain begins with cultivation on the farm. The raw produce then undergoes agro-processing to add value or increase shelf life. Following this, the processed goods are moved through retail distribution networks to reach the market. The final stage is consumption by the end user, completing the logical forward linkage from production to the end consumer.

52. (D) A local ecosystem of skilled labour, textile machinery production, and expertise in cotton yarn.
Coimbatore's dominance in the spinning industry stems from its comprehensive textile ecosystem. The city possesses a large pool of skilled labor and is a major center for manufacturing textile machinery. This concentrated expertise in cotton yarn production, combined with supportive ancillary industries, provides a competitive advantage that is not dependent on hydro-power but on deep-rooted industrial synergy.

53. (C) I and III
The BPO sector in Chennai generates significant employment and is a major part of the state's service exports. The claims that it provides

71. (D) The Cauvery river water dispute has absolutely no significant impact on the agricultural output of the delta region.
The Cauvery river water dispute is a major factor affecting agricultural productivity in the delta region. Unpredictable water releases directly impact the timing and success of crop seasons like Kuruvai and Samba. Claiming it has no impact is incorrect, as the dispute is a persistent source of socioeconomic stress for farmers who depend on the river for irrigation.

72. (A) Eastern seaboard along the Bay of Bengal.
Chennai Port is a historic artificial harbor located on the eastern coast of India, facing the Bay of Bengal. It is one of the oldest and largest ports in the country, serving as a gateway for trade with Southeast Asia and beyond. Its location on the eastern seaboard is strategic for international shipping routes and the state's economy.

73. (B) Institutionalized credit and farmer participation in value chains.
Membership in agricultural cooperatives in Tamil Nadu provides farmers with access to formal credit and participation in organized marketing and supply chains. These institutions empower farmers by offering better bargaining power and financial support. Cooperatives act as a bridge between individual farmers and the wider economy, facilitating collective growth and reducing the risks associated with informal private lending.

74. (B) To leverage the engineering base and skilled workforce for high-tech investments.
Tamil Nadu aims to develop an aerospace cluster to capitalize on its existing strength in manufacturing and engineering. The state has a large pool of skilled technical personnel and a robust supply chain from the automobile and machinery sectors. By moving into high-tech aerospace manufacturing, the state seeks to attract sophisticated global investments and transition towards high-value-added industries.

75. (A) Kodaikanal
Kodaikanal, a prominent hill station in the Dindigul district, is famous for the cultivation of high-value horticultural crops like pears, plums, and various temperate vegetables. Its cool, high-altitude climate is perfect for crops that cannot be grown in the plains. This specialized agriculture contributes significantly to the local economy and provides premium produce for markets across the state today.

76. (C) It is a cultural export providing employment within the state's creative industries sector.
The Tamil film industry is a vital part of the services sector, offering diverse employment opportunities in production, distribution, and exhibition. It acts as a major cultural export, with Tamil films enjoying popularity in many countries. As a commercial powerhouse, it contributes to the state's economy through entertainment taxes and by supporting ancillary creative and technical business networks.

77. (D) The healthcare sector primarily relies on unqualified traditional healers with no integration of modern medical infrastructure.
Tamil Nadu's healthcare sector is highly modernized and recognized for its advanced medical infrastructure and qualified professionals. The claim that it relies on unqualified healers is incorrect. The state has a robust system of government and private hospitals that use cutting-edge technology, making it a leader in medical tourism and providing organized employment within the healthcare service industry.

78. (C) Madurai
Madurai has a long-standing historical reputation for its unique cotton handloom weaving, particularly its traditional sarees and high-quality textiles. The city has been a center for weaving for centuries, supported by local artisan communities. This tradition remains a significant part of the district's cultural and economic identity, distinct from the silk-weaving legacy found in districts like Kancheepuram.

79. (B) Groundwater salinity, destruction of mangroves, and coastal ecosystem degradation.
Commercial shrimp farming in coastal Tamil Nadu has led to several environmental issues. The seepage of saline water from ponds can contaminate local groundwater sources used for drinking and agriculture. Additionally, the conversion of coastal lands often results in the loss of protective mangrove forests, leading to ecosystem degradation and reduced resilience against coastal storms and severe erosion.

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inland city and does not serve as a deep-sea marine fishing port. These three statements are incorrect. The city remains a major engineering hub with a robust MSME ecosystem that supports the foundries and pump motor manufacturing industries.

63. (B) Avadi
The Heavy Vehicles Factory is located in Avadi, near Chennai. It is a premier defense production unit under the Ministry of Defence, specializing in the manufacture of main battle tanks like the Ajeya and Arjun, as well as other armored vehicles. Its presence has made Avadi a significant industrial center for defense manufacturing and heavy engineering in South India.

64. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The service sector is indeed the dominant force in Tamil Nadu's economy, contributing more than half of the GSDP. This growth is driven by the rapid expansion of information technology, healthcare, financial services, and education. The continuous development of these service industries at a faster pace than agriculture and manufacturing explains the sector's overarching economic influence in the state.

65. (B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University focuses on research and extension, while Primary Agricultural Credit Societies manage rural credit. The marine fisheries sector provides coastal employment and supports seafood exports. The Kudimaramathu scheme is dedicated to the restoration and desilting of traditional village tanks. This mapping accurately reflects the primary functions of these various institutions and targeted government schemes.

66. (C) Digitalization, formalization, and supply chain modernization within the state's services sector.
The shift from traditional markets to modern retail and e-commerce indicates the modernization of the supply chain in Tamil Nadu. This transition involves the use of digital technology and the formalization of trade practices. It reflects broader economic changes within the service sector rather than industrial decline or agrarian distress, showcasing the state's adaptation to modern global commercial trends.

67. (A) Core Activity - Large-scale lignite mining and thermal power generation.
Neyveli Lignite Corporation is a Navratna public sector enterprise whose primary operations include open-cast lignite mining and thermal power production. It is located in Neyveli, Cuddalore district, and is owned by the Government of India. The corporation plays a vital role in meeting the energy needs of Tamil Nadu and other southern states through its integrated energy projects.

68. (D) Fertile alluvial soil coupled with extensive and established canal irrigation networks.
The dominance of paddy in the Choza delta is due to the region's geographical advantages. The fertile alluvial soil brought by the Cauvery river is ideal for wetland crops. Additionally, centuries of investment in canal irrigation systems provide the consistent water supply needed for intensive rice cultivation. This combination of natural fertility and man-made infrastructure makes the region highly productive.

69. (B) Thovalai
Thovalai, located in the Kanyakumari district, is one of the largest flower markets in South India. It is a major hub for floriculture, where various flowers like jasmine, roses, and marigolds are traded daily. The region's climate supports commercial flower cultivation, making it a central node for the distribution of floral products to both local and international markets.

70. (C) It has seen reductions over time due to land conversion for urbanization and industrialization.
The net sown area in Tamil Nadu has gradually decreased as agricultural land is repurposed for non-agricultural uses. Rapid urban growth, the development of industrial parks, and real estate expansion are the primary drivers of this change. While agriculture remains important, the physical space available for cultivation is shrinking, presenting a challenge for future food security and livelihoods.

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employment and significant tax revenue. It serves as a powerful cultural export, reaching global audiences and promoting Tamil language and arts. Unlike strictly state-funded activities, these industries are largely driven by private investment and generate substantial commercial returns through global distribution and media networks.

19. (B) 3 > 2 > 1
The services sector is the largest contributor to Tamil Nadu's Gross State Domestic Product, followed by the industrial sector. Agriculture, while vital for food security and employment, contributes the smallest share to the overall GSDP. This hierarchical structure reflects the state's advanced transition toward a diversified economy led by manufacturing, information technology, and various financial services.

20. (D) Villupuram
Villupuram is one of the leading districts in Tamil Nadu for sugarcane cultivation and is home to several prominent cooperative and private sugar mills. The region's agricultural landscape is heavily influenced by this cash crop, which supports local processing industries. In contrast, districts like Nilgiris focus on plantation crops, and Kanyakumari specializes in rubber and paddy production.

21. (C) A is true but R is false.
Coastal districts in Tamil Nadu have indeed experienced significant growth in aquaculture and shrimp exports, boosting foreign exchange. However, this expansion has raised serious environmental concerns, including groundwater salinity and the destruction of mangrove ecosystems. Claiming that shrimp farming has grown without any environmental impact is incorrect, as ecological sustainability remains a major challenge for the sector.

22. (B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Education services are characterized by a large network of private professional colleges, while healthcare is anchored by Chennai's status as a medical hub. The real estate sector focuses on urban housing markets and property development. Transport services include the logistical framework of airports and ports, ensuring smooth connectivity for trade and passenger movement throughout the state.

23. (D) Weaver cooperatives play a key role in their production, sustenance, and marketing.
Kancheepuram silk sarees are primarily produced by skilled artisans organized into various weaver cooperative societies. These cooperatives are essential for preserving traditional techniques, providing financial support to weavers, and ensuring effective marketing. The sarees are famous for their high-quality mulberry silk and gold-dipped silver zari, maintaining a prestigious Geographical Indication status in the competitive global market.

24. (A) Mango - Krishnagiri
Krishnagiri is the primary district for mango cultivation in Tamil Nadu, producing diverse varieties like Alphonso and Totapuri. It also serves as a hub for mango pulp processing and exports. Other options are incorrectly matched, as the Nilgiris is known for tea, Chennai for services, and Ariyalur for cement production rather than for coconut cultivation.

25. (A) I, II and IV
The textile industry in Tamil Nadu combines traditional handlooms, modern powerlooms, and large-scale spinning mills. Madurai has a long history of cotton handloom weaving, and the sector grew significantly after independence. Cooperative societies remain very active in supporting weavers, contradicting the claim that they are banned. This multifaceted structure makes the state a global leader in textiles.

26. (A) 1, 2, 3
The traditional agricultural calendar begins with Kuruvai, typically sown in June-July. This is followed by the Samba season, which starts around August and has a longer duration. Navarai is the third major season, usually beginning in the winter months of December-January. This chronological order aligns with the seasonal water availability and monsoon patterns observed in Tamil Nadu.

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80. (D) It signals the release of irrigation water for the Kuruvai season in the Choza delta.
The opening of the Mettur Dam is a significant event for farmers in the Cauvery delta. It marks the formal start of the irrigation season, allowing for the cultivation of the short-term Kuruvai paddy crop. This ceremony is culturally and economically important as it determines the agricultural cycle and productivity for thousands of farmers throughout the delta region.

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distress, such as water scarcity and unpredictable irrigation, fostering agricultural growth.

36. (B) I and II
Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai are among the top producers of groundnuts in the state. This crop provides essential raw materials for local oil mills and food processing units. There is no state-imposed ban on groundnut exports; the produce is traded both domestically and internationally. Groundnut cultivation remains a vital component of the agricultural economy in rainfed and dryland regions.

37. (B) Chennai
Chennai is the primary destination for information technology and business process outsourcing services in Tamil Nadu. The city hosts numerous IT parks and global software companies, making it a major contributor to the state's service exports. Its robust infrastructure, skilled workforce, and connectivity have established it as a leading technology hub in India, attracting significant international investment.

38. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu, especially its capital Chennai, is a top destination for medical tourism due to its high-quality healthcare infrastructure. The state offers advanced medical treatments at competitive prices, attracting patients from across the globe. The presence of world-class hospitals and specialized medical professionals explains why Chennai has earned the reputation of being the premier healthcare capital of India.

39. (B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Coimbatore is the leader in pump and motor manufacturing, while Ranipet is a major center for finished leather and footwear. Erode is a significant hub for powerloom fabric production. Kancheepuram is globally famous for its traditional silk handloom sarees. This mapping illustrates the diverse industrial clusters that characterize the manufacturing and artisanal landscape of Tamil Nadu today.

40. (A) Private engineering and medical colleges contribute significantly to the state's service economy and overall revenue.
The education sector in Tamil Nadu is characterized by a strong presence of private institutions, particularly in engineering and medicine. These colleges attract students from across India and abroad, generating substantial revenue and employment. Far from being a state monopoly, the private sector plays a vital role in expanding higher education and supporting the state's service-oriented economic growth.

41. (B) Tank Irrigation - Historically vital systems now facing decline due to siltation and encroachment.
Tank irrigation has a long history in Tamil Nadu but currently faces challenges like reduced storage capacity and urbanization. Other options are incorrect: the Stanley Reservoir is associated with the Mettur Dam on the Cauvery, not the Vaigai. The Mettur Dam is in Salem district, and Kudimaramathu focuses on community tank maintenance rather than solely on urban rooftop harvesting.

42. (C) I and IV
Traditional markets have not vanished; they continue to operate alongside modern retail outlets. Additionally, e-commerce heavily depends on the state's transport and logistics infrastructure for the delivery of goods. Claiming that traditional markets are gone or that e-commerce is independent of logistics is incorrect. Modern retail and e-commerce platforms are significant drivers of urban employment and growth.

43. (A) 1, 2, 3
Kamarajar Port at Ennore is the northernmost of the three, located just above Chennai. The Chennai Port is situated centrally on the state's upper coastline. The V.O. Chidambaranar Port in Thoothukudi is located much further south. This sequence accurately represents their geographical positions along the eastern seaboard of Tamil Nadu from a northern to southern perspective.

44. (C) Agriculture's percentage share in the state's GSDP has steadily and steeply increased over the last fifty years.
In reality, the percentage share of agriculture in Tamil Nadu's GSDP has declined over the

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by MGR - Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme
(B) Mid-day Meal by Kamarajar - Nutritious Meal Programme by MGR - PM POSHAN convergence - Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme
(C) Nutritious Meal Programme by MGR - Mid-day Meal by Kamarajar - Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme - PM POSHAN convergence
(D) Mid-day Meal by Kamarajar - PM POSHAN convergence - Nutritious Meal Programme by MGR - Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following statements is correct regarding 'Amma Unavagam'?
(A) Provides subsidized meals for the urban poor.
(B) Provides subsidized meals for rural agricultural workers.
(C) Operates as a luxury dining chain for the tourism sector.
(D) Functions as a centrally funded Government of India scheme.
(E) Answer not known

8. What is the primary function of the Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO)?
(A) Providing interest-free educational loans to minority students.
(B) Operating all state-run residential schools and hostels.
(C) Distributing free agricultural land to all Scheduled Castes.
(D) Managing housing and economic schemes for SC/ST groups.
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Magalir Thittam' scheme:
I. It aims to empower women socio-economically through the formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs).
II. It is implemented by the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW).
III. It strictly prohibits women's SHGs from accessing formal bank credit linkages.
IV. It provides capacity building and skill training to the SHG members.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

10. Match the following Welfare Boards/ Corporations with their primary target groups:
List I: Boards/Corporations
P. TNSCB (now TNURB)
Q. TNSCDM
R. TNCDW
S. TAHDCO
List II: Target Groups
I. Women
II. Adi Dravidars
III. Differently-abled
IV. Slum dwellers / Urban Poor
(A) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

11. Arrange the standard procedural stages for a beneficiary under the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme in the correct sequence:
1. Institutional delivery in a government facility
2. Administration of standard immunisation to the child
3. Early registration of pregnancy before 12 weeks
4. Availing initial cash assistance for nutrition during pregnancy
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2
(E) Answer not known

12. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The expansion of the Noon Meal Scheme into the Nutritious Meal Programme under M.G. Ramachandran led to a notable increase in school enrolment and attendance.
Reason (R): The scheme universalised

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V. It has significantly reduced multi-dimensional poverty rates in the state compared to the national Indian average.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) II, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

62. A notable and highly praised recent feature of the Noon Meal Programme and Breakfast Scheme menus in Tamil Nadu government schools is the deliberate inclusion of:
(A) Processed fast food included to save school cooking time.
(B) Millets included to combat micronutrient deficiency.
(C) Imported exotic fruits provided to introduce rural diets.
(D) High-calorie energy drinks with refined commercial sugar.
(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following accurately describes a key administrative function of the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Differently Abled?
(A) Monitoring the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act.
(B) Granting mining licenses to differently-abled entrepreneurs.
(C) Regulating transport corporation bus routes in rural areas.
(D) Conducting legislative assembly elections in reserved seats.
(E) Answer not known

64. Which of the following pairs linking a welfare scheme to its primary demographic beneficiary is correctly matched?
(A) Sumangali Thittam - Elderly destitute citizen assistance.
(B) Indiramma Pension Scheme - Unorganized sector workers only.
(C) Revamped Moovalur Scheme - First generation girl students.
(D) Uzhavar Urimai Thogai - Weavers facing yarn shortages.
(E) Answer not known

65. Arrange the following critical components of the food security architecture in Tamil Nadu logically, tracking the flow from initial procurement to the end beneficiary:
1. Direct Procurement Centres (DPCs)
2. Civil Supplies Corporation Godowns
3. Fair Price Shops
4. Ration Card Holders

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4
(E) Answer not known

66. The consistent provision of highly subsidised essential commodities beyond just rice (such as dal, palm oil, and sugar) through the Tamil Nadu PDS indicates that the state aims to:
(A) Exhausting excess budget before the financial year ends.
(B) Competing with private supermarkets for urban profits.
(C) Ensuring comprehensive nutritional security for families.
(D) Discouraging citizens from engaging in rural agriculture.
(E) Answer not known

67. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the operation of the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund (CMPRF) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Financial assistance solely for state government employees.
(B) Urgent aid for medical costs and natural disasters.
(C) Fund generated through tax on farmers' agricultural income.
(D) Assistance granted must be repaid with compound interest.
(E) Answer not known

68. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Magalir Thittam' scheme:
I. The scheme was historically instrumental in linking isolated Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with the formal banking and credit network.
II. It focuses purely on abstract social awareness without incorporating any tangible economic empowerment components.
III. Capacity building, financial literacy, and skill training are integral, structural parts of

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List I: Target Sectors
P. Construction workers
Q. Weavers
R. Fishermen
S. Differently-abled
List II: Welfare Benefits
I. Boat engine replacement and net subsidy
II. Yarn subsidy and design centres
III. Accident relief and safety equipment
IV. Assistive devices and employment rehabilitation
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

20. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes ensures a proportional allocation of the overall state budget based on their demographic population.
Reason (R): The implementation of the SCP has completely and permanently eliminated all socio-economic disparities across Tamil Nadu.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

21. Which of the following correctly orders the housing and slum development milestones in Tamil Nadu from the earliest establishment to the latest?
(A) Kalaignar Kanavu Illam - Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board formation - CMDA housing expansion
(B) Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board formation - CMDA housing expansion - Kalaignar Kanavu Illam
(C) CMDA housing expansion - Kalaignar Kanavu Illam - Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board formation
(D) Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board formation - Kalaignar Kanavu Illam - CMDA housing expansion
(E) Answer not known

22. Which of the following pairs concerning welfare administration is incorrectly matched?
(A) Waqf Board - Minority property management.
(B) Tribal Welfare - Forest Rights Act facilitation.
(C) BC Welfare - Primary ICDS implementation.
(D) TNSCDM - Differently-abled rehab monitoring.
(E) Answer not known

23. Which of the following represents a distinguishing feature of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Tamil Nadu compared to the broader national model?
(A) Universal entitlement framework for all eligible families.
(B) Strict exclusion of above poverty line families from subsidies.
(C) Full privatization of fair price shops in metropolitan regions.
(D) Distribution of grains through commercial supermarket chains.
(E) Answer not known

24. The implementation of the Cradle Baby Scheme, alongside sustained grassroots awareness campaigns in Tamil Nadu, has most directly resulted in:
(A) Massive increase in the state total fertility rate.
(B) Complete eradication of urban poverty in metro areas.
(C) Significant increase in school dropouts among males.
(D) Declining female infanticide and improved sex ratio.
(E) Answer not known

25. Consider the following statements regarding the provision of free rice in Tamil Nadu under the National Food Security Act (NFSA):
I. Tamil Nadu aligned its universal PDS with the NFSA framework while independently continuing to provide free rice for all eligible cardholders.
II. The massive fiscal cost of providing free rice beyond the NFSA statutory allotment is borne entirely by the Union Government.
III. The distribution network heavily utilizes

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50. A significant share of Tamil Nadu's total budget expenditure is consistently allocated to broad social welfare schemes. According to developmental economics, this sustained model of high welfare expenditure is most likely to result in:
(A) Severe depletion of state human resources over time.
(B) Complete halt in all industrial and infrastructure growth.
(C) Higher life expectancy and improved literacy rates.
(D) Absolute reliance of the population on primary agriculture.
(E) Answer not known

51. Match the following specialised interventions with their primary associated domains in Tamil Nadu:
List I: Interventions
P. Sumangali Thittam
Q. Chief Minister's Relief Fund
R. TAHDCO
S. PM POSHAN
List II: Associated Domains
I. National level convergence framework for midday meals
II. Loan and enterprise assistance specifically for SC/ST housing and development
III. A controversial and exploitative labour practice predominantly in the textile sector
IV. Financial assistance disbursed during major illnesses or natural disasters
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following pairs concerning specific state welfare initiatives is correctly matched?
(A) Commission for Differently Abled - Forest Rights Act.
(B) Waqf Board - Scholarships for Christian and Jain groups.
(C) Cradle Baby - Legal aid for women in marital distress.
(D) Amma Unavagam - Subsidized meals for urban poor.
(E) Answer not known

53. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the critical assessment of Tamil Nadu's welfare schemes?
(A) The aggressive implementation of Tamil Nadu's welfare model has completely eliminated the state's fiscal deficit over the past decade.
(B) The state's welfare schemes have generally demonstrated high coverage and effective grassroots implementation compared to the national average.
(C) One of the ongoing macroeconomic challenges is ensuring the long-term fiscal sustainability of large-scale universal subsidies.
(D) The state's welfare programmes are frequently praised by economists for their universal nature, which actively prevents social exclusion.
(E) Answer not known

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54. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical implementation structure of the ICDS (Anganwadi) nutrition programme from the grassroots upwards?
(A) Anganwadi Centre - Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) - District Programme Officer - State Directorate
(B) State Directorate - District Programme Officer - Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) - Anganwadi Centre
(C) Anganwadi Centre - District Programme Officer - Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) - State Directorate
(D) District Programme Officer - Anganwadi Centre - State Directorate - Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)
(E) Answer not known

55. Consider the following statements regarding the Adi Dravidar Welfare Department:
I. It systematically manages residential schools and specialised hostels for Scheduled Castes.
II. It is fundamentally responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Special Component Plan (SCP) allocations.
III. It handles the distribution of free bicycles exclusively for higher secondary girls of all communities regardless of caste.
IV. It provides crucial educational scholarships and post-matric financial assistance for SC

II. It guarantees a monthly financial assistance of Rs. 1000 to eligible girl students pursuing higher education.
III. The scheme is strictly restricted only to girls who have studied their schooling in private CBSE institutions.
IV. Its primary objective is to reduce the dropout rate of girl students from higher educational institutions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following specific state schemes provides vital financial compensation to the family in the event of the death or permanent disability of a fisherman during fishing operations?
(A) Magalir Thittam
(B) Amma Unavagam
(C) Fishermen Accident Relief Scheme
(D) Chief Minister's Uzhavar Urimai Thogai
(E) Answer not known

33. The historical 'Ambedkar Village Programme' implemented by the Tamil Nadu government primarily focused on:
(A) Funding higher education in foreign universities for youth.
(B) Establishing heavy manufacturing units in deep tribal belts.
(C) Providing free internet and laptops to all rural households.
(D) Developing civic infrastructure in SC-majority villages.
(E) Answer not known

34. Which of the following pairs concerning targeted beneficiary groups and their respective welfare structures is correctly matched?
(A) Handloom weavers - Marine boat engine replacement.
(B) Differently-abled - Free agricultural yarn subsidy.
(C) Unorganised sector - Construction Workers Board.
(D) Scheduled Tribes - Tamil Nadu Waqf Board management.
(E) Answer not known

35. Match the following state bodies with their primary developmental functions:
List I: State Bodies
P. TAHDCO
Q. TNCDW
R. TNSCB (now TNURB)
S. TNSCDM
List II: Developmental Functions
I. In-situ development and urban resettlement
II. Assistive devices and employment rehabilitation
III. Loan assistance and housing specifically for SC/STs
IV. Promotion of Women SHGs and credit linkage
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

36. Select the correct sequence of educational/ developmental levels predominantly targeted by the following welfare schemes respectively: (1) Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme, (2) ICDS Anganwadi Centres, (3) Moovalur Ramamirtham Scheme (Pudhumai Penn).
(A) Pre-school - Primary Classes - Higher Education
(B) Primary Classes - Higher Education - Pre-school
(C) Higher Education - Pre-school - Primary Classes
(D) Primary Classes - Pre-school - Higher Education
(E) Answer not known

37. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board primarily relocated all slum dwellers outside the state borders to clear urban land.
Reason (R): In-situ development is a key strategy employed by the Board to construct multi-storeyed tenements for the urban poor without disconnecting them from their urban livelihoods.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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computerised fair price shops to prevent leakages and ensure transparency.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

(A) II and III
(B) II only
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

26. Match the following state/national initiatives with their primary focus areas in Tamil Nadu:

List I: Initiatives

P. ICDS
Q. PM POSHAN
R. Nirbhaya Fund
S. CM's Relief Fund

List II: Focus Areas

I. Women's safety, including the establishment of one-stop centres
II. Supplementary nutrition in Anganwadis for early childhood
III. Financial disaster assistance and major medical help
IV. Convergence with the school mid-day meal scheme

(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

27. If a developing state transitions from a strictly targeted food subsidy scheme to a universal food subsidy scheme, which of the following outcomes is most likely to occur based on Tamil Nadu's administrative experience?

(A) Overall fiscal burden on the exchequer will decrease.
(B) Identification costs for beneficiaries will rise significantly.
(C) Quality of food grains will improve without intervention.
(D) Deserving poor are no longer excluded from benefits.
(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the operation of Fair Price Shops (FPS) in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Computerised shops with biometric authentication.
(B) Management by private corporate retailers exclusively.
(C) Distribution limited only to non-food commodities.
(D) Reducing shop numbers to encourage open-market use.
(E) Answer not known

29. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The 'Amma Unavagam' model of subsidised canteens has been widely studied and replicated by various other state governments in India.

Reason (R): It successfully demonstrated that urban local bodies can directly provide hygienic and highly subsidised food, effectively addressing urban hunger and nutritional needs.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

30. Arrange the following landmark welfare milestones in Tamil Nadu in the chronological order of their initial introduction:

1. Extension of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme into the Nutritious Meal Programme
2. The initial vision of the two-rupee rice scheme by C.N. Annadurai
3. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Assistance Scheme (original formulation)
4. Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme

(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following statements regarding the revamped Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme (Pudhumai Penn):

I. It was strategically repurposed from a marriage assistance scheme to a higher education assurance scheme.

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reserved for a specific department or scheme
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

44. Which of the following statements correctly captures the legacy of the 'two-rupee rice scheme' in Tamil Nadu's welfare history?
(A) Political promise ensuring popular food security.
(B) Initiative funded by conditional World Bank grants.
(C) Scheme scrapped immediately after a change in power.
(D) Experimental program limited only to the Chennai city.
(E) Answer not known

45. The establishment of 'One-Stop Centres' across districts utilizing the Nirbhaya Fund in Tamil Nadu primarily implies that the state recognizes the critical need for:
(A) Centralized taxation hubs for working professional women.
(B) Integrated aid for women survivors of violence.
(C) Single-window business clearance for female entrepreneurs.
(D) Exclusive recreational centers in highly urbanized areas.
(E) Answer not known

46. Arrange the following landmark women's welfare schemes in the chronological order of their historical launch in Tamil Nadu:
1. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme
2. Magalir Thittam (SHG movement origin in Dharmapuri)
3. Cradle Baby Scheme
4. Pudhumai Penn Scheme (Moovalur Ramamirtham revamp)

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following statements regarding the unorganised sector welfare boards in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu has proactively established various dedicated welfare boards to protect the interests of unorganised sector workers.
II. Registration with these respective boards is mandatory for workers to avail of specific benefits like accident relief and educational assistance for their children.
III. These welfare boards are entirely funded by the monthly deductions from the workers' salaries without any financial support from the government.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

48. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The nutritious meal programme in Tamil Nadu requires substantial financial allocation from the annual state budget.
Reason (R): K. Kamarajar was the first Chief Minister to introduce a midday meal scheme in Tamil Nadu to boost school enrolment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

49. The Backward Classes (BC) and Most Backward Classes (MBC) Welfare Departments in Tamil Nadu provide which of the following primary supports to marginalized students?
(A) Subsidised international flights and permanent visas for higher studies abroad
(B) Direct, uncompetitive recruitment into Group 1 civil services
(C) Unconditional monthly cash transfers to all adult members of BC/MBC families
(D) Free hostel facilities, educational scholarships, and the distribution of bicycles
(E) Answer not known

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

38. In the context of Tamil Nadu's welfare schemes, the overarching concept of 'Food Security' is best defined as:
(A) Eradication of agricultural pests in all farming zones.
(B) Compulsory rationing to prevent overconsumption of food.
(C) Stable access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.
(D) Promoting commercial export crops over staple food crops.
(E) Answer not known

39. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Chief Minister's Uzhavar Urimai Thogai':
I. It functions as a direct income support scheme intended for eligible agricultural households.
II. It is specifically aimed at assisting small and marginal farmers in the state.
III. It involves the direct benefit transfer of funds into the beneficiaries' bank accounts.
IV. It helps mitigate financial distress and provides a safety net in agriculture.
V. It completely replaced and legally nullified the Minimum Support Price (MSP) mechanism in the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following statements about the Anganwadi nutrition programme (under ICDS) in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) It provides essential supplementary nutrition to pregnant women and lactating mothers.
(B) It focuses heavily on the early childhood care and pre-school education of children under six years of age.
(C) It serves as a crucial state intervention to combat severe wasting and stunting among young children.
(D) Tamil Nadu consistently ranks as the lowest-performing Indian state in the implementation of the ICDS.
(E) Answer not known

41. The 'Kalaignar Kanavu Illam' scheme, recently announced by the Tamil Nadu Government, aims to achieve which of the following primary objectives?
(A) Free laptops and internet for all college students.
(B) Concrete housing for the poor in rural areas.
(C) High-tech smart classrooms in remote rural schools.
(D) Free heavy agricultural machinery for tenant farmers.
(E) Answer not known

42. Which of the following pairs linking a social welfare scheme with its primary beneficiary is incorrectly matched?
(A) Muthulakshmi Reddy - Poor pregnant woman assistance.
(B) Magalir Thittam - Women participating in SHG activities.
(C) Moovalur Ramamirtham - First generation male graduates.
(D) Cradle Baby Scheme - Unwanted or abandoned female infants.
(E) Answer not known

43. Match the following aspects of Welfare Expenditure in Tamil Nadu with their descriptions:
List I: Aspects of Welfare Expenditure
P. Budget allocation
Q. Fiscal cost
R. State supplement
S. Direct benefit transfer
List II: Descriptions
I. Additional funds provided by the state to enhance centrally sponsored schemes like OAP
II. Financial assistance transferred directly and digitally into beneficiaries' bank accounts
III. The absolute financial burden borne by the government exchequer to implement subsidies
IV. The designated share of the total expenditure

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students.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

56. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a key welfare intervention strategy for Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Training centres for marine fishing in landlocked areas.
(B) Mandatory relocation of tribal communities to metro cities.
(C) Subsidised synthetic yarn for commercial weaving families.
(D) Land tenure security under the Forest Rights Act.
(E) Answer not known

57. In the context of Tamil Nadu's welfare expenditure debates, 'Fiscal Sustainability' refers to:
(A) Funding all schemes through foreign aid and grants.
(B) Funding welfare without unmanageable state debt.
(C) Borrowing money indefinitely from private bank lenders.
(D) Elimination of taxes to artificially boost the budget.
(E) Answer not known

58. What is the primary socio-economic objective of providing 'yarn subsidy' to handloom weavers under Tamil Nadu's occupational welfare schemes?
(A) Encouraging traditional weavers to switch to agriculture.
(B) Promoting unregulated imports of cheap synthetic textiles.
(C) Reducing input costs to ensure sustainable livelihoods.
(D) Inflating the retail market price of handloom garments.
(E) Answer not known

59. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu government entirely discontinued all rural housing schemes to focus its budget solely on urban slum clearance.
Reason (R): Schemes like 'Kalaignar Kanavu Illam' focus heavily on providing concrete housing in rural areas for marginalised communities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

60. Match the following political figures/regimes with their distinct contributions to Tamil Nadu's welfare history:
List I: Political Figures/Regimes
P. K. Kamarajar
Q. M.G. Ramachandran
R. M.K. Stalin
S. C.N. Annadurai
List II: Contributions
I. Nutritious Meal Programme
II. Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme
III. The original vision of the two-rupee rice scheme
IV. Introduction of the Mid-day Meal Scheme
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

61. Consider the following statements concerning the socio-economic welfare state model in Tamil Nadu:
I. It is heavily influenced by the ideological principles of the Dravidian movement, focusing firmly on social justice.
II. It consistently prioritises affirmative action and robust reservation policies in education and public employment.
III. It categorically rejects the concept of universalism in favour of strict, narrowly targeted poverty-line schemes.
IV. It places immense emphasis on human capital development through sustained health and educational interventions.

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nutritious meals for school children, alleviating classroom hunger and directly incentivising parents to send their children to school.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

13. What does the concept of a 'Welfare State' primarily imply in the context of Tamil Nadu's socio-economic development model?
(A) Leaves citizen economic well-being entirely to free-market forces.
(B) Actively promotes social and economic equity for its citizens.
(C) Focuses benefits strictly on those living in urban metro areas.
(D) Prioritizes revenue generation via taxation without social spending.
(E) Answer not known

14. Which policy initiative in Tamil Nadu guarantees continuous financial assistance to destitute senior citizens, differently-abled persons, and widows to ensure their basic livelihood?
(A) Kalaignar Kanavu Illam housing for rural poor.
(B) Old Age Pension schemes with state supplements.
(C) Uzhavar Urimai Thogai for farming households.
(D) Magalir Thittam for empowering women's groups.
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following pairs of state departments and their corresponding schemes is correctly matched?
(A) Adi Dravidar Welfare Department - Ambedkar Village Programme
(B) Backward Classes Welfare Department - Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Scheme
(C) Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women - Chief Minister's Uzhavar Urimai Thogai
(D) Tamil Nadu Waqf Board - Amma Unavagam
(E) Answer not known

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme:
I. It was launched under the initiative of Chief Minister M.K. Stalin.
II. It targets students exclusively in primary classes (Classes I to V).
III. It aims to reduce nutritional deficiency and anaemia among young students.
IV. It completely replaced the existing noon meal scheme in all government schools.
V. Initial assessments indicate it has positively impacted the morning attendance of school children.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

17. In which district of Tamil Nadu was the Cradle Baby Scheme initially introduced in 1992 as a direct state intervention against female infanticide?
(A) Chennai
(B) Madurai
(C) Kanyakumari
(D) Salem
(E) Answer not known

18. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the 'Sumangali Thittam' in the context of Tamil Nadu?
(A) It originally functioned as an informal arrangement promising young women a lump sum at the end of their contract for marriage expenses.
(B) It became widely associated with exploitative labour practices in the textile and spinning mill industries.
(C) The state government officially launched and continues to fund this scheme to encourage women's participation in corporate management.
(D) Human rights organisations have frequently criticised the practice for resembling a modern form of bonded labour.
(E) Answer not known

19. Match the following target sectors with their specific welfare benefits in Tamil Nadu:

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the scheme.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

69. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu government provides specialized educational scholarships and dedicated hostel facilities specifically for minority students.
Reason (R): Enhancing the educational attainment of minorities is crucial for their socio-economic upliftment and ensuring inclusive growth in the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

70. In the ideological framework of Tamil Nadu's social welfare policy, what does 'Universalism' mean?
(A) Restricting benefits to those holding a certified BPL card.
(B) Applying international trade laws to state welfare boards.
(C) Benefits extended to all citizens regardless of income.
(D) Funding schemes through United Nations resources only.
(E) Answer not known

71. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a prominent Tamil Nadu welfare scheme or system with its most frequently cited associated challenge or gap?
(A) Sumangali Thittam - Severe allegations of bonded labour and exploitative practices
(B) Universal PDS - Extremely high exclusion error of the deserving poor
(C) Amma Unavagam - Overpricing of basic meals leading to extremely low urban footfall
(D) Cradle Baby Scheme - A sudden statistical increase in rural male infanticide
(E) Answer not known

72. A unique structural feature of the recently revamped Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Scheme (Pudhumai Penn) is that:
(A) One-time lump sum payment strictly for purchasing gold.
(B) Benefits limited to girl students in engineering courses.
(C) Requirement to repay the sum upon securing employment.
(D) Monthly assistance deposited directly into bank accounts.
(E) Answer not known

73. Consider the following statements regarding the welfare mechanisms for unorganised workers in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board provides structural accidental death compensation to its members.
II. It offers specific educational assistance and scholarships for the children of registered construction workers.
III. Registration of the workers with the board is entirely optional and not legally required to claim the stated benefits.
IV. It provides crucial maternity benefits to registered female construction workers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

74. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (now TNURB) was historically established in which year, reflecting the state's very early administrative commitment to systematic urban housing?
(A) 1950
(B) 1970
(C) 1995
(D) 2010
(E) Answer not known

75. Which statutory state body is primarily responsible for the promotion, credit linkage, and capacity-building training of Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) across Tamil Nadu?

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58. (C) Reducing input costs to ensure sustainable livelihoods.
Providing a yarn subsidy to handloom weavers aims to reduce their production costs, making their products more competitive in the market. This financial support helps ensure sustainable livelihoods for traditional weavers by protecting their profit margins. By lowering the cost of raw materials, the state encourages the preservation of the handloom industry and provides economic stability to thousands of weaving families.

59. (D) A is false but R is true.
The state has not discontinued rural housing; instead, it has launched new initiatives like Kalaignar Kanavu Illam. This scheme specifically focuses on providing durable concrete houses to marginalized communities in rural areas. By addressing rural housing needs alongside urban slum clearance, the government ensures a comprehensive approach to improving the living conditions and social security of the poor across the state.

60. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
K. Kamarajar introduced the Mid-day Meal Scheme, while M.G. Ramachandran expanded it into the Nutritious Meal Programme. M.K. Stalin launched the Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme for primary students. C.N. Annadurai is remembered for his vision of the two-rupee rice scheme. These contributions by various leaders reflect a long-standing political commitment to ensuring food and nutritional security for the people.

61. (A) I, II, IV and V
Tamil Nadu's welfare model is rooted in social justice and affirmative action, prioritizing human capital through health and education. It has significantly reduced poverty compared to national averages. Importantly, the state favors universalism over strict targeting for major schemes. This approach ensures that essential services reach a broad population, promoting social equity and contributing to the state's high human development.

62. (B) Millets included to combat micronutrient deficiency.
A recent and praised feature of school meal programs is the inclusion of millets in the menu. Millets are nutrient-rich and help combat micronutrient deficiencies among students. By introducing these traditional grains into school diets, the government promotes better health outcomes and supports sustainable agriculture. This dietary diversification is part of a broader effort to improve the nutritional quality of public meals.

63. (A) Monitoring the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act.
The State Commission for Differently Abled is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act. It ensures that the legal rights and welfare of differently-abled individuals are protected across various sectors. By overseeing rehabilitation services and accessibility standards, the commission works to create an inclusive environment where individuals with disabilities can participate fully in society.

64. (C) Revamped Moovalur Scheme - First generation girl students.
The revamped Moovalur Ramamirtham Scheme, also known as Pudhumai Penn, provides financial aid to girl students who are often first-generation learners from government schools. Other pairs are incorrect; Sumangali Thittam is a labor practice, and Uzhavar Urimai Thogai is for farmers. This higher education assurance scheme is a key intervention to empower women and ensure they complete their college education.

65. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The food security supply chain begins with Direct Procurement Centres where grains are bought from farmers. These are stored in Civil Supplies Corporation Godowns before being transported to Fair Price Shops. Finally, the commodities are distributed to Ration Card Holders. This logical flow ensures that locally produced food efficiently reaches the public, maintaining the integrity of the universal Public Distribution System.

66. (C) Ensuring comprehensive nutritional security for families.
By providing items like dal, oil, and sugar alongside rice, the Public Distribution System aims to ensure comprehensive nutritional security for families. Access to these essential commodities helps balance the diet and protects

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ANSWERS

1. (D) K. Kamarajar
K. Kamarajar, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, introduced the mid-day meal scheme in the 1950s. This initiative aimed to increase school enrollment and provide nutrition to underprivileged children. It served as a precursor to the Nutritious Meal Programme and set a benchmark for educational social welfare policies across various Indian states and the broader national landscape.

2. (B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
The Cradle Baby Scheme prevents female infanticide, while the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Scheme provides maternity benefits. The Moovalur Ramamirtham Scheme, now revamped as Pudhumai Penn, ensures higher education for girls through financial aid. Magalir Thittam focuses on empowering women through Self-Help Groups. These programs collectively address various stages of a woman's life to ensure socio-economic security and empowerment.

3. (C) II only
Tamil Nadu follows a universal Public Distribution System, not a targeted one, ensuring food security for all eligible households. The historic two-rupee rice scheme was introduced to provide essential food grains at affordable rates. Even after the National Food Security Act, the state continues providing free rice to all cardholders, upholding its long-standing commitment to inclusive and universal social welfare.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu prioritizes universal welfare schemes over targeted ones to ensure broad coverage and minimize the exclusion of deserving beneficiaries. Universalism promotes social equity by treating all citizens as entitled participants. This approach reduces administrative complexities related to income identification and ensures that essential services like food security and nutrition reach the entire population without any underlying socioeconomic bias.

5. (A) Concrete housing for the rural poor
Rural housing initiatives in Tamil Nadu focus on transforming huts into permanent concrete houses for the impoverished population. These schemes provide financial assistance and structural support to ensure that every rural family has access to safe, durable, and weather-resistant dwellings. This improves living standards, hygiene, and social security for marginalized communities residing in various village clusters throughout the state.

6. (B) Mid-day Meal by Kamarajar - Nutritious Meal Programme by MGR - PM POSHAN convergence - Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme
The chronological progression began with K. Kamarajar introducing the Mid-day Meal Scheme in the 1950s. M.G. Ramachandran later expanded this into the Nutritious Meal Programme in 1982. This was followed by convergence with the national PM POSHAN framework. Most recently, the Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme was launched to address morning hunger and improve student attendance in primary schools.

7. (A) Provides subsidized meals for the urban poor.
Amma Unavagam is a social welfare initiative providing highly subsidized, hygienic meals primarily to the urban poor, daily wage laborers, and students. These community canteens are managed by urban local bodies. By offering food at minimal prices, the scheme effectively addresses urban hunger and nutritional needs while providing employment opportunities for women members of self-help groups in cities.

8. (D) Managing housing and economic schemes for SC/ST groups.
The Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation serves as the nodal agency for the economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It provides financial assistance for housing, skill development, and entrepreneurial ventures. By facilitating credit linkages and subsidies, the organization aims to bridge socio-economic gaps and ensure

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25. (B) II only
While Tamil Nadu aligned its PDS with the National Food Security Act, it chose to maintain its universal free rice policy. The Union Government covers costs only for the statutory allotment under the Act. The additional financial burden required to provide free rice to all cardholders beyond these federal limits is borne entirely by the state government, reflecting its fiscal commitment.

26. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The ICDS provides supplementary nutrition in Anganwadis, while PM POSHAN converges with the school mid-day meal scheme. The Nirbhaya Fund is utilized for women's safety through initiatives like one-stop centers. The Chief Minister's Relief Fund offers urgent financial assistance during natural disasters and medical emergencies. Each initiative targets a specific area of human development and social protection within the state.

27. (D) Deserving poor are no longer excluded from benefits.
Transitioning from a targeted to a universal food subsidy scheme significantly reduces exclusion errors. In targeted systems, many deserving poor families are often left out due to faulty identification or administrative barriers. A universal model ensures that everyone has access to essential nutrition, thereby creating a robust social safety net that protects the most vulnerable citizens without the need for complex eligibility.

28. (A) Computerised shops with biometric authentication.
Fair Price Shops in Tamil Nadu have transitioned to a modernized system using computerization and biometric authentication. This digital transformation helps in tracking stock, preventing leakages, and ensuring that essential commodities reach the rightful beneficiaries. By integrating technology into the distribution network, the state enhances transparency and efficiency in its extensive universal Public Distribution System, benefiting millions of cardholders.

29. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Amma Unavagam has become a benchmark for urban food security, prompting other states to replicate its model. By providing hygienic and affordable meals, these canteens address the nutritional needs of the urban poor and migrant workers effectively. The success of this initiative demonstrates how local government bodies can play a direct role in alleviating hunger through well-managed, subsidized public services.

30. (C) 2, 1, 3, 4
The timeline of welfare milestones began with C.N. Annadurai's vision for the two-rupee rice scheme. This was followed by M.G. Ramachandran expanding the mid-day meal into the Nutritious Meal Programme in 1982. The original Moovalur Ramamirtham Marriage Assistance Scheme came later, with the Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme being the most recent addition. This progression illustrates the state's growing commitment to welfare.

31. (B) I, II and IV
The Pudhumai Penn scheme was repurposed from marriage assistance to focus on higher education for girls. It provides a monthly stipend of one thousand rupees to eligible students who studied in government schools. The primary goal is to increase enrollment and reduce dropout rates in higher education. It does not apply to private CBSE institutions, as it targets underprivileged government school students.

32. (C) Fishermen Accident Relief Scheme
The Fishermen Accident Relief Scheme provides critical financial compensation to families in the event of a fisherman's death or permanent disability during work. Fishing is a high-risk occupation, and this state intervention serves as a vital insurance-like safety net. By providing immediate monetary support, the government ensures that the affected families can maintain their livelihood despite the loss of a breadwinner.

33. (D) Developing civic infrastructure in SC-majority villages.
The Ambedkar Village Programme was specifically designed to bridge the infrastructure gap in villages with a high concentration of Scheduled Caste residents. It focused on

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17. (D) Salem
The Cradle Baby Scheme was pioneered in the Salem district in 1992 as a proactive measure against the high prevalence of female infanticide. It allowed parents to anonymously hand over unwanted female infants to the state for care and adoption. This landmark intervention has significantly contributed to improving the child sex ratio and protecting the lives of newborn girls.

18. (C) The state government officially launched and continues to fund this scheme to encourage women's participation in corporate management. Sumangali Thittam was an informal, industry-led practice where young women worked in textile mills for a lump sum promised for marriage expenses. It was never an officially funded government scheme. Instead, it faced intense criticism from human rights groups for being exploitative and resembling bonded labor. The state government actually implements regulations and monitoring systems to discourage and prevent such practices.

19. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
Construction workers receive accident relief and safety gear, while weavers benefit from yarn subsidies and design centers. Fishermen are supported with boat engine replacements and net subsidies for their livelihood. Differently-abled individuals receive assistive devices and rehabilitation support. These tailored benefits address the specific risks and needs of different occupational and social groups, ensuring comprehensive welfare across the state.

20. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Special Component Plan ensures that budget allocations for Scheduled Castes are proportional to their population share, promoting targeted development. However, while this mechanism provides significant resources for housing, education, and infrastructure, it has not yet completely eliminated all socio-economic disparities. Disparities are complex and require sustained, multi-dimensional efforts beyond financial allocation alone to be fully and permanently erased.

21. (B) Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board formation - CMDA housing expansion - Kalaignar Kanavu Illam
The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was established in 1970 to address urban housing for the poor. The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority subsequently expanded housing through various urban planning projects. Most recently, the Kalaignar Kanavu Illam scheme was introduced to provide concrete houses in rural areas. This sequence reflects the state's evolving focus from early urban slum interventions to modern rural housing.

22. (C) BC Welfare - Primary ICDS implementation.
The Integrated Child Development Services program is typically managed by the Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department, not the Backward Classes Welfare Department. While the latter focuses on scholarships and hostels for its target group, ICDS provides nutrition and pre-school education through Anganwadi centers. Misidentifying departmental responsibilities can lead to confusion regarding the administration of these essential statewide programs.

23. (A) Universal entitlement framework for all eligible families.
Unlike the national model which often uses a targeted approach for food subsidies, Tamil Nadu maintains a universal Public Distribution System. This means that all eligible families, regardless of their income category, are entitled to essential commodities like rice at subsidized or free rates. This inclusive framework ensures food security for all and effectively eliminates exclusion errors for the deserving poor.

24. (D) Declining female infanticide and improved sex ratio.
By providing a safe alternative for parents and raising community awareness, the Cradle Baby Scheme has directly contributed to a decline in female infanticide. Coupled with broader social campaigns, this intervention has helped improve the sex ratio and fostered a more positive attitude toward female children. It stands as a significant success in the state's efforts to ensure gender justice.

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ensuring that everyone has access to a safe and stable dwelling.

42. (C) Moovalur Ramamirtham - First generation male graduates.
The Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme specifically targets girl students who studied in government schools, not male graduates. Other schemes are correctly matched: the Muthulakshmi Reddy scheme assists pregnant women, Magalir Thittam focuses on women's Self-Help Groups, and the Cradle Baby Scheme protects abandoned female infants. These programs are tailored to address specific vulnerabilities faced by women at different life stages.

43. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
Budget allocation refers to the designated share for a department, while fiscal cost is the actual financial burden on the exchequer. State supplements are additional funds provided to enhance national schemes, such as social security pensions. Direct benefit transfer involves sending financial assistance straight to beneficiaries' bank accounts. Understanding these terms is crucial for analyzing how welfare programs are funded and executed.

44. (A) Political promise ensuring popular food security.
The two-rupee rice scheme remains a significant part of the state's welfare history as a political promise that successfully ensured popular food security. By providing grains at an exceptionally low price, the government addressed the immediate needs of the masses. This initiative laid the foundation for the current universal Public Distribution System, emphasizing the state's long-term ideological commitment to hunger eradication.

45. (B) Integrated aid for women survivors of violence.
One-Stop Centres, supported by the Nirbhaya Fund, provide integrated services to women affected by violence, including medical aid, legal help, and psychological counseling. These centers reflect the state's recognition of the need for a coordinated response to gender-based violence. By offering various support services under one roof, they ensure that survivors can access immediate and comprehensive assistance in a safe environment.

46. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The timeline of women's welfare began with the maternity benefit scheme, followed by the SHG movement's start in Dharmapuri. The Cradle Baby Scheme was introduced in 1992 to combat female infanticide. The Pudhumai Penn scheme is the most recent, focusing on higher education. This progression shows how the state has expanded its focus from basic health to economic empowerment and education.

47. (A) I and II
Tamil Nadu has established several welfare boards for unorganized workers to provide benefits like accident relief and educational aid. Registration is required for workers to access these services. However, these boards are not funded solely by worker deductions; the government and employers also contribute significant funds. This collaborative funding model ensures that workers in the informal sector have a reliable safety net.

48. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The nutritious meal programme requires a massive budget allocation to provide daily meals to millions of students. Separately, K. Kamarajar was indeed the pioneer who first introduced the mid-day meal scheme in the 1950s to improve school attendance. While both facts are true and relate to school nutrition, the historical origin does not directly explain the current annual budgetary requirements.

49. (D) Free hostel facilities, educational scholarships, and the distribution of bicycles
The welfare departments for Backward and Most Backward Classes focus on enhancing educational access through free hostels and scholarships. They also distribute bicycles to students to improve mobility and reduce dropout rates. These interventions are designed to remove financial and physical barriers to education, enabling marginalized students to pursue higher studies and improve their socio-economic prospects without facing heavy financial burdens.

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providing essential civic amenities such as roads, streetlights, and drinking water facilities. This targeted approach aims to improve living conditions and ensure that marginalized communities have access to the same basic infrastructure as other residential areas.

34. (C) Unorganised sector - Construction Workers Board.
Construction workers in the unorganized sector are supported through a dedicated welfare board that provides accident relief, education assistance, and pensions. Other pairings are incorrect; for example, weavers do not receive marine engine subsidies, and the Waqf Board manages Muslim endowments rather than tribal welfare. These specialized boards are essential for providing social security to workers who lack formal employment benefits.

35. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Adi Dravidar Housing Corporation provides loans for SC/ST development, while the Corporation for Development of Women manages Self-Help Groups. The Urban Habitat Renewal Board handles slum resettlement through in-situ development projects. Finally, the State Commission for Differently Abled provides assistive devices and rehabilitation. These organizations ensure that diverse social groups receive specialized assistance tailored to their unique economic and physical needs.

36. (D) Primary Classes - Pre-school - Higher Education
The Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme targets primary school students to ensure morning nutrition. ICDS Anganwadi centers focus on pre-school children under six years of age and pregnant women. The revamped Moovalur Ramamirtham Scheme, also known as Pudhumai Penn, provides financial aid to girl students pursuing higher education. These programs collectively support children and young adults across various critical stages of their development.

37. (D) A is false but R is true.
The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board did not relocate slum dwellers outside state borders; instead, it focused on improving their living conditions within cities. In-situ development is a major strategy where multi-storeyed tenements are built on the same land. This allows the urban poor to maintain access to their workplaces and social networks while moving from huts to permanent, hygienic homes.

38. (C) Stable access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.
Food security in the state involves ensuring that all citizens have stable, physical, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food. This is achieved through the universal Public Distribution System and various meal programs. The objective is to meet dietary needs for an active and healthy life, protecting the population from hunger, malnutrition, and the volatility of food market prices.

39. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Chief Minister's Uzhavar Urimai Thogai provides direct income support to eligible agricultural households through digital bank transfers. It targets small and marginal farmers to mitigate financial distress and provide a reliable safety net. While it offers essential financial aid, it does not replace the Minimum Support Price mechanism. The scheme complements existing agricultural policies to ensure the economic stability of farmers.

40. (D) Tamil Nadu consistently ranks as the lowest-performing Indian state in the implementation of the ICDS.
The Anganwadi nutrition programme under ICDS is a cornerstone of the state's health intervention for children under six and pregnant women. It addresses wasting and stunting through supplementary nutrition and health monitoring. Contrary to being the lowest performer, the state is consistently recognized for its effective implementation of these services. The program plays a crucial role in improving long-term public health indicators.

41. (B) Concrete housing for the poor in rural areas.
The Kalaignar Kanavu Illam scheme is a major initiative designed to provide permanent concrete housing for the rural poor. By replacing huts with durable homes, the state aims to improve living standards and provide security to marginalized families. This project reflects the government's commitment to making rural areas hut-free and

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the holistic development of marginalized communities in the state.

9. (A) I, II and IV
Magalir Thittam is implemented by the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women to empower women through Self-Help Groups. It focuses on capacity building, skill training, and socio-economic development. Unlike restrictive models, it actively encourages these groups to access formal bank credit linkages to foster entrepreneurship. This structural support helps women achieve financial independence and improves their social standing.

10. (C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
The Urban Habitat Renewal Board focuses on housing for slum dwellers, while the State Commission for Differently Abled monitors rehabilitation services. The Corporation for Development of Women promotes empowerment through Self-Help Groups. Finally, the Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation implements welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes. These specialized bodies ensure targeted service delivery for diverse marginalized groups within the state.

11. (B) 3, 4, 1, 2
The Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme follows a structured timeline starting with early pregnancy registration before twelve weeks. This is followed by providing nutrition-related cash assistance. The subsequent stages involve ensuring an institutional delivery at a government facility. Finally, the process concludes with the administration of essential immunizations to the newborn, ensuring maternal health and child survival through conditioned assistance.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Expanding the mid-day meal into a universal Nutritious Meal Programme significantly boosted school enrollment and attendance across the state. By providing free, healthy meals, the government directly addressed classroom hunger and incentivized parents from low-income families to send their children to school. This intervention proved that nutritional security is a powerful tool for improving educational outcomes and social equity.

13. (B) Actively promotes social and economic equity for its citizens.
In the context of the development model of the state, a welfare state actively intervenes to promote social and economic equity. This involves providing essential services like healthcare, education, and nutrition as fundamental rights. Rather than leaving well-being to market forces, the government implements comprehensive schemes to reduce poverty, minimize inequality, and ensure a decent standard of living for all.

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14. (B) Old Age Pension schemes with state supplements.
Old Age Pension schemes in Tamil Nadu provide regular financial assistance to vulnerable groups, including destitute senior citizens, widows, and differently-abled persons. The state government often supplements national grants to ensure a higher monthly payout. These pensions serve as a vital social safety net, providing basic livelihood support and dignity to those who lack traditional family support or stable incomes.

15. (A) Adi Dravidar Welfare Department - Ambedkar Village Programme
The Ambedkar Village Programme is a specific initiative of the Adi Dravidar Welfare Department focused on improving infrastructure in villages with high Scheduled Caste populations. Other departments manage different schemes; for instance, the Corporation for Development of Women handles Magalir Thittam. Correct departmental mapping is essential for administrative efficiency and ensuring that welfare benefits reach the specific target demographic effectively.

16. (A) I, II, III and V
The Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme was launched to provide nutritious morning meals to students in primary classes from one to five. This initiative aims to address nutritional gaps and combat anemia while boosting morning attendance. It complements the existing Noon Meal Scheme without replacing it. Early evaluations indicate a positive impact on student health and their readiness for classroom learning.

50. (C) Higher life expectancy and improved literacy rates.
Sustained high welfare expenditure on health, nutrition, and education typically leads to significant improvements in human development indicators. In Tamil Nadu, this model has resulted in higher life expectancy and improved literacy rates across the population. By investing in human capital, the state creates a healthier and more educated workforce, which eventually supports long-term economic growth and social stability for everyone.

51. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Sumangali Thittam is a controversial labour practice, while the Chief Minister's Relief Fund provides aid during disasters. TAHDCO focuses on loans and housing for SC/ST groups. PM POSHAN represents the national convergence framework for school meals. These domains cover various aspects of labor rights, emergency response, and social development, reflecting the diverse challenges and interventions managed by the state government.

52. (D) Amma Unavagam - Subsidized meals for urban poor.
Amma Unavagam is correctly matched as a scheme providing subsidized meals to the urban poor. Other options are incorrect; for example, the Waqf Board handles Muslim properties, and the Forest Rights Act is managed by tribal welfare departments. These subsidized canteens play a vital role in urban food security, ensuring that vulnerable populations have access to affordable, hygienic food every day.

53. (A) The aggressive implementation of Tamil Nadu's welfare model has completely eliminated the state's fiscal deficit over the past decade.
While Tamil Nadu's welfare model is highly effective at reaching the grassroots and preventing social exclusion, it has not eliminated the state's fiscal deficit. In fact, maintaining large-scale universal subsidies poses a significant challenge to long-term fiscal sustainability. Economists often debate the balance between expansive social spending and managing state debt, though the state's human development outcomes remain highly regarded.

54. (A) Anganwadi Centre - Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) - District Programme Officer - State Directorate
The ICDS program operates through a hierarchy starting from the Anganwadi Centre at the village level. It is supervised by the Child Development Project Officer at the block level, followed by the District Programme Officer. The State Directorate provides the overarching policy and administrative guidance. This structured approach ensures that nutrition and pre-school education services are delivered and monitored effectively across the state.

55. (B) I, II and IV
The Adi Dravidar Welfare Department manages specialized hostels and residential schools for Scheduled Castes. It also monitors the Special Component Plan and provides post-matric scholarships. While it distributes bicycles, this specific program is usually community-targeted rather than for all communities regardless of caste. Its main mission is to ensure educational and economic advancement for the most marginalized groups in society.

56. (D) Land tenure security under the Forest Rights Act.
Ensuring land tenure security under the Forest Rights Act is a critical welfare strategy for Scheduled Tribes. This legal framework recognizes their traditional rights to forest land and resources, protecting them from displacement. By securing these rights, the state supports the livelihoods and cultural identity of tribal communities, ensuring they can live with dignity while maintaining their connection to ancestral lands.

57. (B) Funding welfare without unmanageable state debt.
Fiscal sustainability in welfare refers to the ability of the government to fund social schemes without accumulating unmanageable debt. This requires balancing welfare expenditure with revenue generation and economic growth. The goal is to maintain robust social safety nets while ensuring that the state remains financially stable over the long term, preventing economic crises that could jeopardize future social spending.

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(A) Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO)
(B) Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO)
(C) Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (TANSIDCO)
(D) Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW)
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the explicit statutory purpose of the Special Component Plan (SCP) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Earmarking budget for SC development by population.
(B) Infrastructural plan to construct special economic zones.
(C) Dedicated heritage fund for preserving ancient monuments.
(D) Targeted agricultural subsidy strictly for delta districts.
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following statements about the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme is incorrect?
(A) It systematically provides financial assistance to poor pregnant women to compensate for their inevitable wage loss during pregnancy.
(B) It guarantees a one-time cash benefit of exactly Rs. 1,00,000 for every child born in a government hospital.
(C) The disbursement of the scheme includes strict health-seeking conditions such as availing complete antenatal care and ensuring institutional delivery.
(D) It fundamentally aims to improve the baseline nutritional status of pregnant women and significantly reduce infant mortality.
(E) Answer not known

78. Consider the following statements regarding the assessment of Tamil Nadu's welfare expenditure and budget framework:
I. A highly significant portion of Tamil Nadu's annual budget is dedicatedly allocated to expansive social safety nets.
II. This perpetually high welfare expenditure has severely and negatively impacted the state's educational and health infrastructure indicators.
III. Operating universal schemes requires substantial and continuous fiscal resources, predictably leading to macroeconomic debates on long-term sustainability.
IV. The state's unique welfare model attempts to seamlessly integrate rapid economic growth with distributive social justice.
V. The overall expenditure covers diverse areas comprehensively, including food security, public housing, and social security pensions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, IV and V
(D) II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

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79. A specific and crucial feature of the targeted welfare schemes for fishermen in Tamil Nadu includes:
(A) Constructing dedicated, disaster-resilient housing colonies under the Fishermen Free Housing Scheme in vulnerable coastal areas
(B) Providing free agricultural land in deep inland districts to aggressively encourage fishermen to adopt alternate professions
(C) Legally mandating all coastal fishermen to pay the full market price for basic life-saving appliances without state subsidy
(D) Banning the entire use of motorised boats across the coastline to forcefully promote traditional non-mechanised fishing alone
(E) Answer not known

80. The continuous historical emphasis on universal health, nutrition, and education schemes since the mid-20th century in Tamil Nadu has resulted in the state:
(A) Highest maternal and infant mortality rates in the country.
(B) Collapse of industrial sector due to lack of budget funds.
(C) Becoming a top-performing state on the composite HDI.
(D) Complete dependence on the Union for administrative costs.
(E) Answer not known

households from the high cost of pulses and fats in the open market. This broad approach to food security addresses malnutrition and supports the overall health of the population.

67. (B) Urgent aid for medical costs and natural disasters.
The Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund provides immediate financial assistance for critical medical treatments and relief during natural disasters. This fund is accessible to the general public in times of severe distress, offering a quick response to emergencies. It serves as a vital humanitarian resource, ensuring that citizens receive the necessary financial support to cope with life-threatening illnesses or catastrophic events.

68. (A) I and III
Magalir Thittam has been instrumental in linking Women Self-Help Groups with the formal banking sector, enabling them to access credit. The scheme includes capacity building and skill training as core components to foster economic independence. Far from being abstract, it provides tangible tools for empowerment. These structural elements help women manage finances and start small businesses, enhancing their social and economic status.

69. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The state provides specialized scholarships and hostels for minority students to improve their educational outcomes. This initiative is based on the understanding that education is the most effective tool for socio-economic upliftment. By ensuring that minority groups have better access to learning, the state promotes inclusive growth and social harmony, ensuring that all communities contribute to and benefit from development.

70. (C) Benefits extended to all citizens regardless of income.
Universalism in welfare policy means that benefits and services are extended to all citizens regardless of their income level. This principle avoids the complexities of means-testing and eliminates the risk of excluding the deserving poor. By treating essential services as rights for everyone, the state fosters social cohesion and ensures that no one is left behind in the development process.

71. (A) Sumangali Thittam - Severe allegations of bonded labour and exploitative practices
Sumangali Thittam is frequently cited in the context of challenges due to allegations of exploitative labor practices and bonded labor in textile mills. While the state's universal PDS and meal programs are generally successful, this specific industry practice remains a point of concern for human rights advocates. Addressing such informal labor arrangements is crucial for protecting the rights and dignity of young women workers.

72. (D) Monthly assistance deposited directly into bank accounts.
A key feature of the Pudhumai Penn scheme is the direct monthly deposit of financial assistance into the bank accounts of eligible girl students. This ensures transparency and provides students with a steady income to cover their educational expenses. By using digital transfers, the scheme minimizes administrative delays and empowers young women to manage their own funds while pursuing higher education.

73. (A) I, II and IV
The Construction Workers Welfare Board provides structural benefits including accidental death compensation, educational scholarships for children, and maternity benefits for female workers. These protections are vital for those in the unorganized sector. To claim these benefits, registration with the board is mandatory. Such boards ensure that laborers who lack formal employment contracts still have access to essential social security.

74. (B) 1970
The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, now known as the Urban Habitat Renewal Board, was established in 1970. This was a pioneering move in India, reflecting the state's early commitment to systematic urban housing and slum improvement. Since its inception, the board has worked to provide permanent housing solutions for the urban poor, focusing on both in-situ development and resettlement in various zones.

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Assertion (A): The Dravidian movement strategically utilised Tamil linguistic identity as a unifying factor to transcend rigid caste and religious divisions.
Reason (R): The movement propagated the ideology that all Tamil speakers share a common linguistic and cultural heritage that precedes Brahminical caste hierarchies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Dr. Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Scheme in Tamil Nadu:
I. It provides a financial incentive to couples where one spouse belongs to a Scheduled Caste and the other belongs to a non-Scheduled Caste.
II. The financial assistance is distributed entirely as a monthly lifetime pension to the inter-caste couple.
III. The primary objective of the scheme is to promote social harmony and facilitate the gradual abolition of the caste system.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

19. What is the most appropriate role expected of the media, particularly the vernacular press, in promoting social harmony during a communal or caste-based conflict in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Maintaining restraint and verifying facts while avoiding language that increases polarization.
(B) Sensationalizing various incidents of violence to increase readership and general public awareness quickly.
(C) Explicitly identifying the specific castes of victims and perpetrators in headlines to maintain transparency.
(D) Broadcasting unedited live footage of ongoing violence to present the immediate ground reality to the public.
(E) Answer not known

20. Match the figures or movements in List I with their corresponding core contributions to social justice in Tamil Nadu in List II:
List I: (Movement/Figure)
P. Self-Respect Movement
Q. Vaikom Satyagraha
R. Dravidian Ideology
S. Social Justice Paradigm
List II: (Contribution)
I. Sustained agitation led by E.V. Ramasamy securing temple street entry rights for marginalized castes
II. Rejection of Brahminical hegemony, promotion of rationalism, and women's rights
III. Focus on linguistic pride, state autonomy, and inclusive development bypassing social hierarchies
IV. Ensuring equitable distribution of resources and opportunities through affirmative action
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

21. Consider the following Articles of the Indian Constitution that form the fundamental rights basis of social justice:
1. Equality before law
2. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
3. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
4. Abolition of Untouchability
Which of the following represents the correct numerical sequence of these Articles?
(A) Article 14, Article 15, Article 16, Article 17
(B) Article 15, Article 16, Article 17, Article 18
(C) Article 14, Article 16, Article 15, Article 17
(D) Article 15, Article 14, Article 17, Article 16
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements regarding manual scavenging in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Manual Scavengers Act 2013 prohibits the employment of individuals as manual

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CHAPTER 09

Social Justice and Social Harmony

1. Which of the following schemes in Tamil Nadu was specifically designed to eradicate residential segregation by establishing mixed-caste colonies with shared public amenities?
(A) Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram
(B) Namakku Naame Thittam
(C) Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam
(D) Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Thittam
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Constitutional basis of social justice:
I. Article 15 prohibits discrimination by the State on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
II. Article 46 directs the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people.
III. Article 16 restricts the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments in favour of any backward class.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

3. Based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The persistence of the two-tumbler system in some village tea shops is a clear violation of Article 17 of the Indian Constitution.
Reason (R): The Samathuvapuram scheme was launched by the Tamil Nadu government to promote inter-caste residential integration.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the landmark legislations in List I with their respective years of enactment in List II:
List I: (Landmark Legislation)
P. Protection of Civil Rights Act
Q. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
R. Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers Act
S. Forest Rights Act
List II: (Year of Enactment)
I. 2006
II. 1989
III. 1955
IV. 2013
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

5. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006:
(A) It grants recognition to both the individual and collective community rights of forest-dwelling groups.
(B) Rights under this specific Act are reserved exclusively for officially classified Scheduled Tribes.
(C) The local Gram Sabha acts as the primary authority to determine the nature of Individual Forest Rights.
(D) The legislation specifically aims to rectify historical injustices regarding land tenure for forest dwellers.
(E) Answer not known

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Citizenship Act, 1955.
III. The state government provides them with essential commodities through the Public Distribution System (PDS).
IV. Refugee students are strictly denied admission to state higher educational institutions.
V. The Tamil Nadu government provides financial assistance and integrates them into unorganized workers' welfare boards.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) I, II and IV
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

29. Which of the following is the most appropriate educational intervention to foster long-term social harmony among students in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Separating all students into different classrooms based on caste identity to avoid any conflicts.
(B) Deleting all historical accounts of social movements and caste issues from the school syllabus.
(C) Celebrating only the religious festivals of the local majority community within school premises.
(D) Applying a curriculum focused on values, culture, and rationalism in mixed-community schools.
(E) Answer not known

30. Regarding the implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act in Tamil Nadu, which of the following is NOT generally cited as a major operational challenge?
(A) Low conviction rates when compared to the total number of atrocity cases officially registered.
(B) Long delays in the trial process which lead to the intimidation of victims and key witnesses.
(C) Over-reporting of crimes by police to inflate statistics.
(D) Lack of proper sensitization and the presence of bias among various investigating officers.
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following statements regarding tribal rights and communities in the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu:
I. The Nilgiris has a significant concentration of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) such as the Todas and Kotas.
II. The implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006 has been instantaneous, resulting in zero pending land claims or disputes in the district.
III. Community forest rights are crucial for the sustainable livelihood and cultural preservation of these indigenous groups.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

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32. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women:
(A) It monitors and addresses matters relating to constitutional and legal safeguards for women.
(B) It takes suo motu notice of various matters relating to the deprivation of women's rights.
(C) It investigates specific complaints regarding atrocities and discrimination faced by women.
(D) It holds the power to pronounce final judicial prison sentences similar to a High Court.
(E) Answer not known

33. Based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Union Government conducts an exhaustive socio-economic caste census alongside every decadal general census as a mandatory constitutional requirement.
Reason (R): Comprehensive caste-based data is widely demanded by various states, including Tamil Nadu, to optimize and empirically justify affirmative action policies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

P. Nagore Dargah
Q. Velankanni Shrine
R. Pongal
S. Karthigai Deepam

List II: (Significance)

I. Secular harvest festival fostering collective participation beyond caste lines
II. Festival of lights celebrated collectively across the state highlighting cultural unity
III. Shared syncretic Sufi tradition frequented by people of all faiths
IV. Major pilgrimage centre for Mother Mary drawing devotees from diverse religious backgrounds

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

13. Consider the following statements regarding the issue of honour killings and the legal response in Tamil Nadu:

I. The state has witnessed incidents of violence targeting individuals involved in inter-caste marriages.
II. Khap Panchayats operate legally in Tamil Nadu under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994.
III. The Supreme Court of India has categorically ruled that interference by unauthorized assemblies in the marriages of consenting adults is illegal.
IV. The Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court has issued directives to prevent honour killings and protect couples.
V. The State government is mandated to provide safe houses and police protection to inter-caste couples facing immediate threats.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) I, II and V
(D) II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

14. Arrange the following Central legislations related to social justice in the correct chronological order:

1. Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act
2. Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
3. Protection of Civil Rights Act
4. Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 4, 2, 3, 1
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following statements correctly defines the objective of the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) as implemented in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It is a specialized emergency relief fund mobilized from civil society groups to assist victims during communal riots.
(B) It earmarks state funds proportionate to the SC population for their targeted development.
(C) It facilitates the transfer of unutilized welfare funds from SC budgets to general infrastructure like state highways.
(D) It is a centrally sponsored scheme designed to cater to the development of urban Scheduled Caste people in metros.
(E) Answer not known

16. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding terms associated with residential segregation and integration in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Cheri - Historically segregated residential settlements inhabited primarily by members of the Dalit community.
(B) Oor - Traditional main village settlements that are typically occupied by the locally dominant caste groups.
(C) Two-tumbler system - A discriminatory practice where tea is served in separate utensils for Dalits and non-Dalits.
(D) Samathuvapuram - Exclusive housing colonies built solely for landless labourers belonging to one dominant caste.
(E) Answer not known

17. Based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose the correct option:

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75. (D) Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women (TNCDW)
The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women is the primary body responsible for promoting Women Self-Help Groups. It facilitates credit linkages with banks and provides capacity-building training to empower women economically. Through these efforts, the corporation helps women achieve financial independence and become active participants in their communities' development, significantly contributing to the success of the state's social welfare model.

76. (A) Earmarking budget for SC development by population.
The Special Component Plan is a statutory mechanism that requires the state to earmark a portion of its budget for the development of Scheduled Castes, proportional to their population. This ensures that financial resources are specifically directed toward education, health, and infrastructure for marginalized communities. It is a key tool for achieving distributive justice and bridging the gap in socio-economic indicators across the population.

77. (B) It guarantees a one-time cash benefit of exactly Rs. 1,00,000 for every child born in a government hospital.
The Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme provides significant financial aid, but it does not offer a one-time payment of one lakh rupees. Instead, the assistance is disbursed in installments linked to health conditions like antenatal care and immunization. The scheme fundamentally aims to reduce infant mortality and compensate for wage loss, ensuring that poor pregnant women can prioritize their medical health.

78. (A) I, III, IV and V
Tamil Nadu's budget consistently prioritizes social safety nets, including food security and pensions. While this high expenditure improves health and education indicators, it also sparks debates regarding fiscal sustainability. The state model successfully integrates economic growth with social justice, covering diverse areas comprehensively. Contrary to having a negative impact, these investments have significantly bolstered the state's human capital and overall development.

79. (A) Constructing dedicated, disaster-resilient housing colonies under the Fishermen Free Housing Scheme in vulnerable coastal areas
A crucial welfare intervention for fishermen involves constructing disaster-resilient housing colonies in vulnerable coastal areas. Given the risks posed by cyclones and rising sea levels, providing safe housing is essential for their security. This initiative ensures that fishing communities, who live close to the shore for their livelihood, are protected from natural calamities while having access to permanent and stable homes.

80. (C) Becoming a top-performing state on the composite HDI.
The state's long-term focus on universal health, nutrition, and education has led to it becoming a top performer on the composite Human Development Index. These investments in human capital have resulted in high literacy, low mortality rates, and improved living standards. This success demonstrates that proactive social welfare policies can drive broad-based progress and place a state at the forefront of development.

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scavengers.
II. The Act completely decriminalises the hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks even if protective gear is not provided.
III. Rehabilitation under the Act includes one-time cash assistance and skill development training for identified manual scavengers.
IV. Despite legal prohibitions, Tamil Nadu continues to face challenges in eliminating deaths related to hazardous cleaning of septic tanks.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

23. Based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Caste panchayats (often termed Katta Panchayats in Tamil Nadu) sometimes issue illegal dictums, such as imposing social boycotts on individuals pursuing inter-caste marriages.
Reason (R): The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act officially granted quasi-judicial and parallel policing powers to caste panchayats.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. In which year was the dedicated statutory body, the Tamil Nadu State Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, officially constituted through state legislation?
(A) 1989
(B) 1993
(C) 2013
(D) 2021
(E) Answer not known

25. Identify the correctly matched pair of the Constitutional Directive Principle and its specific mandate for social justice:
(A) Article 44 - Establishing a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens throughout the country.
(B) Article 46 - Promoting the interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections.
(C) Article 40 - Organizing village panchayats to function as units of self-government.
(D) Article 39A - Ensuring the operation of the legal system promotes justice on equal opportunity.
(E) Answer not known

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26. Which of the following statements accurately describes the primary purpose of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) A strict regulatory framework designed to limit the migration of non-tribal people into urban areas.
(B) Ensuring proportionate financial resources for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes.
(C) Relocating all forest-dwelling groups to urban industrial zones to provide them with immediate jobs.
(D) An international funding source provided by the UN for the preservation of traditional tribal arts.
(E) Answer not known

27. According to the "Tamil Nadu Model" of development, what is the conceptual relationship between social justice and economic growth?
(A) Social justice measures build human capital, which in turn drives inclusive economic growth.
(B) Implementation of reservation policies slows down economic growth by inherently compromising merit.
(C) Prioritizing high economic growth first will cause social justice to trickle down without state aid.
(D) Maintaining social harmony and pursuing economic development are separate spheres with zero impact.
(E) Answer not known

28. Consider the following statements regarding the rehabilitation and social integration of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu:
I. A significant portion of the refugees are accommodated in various transit/ rehabilitation camps across the state.
II. Upon arrival, they are immediately granted full Indian citizenship rights under the

6. Identify the correctly matched pair of a Tamil Nadu district and its historically significant caste-based violence incident:
(A) Villupuram - Keezhvenmani massacre
(B) Ramanathapuram - Natham Colony violence
(C) Dharmapuri - Natham Colony violence
(D) Cuddalore - Melavalavu murders
(E) Answer not known

7. Arrange the following legal and social justice milestones in Tamil Nadu in the correct chronological order:
1. Passing of the First Communal G.O. by the Justice Party
2. Enactment of the Tamil Nadu Act securing 69% reservation
3. Enactment of the Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act granting equal property rights to women
4. Enactment of the Devadasi (Prevention of Dedication) Act

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 1, 4, 3, 2
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3
(E) Answer not known

8. Consider the following statements regarding Patta rights and Panchami lands in Tamil Nadu:
I. Panchami lands were conditionally assigned to Depressed Classes during the British colonial era.
II. These lands can be legally sold or transferred to individuals belonging to non-Scheduled Caste communities.
III. The Tamil Nadu government has periodically constituted committees to retrieve alienated Panchami lands.
IV. Non-Dalits occupying Panchami lands are legally entitled to claim ownership under the doctrine of adverse possession.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

9. If a district administration in Tamil Nadu is executing the Samathuvapuram scheme, which of the following is the core conceptual criterion for the allocation of houses?
(A) Housing units are allocated exclusively to families belonging to the Below Poverty Line Scheduled Caste group.
(B) Houses are distributed among different castes to ensure demographic integration.
(C) Beneficiaries must be chosen entirely from marginalized religious minorities to avoid any majoritarian dominance.
(D) Housing units are sold at current market prices to any citizen to generate revenue for the local village panchayat.
(E) Answer not known

10. Based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Linguistic minorities in Tamil Nadu are constitutionally barred from establishing their own educational institutions.
Reason (R): Article 30 of the Indian Constitution explicitly guarantees the right of linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

11. The State of Tamil Nadu has established various commissions to safeguard the rights of vulnerable sections. Which of the following is NOT a recognized statutory commission in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Tamil Nadu State Commission for Khap Panchayats
(B) Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women
(C) Tamil Nadu State Minorities Commission
(D) Tamil Nadu State Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
(E) Answer not known

12. Match the cultural and religious sites or festivals in List I with their significance for social harmony in Tamil Nadu in List II:
List I: (Site/Festival)

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(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

34. Consider the following administrative steps involved in handling an atrocity case under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act:
1. Registration of an FIR under the Act
2. Trial of the case by an Exclusive Special Court
3. Investigation of the offense by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
4. Filing of the charge sheet in the relevant court

Which of the following is the correct procedural sequence?
(A) 1, 4, 3, 2
(B) 3, 1, 4, 2
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2
(E) Answer not known

35. What was the original title of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, before it was comprehensively amended and renamed in 1976?
(A) The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955
(B) The Abolition of Caste System Act, 1955
(C) The Scheduled Castes Protection Act, 1955
(D) The Civil Liberties and Rights Act, 1955
(E) Answer not known

36. Match the foundational concepts in List I with their appropriate definitions regarding Tamil Nadu's governance in List II:
List I: (Governance Concept)
P. Social Justice
Q. Social Harmony
R. Constitutional Morality
S. Affirmative Action
List II: (Definition)
I. Active policy measures, like reservations, designed to benefit historically disadvantaged groups
II. A state of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect among diverse religious and social communities
III. Ensuring equal access to liberties, rights, and opportunities while actively dismantling structural inequalities
IV. Unwavering commitment to the core principles of the Constitution over majoritarian or traditional sentiments
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following statements best reflects Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's vision of 'Constitutional Morality' in the context of social justice?
(A) It implies that the Constitution must be amended to align strictly with ancient religious laws.
(B) It requires reverence for constitutional forms to keep administration free from societal bias.
(C) It means moral decisions in personal disputes must be settled by traditional village elders.
(D) It suggests that the morality of the majority group should automatically dictate state policy.
(E) Answer not known

38. Consider the following statements regarding caste-based violence and tensions in Tamil Nadu:
I. Atrocities such as well poisoning have been historically documented as methods to subjugate marginalized communities.
II. Inter-caste tensions sometimes emerge as a reactionary response to the increasing socio-economic assertion and land rights of Dalits.
III. Caste-based residential segregation (Cheri system) has been completely and successfully eliminated across all rural areas of Tamil Nadu today.
IV. Social interventions and civil society movements have played no role in mitigating caste violence in atrocity-prone districts.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and IV
(E) Answer not known

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39. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding institutions and legislations combating discrimination:
(A) Civil Rights Act, 1955 - Enforced to uphold Article 17 of the Constitution regarding untouchability.
(B) Manual Scavengers Act, 2013 - Provides for the rehabilitation of those in the scavenging trade.
(C) Forest Rights Act, 2006 - Addresses historical injustices against forest-dwelling communities.
(D) SC/ST Act, 1989 - Enacted specifically to prevent honour killings occurring in urban areas.
(E) Answer not known

40. In the context of Tamil Nadu, the concept of "Dalit Assertion" goes beyond mere economic upliftment. What does it primarily emphasize conceptually?
(A) Reclaiming dignity, accessing public spaces, and mobilizing for structural rights.
(B) Voluntarily relinquishing all state-provided welfare benefits by marginalized communities.
(C) Demanding to establish entirely separate autonomous states based on specific caste lines.
(D) Passive acceptance of traditional hierarchies in exchange for receiving a minimum wage.
(E) Answer not known

41. Arrange the following events related to the prohibition of manual scavenging in their historical sequence:
1. Launch of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan aiming for complete sanitation coverage
2. Enactment of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act
3. Safai Karamchari Andolan filing a landmark PIL in the Supreme Court demanding eradication
4. Enactment of the comprehensive Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act

Which of the following is the correct chronological order?
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1
(E) Answer not known

42. Which of the following is NOT considered a constructive role for Civil Society Organizations (NGOs) in promoting social harmony in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Organizing interfaith dialogues and community peace committees during times of communal tension.
(B) Mobilizing local communities strictly along caste lines to secure aggressive vote-bank advantages.
(C) Providing free legal aid and counseling to victims of caste-based violence and honour killings.
(D) Conducting grassroots awareness campaigns regarding constitutional rights and the evils of untouchability.
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu State Minorities Commission:
I. It safeguards the interests of both religious and linguistic minorities in the state.
II. It examines specific complaints regarding the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities.
III. Only Muslim and Christian communities are officially recognized as religious minorities in Tamil Nadu.
IV. It makes recommendations to the State Government for the effective implementation of minority welfare schemes.
V. The recommendations made by the Commission are legally binding and must be strictly executed by the State Government without alteration.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, III and V
(C) I, II and IV
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

44. Which of the following statements most appropriately describes the relationship between social harmony and economic development in Tamil Nadu?

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(A) High economic growth leads to severe communal riots due to competition for newly created wealth.
(B) Harmony requires suspending economic development in rural areas to prevent resource disputes.
(C) Social harmony creates a stable environment that attracts investment and economic participation.
(D) Development in the state is achieved by ignoring social justice and focusing on privatization.
(E) Answer not known

45. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the history of communal riots and religious harmony in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Tamil Nadu is a peaceful state with a strong tradition of multi-religious group coexistence.
(B) The Dravidian movement helped blunt religious fundamentalism via rationalism and identity.
(C) Participation in regional festivals and syncretic traditions maintains religious harmony.
(D) The state frequently experiences widespread, prolonged riots that destabilize the machinery.
(E) Answer not known

46. Consider the following statements concerning the outcomes of the Samathuvapuram scheme:
I. The scheme has successfully provided a structured platform to foster inter-caste interactions and co-habitation in rural areas.
II. The implementation of the scheme completely and permanently eradicated all forms of caste identities across the state within a decade.
III. Continuous governmental support, maintenance of infrastructure, and periodic expansion are necessary to sustain its long-term social harmony goals.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

47. The discriminatory practice known as the "Two-tumbler system" primarily involved unequal treatment in which of the following public spaces in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Public transport buses
(B) Government primary health centres
(C) Village tea shops and eateries
(D) State-run employment exchanges
(E) Answer not known

48. Based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court ordered the complete dismantling of all special administrative cells meant for the protection of inter-caste couples.
Reason (R): Inter-caste married couples in Tamil Nadu frequently face severe ostracization and threats of honour killings from dominant communities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following phases of Dalit political and social mobilization in Tamil Nadu:
1. Emergence of independent, assertive Dalit political parties pushing for state power
2. Initial formation of Depressed Classes federations demanding basic civil rights and education
3. Grassroots agitations focused heavily on the retrieval of alienated Panchami lands and agricultural wages
Which of the following is the correct historical sequence?
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3
(E) Answer not known

50. Match the locations in Tamil Nadu in List I with their primary association promoting religious tourism and social harmony in List II:
List I: (Location)
P. Velankanni

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9. (B) Houses are distributed among different castes to ensure demographic integration.
The core objective of the Samathuvapuram scheme is to achieve social harmony through shared living spaces. Housing units are allocated using a specific ratio, typically involving forty percent Scheduled Castes, twenty-five percent Backward Classes, and twenty-five percent Most Backward Classes. This deliberate demographic mix aims to dismantle traditional caste-based residential patterns and promote a culture of inclusive coexistence.

10. (D) A is false but R is true.
Article 30 of the Indian Constitution grants all minorities, whether based on religion or language, the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. This constitutional guarantee ensures that linguistic minorities can preserve their distinct culture and heritage. Therefore, the claim that such groups are barred from establishing institutions is incorrect as it contradicts the existing fundamental rights.

11. (A) Tamil Nadu State Commission for Khap Panchayats
Tamil Nadu has established several statutory bodies like the State Commission for Women, the State Minorities Commission, and the State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These organizations monitor the implementation of legal safeguards and investigate rights violations. However, there is no commission for Khap Panchayats, as these informal bodies often operate outside the formal constitutional and legal framework.

12. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Nagore Dargah represents a syncretic Sufi tradition welcoming all faiths, while the Velankanni Shrine is a major Marian pilgrimage center for diverse devotees. Pongal serves as a secular harvest festival that fosters collective participation across all social segments. Similarly, Karthigai Deepam is a cultural festival of lights celebrated statewide, reflecting the inclusive and harmonious nature of regional traditions.

13. (A) I, III, IV and V
Violence targeting inter-caste couples remains a serious concern, prompting the Supreme Court to rule that interference by unauthorized assemblies is illegal. The Madurai Bench has issued specific directives for the protection of these couples. Consequently, the state is required to establish safe houses and provide police protection. Notably, informal caste councils do not have any legal standing under provincial laws.

14. (C) 3, 2, 4, 1
The Protection of Civil Rights Act was enacted in 1955 to address untouchability. Subsequently, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was passed in 1989. The Forest Rights Act followed in 2006 to recognize tribal land rights. Most recently, the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act was implemented in 2013 to end hazardous cleaning.

15. (B) It earmarks state funds proportionate to the SC population for their targeted development.
The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan is a strategy designed to ensure that a proportionate share of the total developmental outlay is channeled toward the welfare of the Scheduled Caste community. This mechanism prevents the diversion of funds and ensures that financial resources are utilized for specific schemes in education, health, and infrastructure that directly benefit marginalized groups in the state.

16. (D) Samathuvapuram - Exclusive housing colonies built solely for landless labourers belonging to one dominant caste.
Samathuvapuram colonies are designed as integrated residential spaces where families from different castes live together with shared public amenities. They are specifically created to break the traditional patterns of segregation seen in Cheris and Oors. Therefore, defining them as exclusive colonies for a single dominant caste is factually incorrect and contradicts the scheme's fundamental goal of promoting social harmony.

17. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Dravidian movement utilized Tamil identity as a powerful unifying force to challenge the rigid structures of the caste system. By emphasizing a shared linguistic and cultural heritage, the movement sought to create a collective consciousness that transcended internal social divisions. This strategic focus on language

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(E) Answer not known

56. Under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, which of the following actions is NOT considered a punishable offence arising out of "untouchability"?
(A) Publicly criticizing a political leader's macroeconomic taxation policy
(B) Denying a person admission to any hospital or educational institution
(C) Refusing to sell goods or render everyday services to a person
(D) Preventing a person from entering a place of public worship open to other persons professing the same religion
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following is considered the most critical challenge in the effective implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Diversion of earmarked TSP funds to general, non-targeted state infrastructure projects.
(B) The refusal of the Union Government to acknowledge the existence of tribes in South India.
(C) Over-allocation of funds leading to excessive inflation in tribal-dominated districts.
(D) The voluntary rejection of modern healthcare systems by the local tribal communities.
(E) Answer not known

58. Consider the following statements regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989:
I. It explicitly lists specific punitive offenses that constitute atrocities against SC/STs.
II. It provides for the establishment of Special Courts for the speedy trial of such offenses.
III. Anticipatory bail is routinely and easily granted to the accused under Section 18 of this Act.
IV. It includes comprehensive provisions for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities.
V. Investigation of offenses under this Act must be conducted by a police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

59. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the syncretic traditions in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Entry to prominent Dargahs in Tamil Nadu, such as the Nagore Dargah, is strictly legally restricted to Muslim worshippers only.
(B) Sufi shrines in Tamil Nadu have historically served as hubs of shared worship for multiple religious communities.
(C) Participation in chariot processions (Ther Thiruvizha) often involves collaboration among various caste groups in rural areas.
(D) Syncretic traditions play a vital role in local conflict resolution and maintaining grassroots communal harmony.
(E) Answer not known

60. Arrange the following administrative protocols for riot management and restoration of harmony in their standard procedural sequence:
1. Convening Peace Committee meetings involving leaders from all communities
2. Imposition of prohibitory orders (e.g., Section 144) to curb unlawful assembly
3. Deployment of Rapid Action Force or additional police battalions to sensitive areas
4. Assessment of property damages and disbursal of government compensation
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4
(E) Answer not known

61. Under the Dr. Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Scheme in Tamil Nadu, what is the current maximum financial assistance provided to an eligible couple where one spouse holds a degree or diploma?
(A) ₹ 10,000
(B) ₹ 25,000
(C) ₹ 50,000
(D) ₹ 1,00,000

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(C) Difficulty in determining the exact population of SC groups in urban zones.
(D) The shortage of non-governmental organizations to audit the plan annually.
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following was NOT a design feature of the original Samathuvapuram scheme introduced to promote social harmony?
(A) Providing separate drinking water tanks for different caste blocks.
(B) Constructing a common community hall for shared social and cultural events.
(C) Establishing a common burial ground for residents regardless of caste identity.
(D) Distributing free housing units equally among all various community groups.
(E) Answer not known

76. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding tribal communities and their predominant district of habitation in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Irulas - Tiruvallur/Kanchipuram
(B) Malayalis - Jawadhu Hills (Tiruvannamalai/ Vellore)
(C) Todas - Kanyakumari
(D) Kotas - Nilgiris
(E) Answer not known

77. To further strengthen the "Tamil Nadu Model" of social justice and ensure that affirmative action reaches the most marginalized, what is identified as the most appropriate way forward by policymakers?
(A) Rolling back reservation policies and relying on free-market competition.
(B) Restricting state welfare schemes exclusively to urban metro populations.
(C) Transferring administrative control of all state institutions to NGOs.
(D) Using data-driven sub-categorization for equitable internal distribution.
(E) Answer not known

78. Match the following terms for dispute resolution mechanisms in List I with their respective contexts in List II:
List I: (Mechanism)
P. Katta Panchayat
Q. Khap Panchayat
R. Nyaay Panchayat
S. Gram Sabha
List II: (Context)
I. Informal and often coercive caste-based councils prevalent in North India, especially Haryana
II. Constitutional body consisting of all registered voters in a village panchayat area
III. Formal grassroots legal dispute resolution body within the Panchayati Raj framework
IV. Informal, extra-constitutional village or caste councils frequently active in parts of Tamil Nadu
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

79. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the influence and operations of caste panchayats (Katta Panchayats) in Tamil Nadu:
(A) They continue to exert significant socio-cultural influence in certain rural pockets.
(B) The state government has repeatedly instructed district administrations to take strict legal action against illegal orders issued by them.
(C) State police forces are legally bound to enforce and execute the decrees passed by caste panchayats.
(D) They occasionally issue extra-legal directives such as excommunication or heavy fines for breaking caste endogamy.
(E) Answer not known

80. Which of the following pairs correctly describes a persistent statistical trend regarding the enforcement of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act in Tamil Nadu?
(A) High registration of cases with a corresponding conviction rate of 90%.
(B) Total absence of registered cases due to eradication of discrimination.
(C) Low registration of cases with speedy trials resulting in life sentences.
(D) High registration of cases but low conviction due to hostile witnesses.
(E) Answer not known

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(A) Malayalam speakers - Primarily concentrated in the coastal district of Nagapattinam.
(B) Kannada speakers - Exclusively concentrated in the southern tip of Kanyakumari.
(C) Urdu speakers - Legally banned from establishing any minority educational schools.
(D) Telugu speakers - Notable presence in border districts like Tiruvallur and Krishnagiri.
(E) Answer not known

69. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the national debate and Tamil Nadu's position on the Caste Census:
(A) Major political parties in the state have historically supported a nationwide census.
(B) The Union Government conducts a full caste census alongside every decadal census.
(C) A census is argued to provide empirical data to refine existing reservation quotas.
(D) Proponents argue it is essential for formulating targeted welfare for the MBCs.
(E) Answer not known

70. Tamil Nadu relies on Central legislations to prosecute cases broadly termed as "honour killings". Which of the following combination of legal frameworks is predominantly used to prosecute such crimes currently?
(A) Only the specialized Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Honour Killings Act, 2021.
(B) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, applied to all murder cases.
(C) IPC/BNS read with the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
(D) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, used exclusively to settle marriage disputes.
(E) Answer not known

71. Based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu State Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is vested with the powers of a civil court trying a suit.
Reason (R): The Commission has the authority to summon witnesses, examine them on oath, and demand the production of public records or documents.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following statements correctly highlights an intervention strategy deployed by the Tamil Nadu government in atrocity-prone districts like Dharmapuri or Cuddalore?
(A) Sensitizing police and deploying mobile squads to monitor sensitive areas.
(B) Imposing total internet blackouts permanently across all riot-prone zones.
(C) Relocating marginalized communities to different districts to avoid conflict.
(D) Suspending fundamental rights of all citizens in these districts indefinitely.
(E) Answer not known

73. Match the historical figures in List I with their central ideological impact on social justice in Tamil Nadu in List II:
List I: (Historical Figure)
P. Periyar E.V. Ramasamy
Q. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
R. K. Kamaraj
S. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy
List II: (Ideological Impact)
I. Annihilation of caste through structural and constitutional reform
II. Pioneering efforts in universalizing elementary education and free mid-day meals
III. Promotion of self-respect, rationalism, and anti-Brahminical mobilization
IV. Legislative crusade for the abolition of the Devadasi system and women's rights
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

74. The concept of creating a "Non-lapsable pool" for the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) addresses which specific bureaucratic challenge?
(A) The ongoing challenge of over-taxation on marginalized business owners.
(B) Misallocation of state funds intended for the development of SC groups.

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(E) Answer not known

62. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a key provision of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, regarding the processing of claims?
(A) The District Collector is the final authority to randomly distribute forest lands.
(B) Forest officials unilaterally decide boundaries without consulting any local tribes.
(C) The Gram Sabha initiates the process for determining the extent of forest rights.
(D) The Act mandates immediate eviction of forest dwellers to create tiger reserves.
(E) Answer not known

63. Based on the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R), choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The systematic assignment of regularized patta (land) rights to landless Dalits in Tamil Nadu is a vital step toward social justice.
Reason (R): The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was enacted by the Parliament in 1989.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

64. The concept of "Composite Culture" in Tamil Nadu is best applied to explain which of the following phenomena?
(A) The division of labor based on traditional caste roles in modern IT industries.
(B) The imposition of a single religion and language on all minority communities.
(C) The complete isolation of Tamil Nadu from global economic and cultural trends.
(D) The harmonious blending of varied linguistic, religious, and cultural traditions.
(E) Answer not known

65. Match the following State Commissions in List I with their respective administrative nodal departments in Tamil Nadu in List II:
List I: (State Commission)
P. State Commission for SC/ST
Q. State Commission for Women
R. State Minorities Commission
S. State Human Rights Commission
List II: (Nodal Department)
I. Home Department
II. Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department
III. Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department
IV. Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

66. Under the minority rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution (Articles 29 and 30) and applicable in Tamil Nadu, which of the following is NOT a guaranteed right?
(A) The right of minorities to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture.
(B) The right of all religious minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
(C) The right of minorities to forcefully convert individuals from other religions through coercion or deceit.
(D) The right of all linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
(E) Answer not known

67. According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, which of the following is the most appropriate practical application of "Constitutional Morality"?
(A) Ensuring that peaceful constitutional methods are strictly adhered to, abandoning violent methods of social change.
(B) Allowing civil servants to openly subvert democratic processes if they believe it serves traditional morality.
(C) Permitting the demographic majority to override the fundamental rights of minorities during local elections.
(D) The complete dissolution of the formal judicial system in favor of informal caste-based councils.
(E) Answer not known

68. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding linguistic minorities in Tamil Nadu:

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram
The Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram scheme was launched to eliminate residential segregation by creating model villages. These colonies house families from various castes in equal proportions to promote social integration. Residents share common public amenities like drinking water, community halls, and burial grounds, thereby fostering a sense of equality and unity within the rural landscape.

2. (A) I and II
Article 15 prohibits the state from discriminating against citizens based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. Article 46 serves as a directive principle, mandating the state to promote the educational and economic interests of weaker sections, specifically Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In contrast, Article 16 empowers the state to provide reservations.

3. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The two-tumbler system involves serving tea in separate vessels for different castes, directly violating Article 17, which abolishes untouchability. While the Samathuvapuram scheme effectively promotes inter-caste residential integration, it functions as a separate housing initiative. Consequently, the success of a housing scheme does not explain why specific discriminatory practices in commercial shops violate the constitution.

4. (C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
The Protection of Civil Rights Act was enacted in 1955 to penalize untouchability. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act followed in 1989 to address violent crimes. The Forest Rights Act was passed in 2006 for indigenous groups, while the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act was enacted in 2013.

5. (B) Rights under this specific Act are reserved exclusively for officially classified Scheduled Tribes.
The Forest Rights Act of 2006 recognizes the land and resource rights of both forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers. Eligibility for the latter group requires proof of residence in the forest for at least three generations prior to 2005. Therefore, the legislation is inclusive of multiple groups and is not restricted solely to Scheduled Tribes.

6. (C) Dharmapuri - Natham Colony violence
The Natham Colony violence occurred in Dharmapuri district, involving the targeted destruction of homes following an inter-caste marriage. Other historical incidents include the Keezhvenmani massacre in Nagapattinam, which was related to agricultural wage disputes. Accurate mapping of these tragic events is essential for understanding the geographical and historical context of social tensions and civil rights struggles.

7. (A) 1, 4, 3, 2
The Justice Party passed the first Communal G.O. in 1921 to ensure proportional representation. This was followed by the Devadasi (Prevention of Dedication) Act in 1947. Later, the Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act granted women equal property rights in 1989. Finally, the Tamil Nadu Act securing sixty-nine percent reservation received constitutional protection under the Ninth Schedule in 1994.

8. (B) I and III
Panchami lands were originally assigned to the Depressed Classes by the British government with strict conditions prohibiting their transfer to non-Dalits. These lands are legally intended to remain within the community to ensure economic security. The state government periodically forms committees to investigate the illegal alienation of these lands and seeks to retrieve them from unauthorized occupations.

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26. (B) Ensuring proportionate financial resources for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes.
The Tribal Sub Plan is a budgetary mechanism designed to ensure that a portion of the state's total developmental funds is allocated specifically for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. This allocation must be at least proportionate to their population. The plan focuses on improving infrastructure, healthcare, and education in tribal areas, thereby addressing the unique socio-economic challenges faced by these groups.

27. (A) Social justice measures build human capital, which in turn drives inclusive economic growth.
The Tamil Nadu Model posits that investing in social justice through reservation and welfare programs enhances the capabilities of the workforce. By providing healthcare and education to marginalized sections, the state builds robust human capital. This inclusive approach creates a stable social environment that ultimately supports sustainable economic growth, proving that equity and efficiency can successfully coexist in a developing economy.

28. (C) I, III and V
Sri Lankan Tamil refugees are housed in rehabilitation camps where the state provides essential supplies through the Public Distribution System. They are also integrated into welfare boards for unorganized workers to ensure financial support. However, they do not receive automatic Indian citizenship upon arrival, as citizenship is governed by strict federal laws. Their children are eligible for admission to state educational institutions.

29. (D) Applying a curriculum focused on values, culture, and rationalism in mixed-community schools.
Long-term social harmony is best achieved through an inclusive educational environment where students from diverse backgrounds interact. A curriculum that emphasizes rationalism, cultural understanding, and constitutional values helps dismantle prejudices. By fostering a shared sense of identity and mutual respect in mixed schools, the education system can effectively counter the influence of caste-based or religious divisions among future generations.

30. (C) Over-reporting of crimes by police to inflate statistics.
The implementation of the SC/ST Act faces issues like low conviction rates, witness intimidation, and lack of sensitization among investigating officers. These factors often lead to delays and poor judicial outcomes. Conversely, the over-reporting of crimes by police is not considered a significant systemic challenge; instead, under-reporting and the reluctance to register FIRs are more commonly cited problems in the state.

31. (B) I and III
The Nilgiris district is home to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups such as the Todas and Kotas. Protecting their community forest rights is vital for maintaining their traditional livelihoods and cultural practices. While the Forest Rights Act of 2006 provides a framework for recognizing these rights, the implementation process has faced various administrative delays, meaning land claims are not always resolved instantaneously.

32. (D) It holds the power to pronounce final judicial prison sentences similar to a High Court.
The Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women is a statutory body empowered to investigate rights violations and monitor safeguards for women. It can take suo motu notice of atrocities and make recommendations to the government. However, it does not possess the judicial authority to pass criminal sentences or impose prison terms, as those powers are exclusively reserved for the formal court system.

33. (D) A is false but R is true.
There is a significant demand for comprehensive caste-based data to justify and optimize reservation policies, as such data helps identify the most marginalized groups. However, the Union Government is not constitutionally mandated to conduct an exhaustive socio-economic caste census during every decadal count. Consequently, while the demand for data is high for policy purposes, the assertion about a mandatory requirement is incorrect.

34. (D) 1, 3, 4, 2
The legal process begins with the registration of a First Information Report under the SC/ST Act. Following this, an officer of at least the rank of

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successfully provided a platform for rationalism and social reform, undermining traditional religious hierarchies.

18. (B) I and III
The Dr. Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Scheme provides financial incentives to couples where one spouse belongs to a Scheduled Caste. This initiative aims to reduce social prejudice and encourage the abolition of the caste system by supporting marital unions across traditional boundaries. The assistance is typically provided as a one-time grant or through savings bonds, rather than as a lifelong pension.

19. (A) Maintaining restraint and verifying facts while avoiding language that increases polarization.
During times of social tension, the media is expected to act responsibly by ensuring the accuracy of information before publication. Avoiding inflammatory language and sensationalism helps prevent the further escalation of conflict. A professional approach focused on reporting facts without highlighting specific caste identities in a polarizing manner is essential for maintaining public order and fostering long-term community reconciliation.

20. (B) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
The Self-Respect Movement promoted rationalism and women's rights, while the Vaikom Satyagraha secured street entry for marginalized groups. Dravidian ideology emphasizes linguistic pride and state autonomy to bypass social hierarchies. Finally, the social justice paradigm focuses on the equitable distribution of resources through affirmative action policies, ensuring that historically disadvantaged communities have access to opportunities and state resources.

21. (A) Article 14, Article 15, Article 16, Article 17
Article 14 establishes equality before the law as a fundamental principle. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. Article 16 guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment for all citizens. Finally, Article 17 mandates the abolition of untouchability, making its practice in any form a punishable offense under the legal system.

22. (B) I, III and IV
The 2013 Act prohibits manual scavenging and provides for the rehabilitation of identified workers through cash assistance and skill training. However, the state still faces significant challenges, including fatalities during the hazardous cleaning of septic tanks. The legislation strictly criminalizes hazardous cleaning without protective equipment, and any claim that the Act decriminalizes such dangerous practices is entirely false.

23. (C) A is true but R is false.
Caste panchayats, often known as Katta Panchayats, frequently issue illegal orders like social boycotts to enforce traditional norms. These informal bodies possess no legal or constitutional authority. The 73rd Amendment established the formal Panchayati Raj system for local governance, which does not grant any judicial or policing powers to caste-based assemblies. Therefore, the assertion regarding their illegal actions is correct.

24. (D) 2021
The Tamil Nadu State Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was officially constituted as a statutory body through legislation passed in 2021. This dedicated institution was established to safeguard the legal and constitutional rights of these communities and to investigate specific complaints of discrimination. Its creation represents a significant step toward ensuring institutional accountability for social justice.

25. (B) Article 46 - Promoting the interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections.
Article 46 of the Indian Constitution is a Directive Principle that specifically instructs the State to promote the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections with special care. While other articles like 40, 44, and 39A cover local governance, civil codes, and legal aid, Article 46 remains the primary mandate for affirmative action.

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Q. Nagore
R. Madurai
S. Santhome

List II: (Significance)

I. Historic basilica built over the tomb of an apostle, welcoming diverse visitors
II. Famous Marian shrine known as the "Lourdes of the East" attracting cross-religious devotees
III. Dargah of a renowned Sufi saint where rituals showcase Hindu-Muslim syncretism
IV. Meenakshi Amman Temple, a central hub of Tamil architectural and cultural pride

(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following statements accurately characterizes the "Tamil Nadu Model" of social justice and development?

(A) It combines affirmative action with universalized welfare in food and healthcare.
(B) It relies on private sector philanthropy to provide education to marginalized groups.
(C) It limits welfare schemes to those below poverty, abandoning universal approaches.
(D) It advocates for centralized social welfare planning at the Union government level.
(E) Answer not known

52. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the Dravidian movement in shaping communal harmony:

I. It heavily campaigned against religious fundamentalism and orthodox rituals.
II. It promoted rationalism and scientific temper as tools to counter social superstitions.
III. It aimed to establish a strict theocratic administration based on ancient Tamil religious texts.
IV. It effectively utilized mass media, including literature, theatre, and cinema, to propagate its social reform agenda.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

53. Conceptually, how does the persistence of the "Cheri" (segregated settlement) system most severely impact the marginalized communities?

(A) It provides an exclusive, protected economic zone that is free from any state taxation.
(B) It limits equitable access to public goods like roads and schools in dominant areas.
(C) It automatically grants enhanced representation in the State Legislative Assembly seats.
(D) It forces individuals to migrate internationally to seek manual labor opportunities.
(E) Answer not known

54. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding cultural identity and festivals in Tamil Nadu:

(A) Pongal - A secular, agrarian harvest festival unifying Tamil society transcending caste and religion
(B) Kanduri Festival - A purely Brahminical temple ritual excluding all other communities
(C) Karthigai Deepam - The festival of lights celebrated widely with lights across households and temples
(D) Jallikattu - A traditional bull-taming sport historically intertwined with Tamil rural identity
(E) Answer not known

55. Arrange the following administrative steps typically involved in availing the Dr. Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Scheme in their logical procedural order:

1. Verification of the application by the District Social Welfare Officer
2. Legal registration of the inter-caste marriage under the relevant Marriage Act
3. Disbursal of the financial incentive (cash/ savings bond) to the couple
4. Submission of the scheme application with requisite caste and income certificates

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

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Deputy Superintendent of Police conducts the investigation. Once the investigation is complete, a charge sheet is filed in the relevant court. Finally, the case is tried in an Exclusive Special Court established for speedy adjudication.

35. (A) The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955
In 1955, the Indian Parliament enacted the Untouchability (Offences) Act to provide penalties for the practice of untouchability in accordance with Article 17. The legislation was later comprehensively amended in 1976 to strengthen its provisions and was renamed the Protection of Civil Rights Act. This change reflected a broader commitment to ensuring the fundamental liberties of all citizens through stricter legal enforcement.

36. (B) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Social justice involves dismantling structural inequalities to ensure equal access to rights. Social harmony refers to the peaceful coexistence of diverse communities. Constitutional morality emphasizes an unwavering commitment to democratic principles over majoritarian sentiments. Finally, affirmative action consists of active policy measures, such as reservations in education and employment, designed to benefit groups that have been historically disadvantaged by the social hierarchy.

37. (B) It requires reverence for constitutional forms to keep administration free from societal bias.
For Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, constitutional morality meant a deep respect for the democratic processes and institutions established by the Constitution. He believed that the administration must operate independently of traditional societal biases and majoritarian pressures. This principle ensures that the government remains committed to the rule of law and protects the fundamental rights of every individual, regardless of their social standing or religious beliefs.

38. (B) I and II
Historical methods of subjugation, such as poisoning community wells, have been documented as part of caste-based atrocities. In modern times, tensions often arise as a reaction to the social and economic assertion of Dalits. While efforts have been made to integrate residential areas, the segregated cheri system has not been completely eliminated. Civil society organizations continue to play an active role in mitigation.

39. (D) SC/ST Act, 1989 - Enacted specifically to prevent honour killings occurring in urban areas.
The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was enacted in 1989 to address a wide range of violent crimes and indignities committed against these communities. It is not limited to preventing honour killings or restricted to urban areas; rather, it provides a comprehensive legal framework for protection and rehabilitation across all regions. Other acts correctly address untouchability, manual scavenging, and forest rights.

40. (A) Reclaiming dignity, accessing public spaces, and mobilizing for structural rights.
Dalit assertion refers to the active movement of marginalized communities to demand their rightful place in society. It involves reclaiming dignity and challenging traditional restrictions on accessing public resources like water, temples, and roads. This mobilization focuses on securing structural rights and political representation, moving beyond mere economic welfare to achieve a fundamental transformation in social status and institutional power within the state.

41. (B) 2, 3, 1, 4
The initial prohibition began with the 1993 Act targeting dry latrines. This was followed by a landmark Public Interest Litigation filed by the Safai Karamchari Andolan in 2003. Later, the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched in 2014 to improve sanitation. Finally, the comprehensive Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act was implemented to provide a stronger legal framework for total eradication.

42. (B) Mobilizing local communities strictly along caste lines to secure aggressive vote-bank advantages.
Constructive roles for non-governmental organizations include providing legal aid, organizing interfaith dialogues, and conducting awareness campaigns to promote social harmony. These activities strengthen the constitutional framework and support victims of violence. However, mobilizing communities strictly along

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76. (C) Todas - Kanyakumari
The Toda community is a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group primarily residing in the Nilgiris district, known for their unique culture and traditional pastoral lifestyle. They are not associated with Kanyakumari. Other tribes like the Irulas are found in Kanchipuram and Tiruvallur, while the Malayali tribe is concentrated in the Jawadhu Hills. Correct geographical identification is crucial for understanding the distribution of indigenous populations.

77. (D) Using data-driven sub-categorization for equitable internal distribution.
To ensure that the benefits of social justice reach the most marginalized groups within broader categories, policymakers advocate for data-driven sub-categorization. By identifying specific sub-castes that have historically been left behind, the government can refine reservation and welfare policies. This approach ensures a more equitable distribution of opportunities, addressing internal disparities and strengthening the overall effectiveness of the state's affirmative action framework.

78. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
Katta Panchayats are informal and often coercive councils in Tamil Nadu, whereas Khap Panchayats are similar bodies in North India. Nyaay Panchayats are formal grassroots bodies within the Panchayati Raj system. The Gram Sabha is a constitutional body consisting of all registered voters in a village. This distinction is important because informal councils lack legal authority and often clash with formal constitutional and democratic institutions.

79. (C) State police forces are legally bound to enforce and execute the decrees passed by caste panchayats.
Katta Panchayats are extra-constitutional bodies that operate without any legal authority. Their orders, such as social boycotts or fines, are illegal. Consequently, the state police and administration are not bound to enforce their decrees; rather, they are instructed to take strict action against those who participate in or issue such orders. The formal judicial and law enforcement systems are the only legitimate authorities in the state.

80. (D) High registration of cases but low conviction due to hostile witnesses.
A persistent trend in the enforcement of the SC/ST Act is the gap between the number of cases registered and the eventual conviction rate. While many cases are filed, many result in acquittals because witnesses often turn hostile during the trial due to social pressure or intimidation. This challenge highlights the need for better witness protection and faster judicial processes to ensure that the Act effectively delivers justice.

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welfare programs. By providing accessible food through the public distribution system and comprehensive healthcare services to all citizens, the state ensures a basic standard of living. This universal approach, combined with targeted affirmative action, creates a robust social safety net that supports broad-based development and social equity.

52. (A) I, II and IV
The Dravidian movement campaigned against religious fundamentalism and promoted rationalism as a way to challenge social superstitions. It effectively used mass media, including theatre and cinema, to spread its message of reform. The movement did not seek to establish a theocratic administration; instead, it focused on secularism and social equality, aiming to move society away from rigid orthodox rituals and hierarchies.

53. (B) It limits equitable access to public goods like roads and schools in dominant areas.
The persistence of segregated settlements, or Cheris, creates physical and social barriers that prevent marginalized communities from accessing essential public services. These areas are often neglected in terms of infrastructure development, such as quality roads, sanitation, and proximity to schools. This geographical isolation reinforces social exclusion and limits the opportunities for economic advancement and social mobility for the residents of these marginalized colonies.

54. (B) Kanduri Festival - A purely Brahminical temple ritual excluding all other communities
The Kanduri Festival is a significant event celebrated at the Nagore Dargah, marking the death anniversary of a Sufi saint. It is characterized by its syncretic nature, where people from various religious backgrounds, including Hindus and Muslims, participate together. Describing it as a purely Brahminical ritual is factually incorrect, as it is a prominent example of multi-faith cultural tradition in the state.

55. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The process begins with the legal registration of the marriage under the appropriate Act. Subsequently, the couple submits an application with required certificates. The District Social Welfare Officer then verifies the details and eligibility of the applicants. Once verified, the final step involves the disbursal of the financial incentive, which serves to support the couple and promote social integration.

56. (A) Publicly criticizing a political leader's macroeconomic taxation policy
The Protection of Civil Rights Act focuses on penalizing practices arising from "untouchability," such as denying entry to places of worship, hospitals, or refusing services. These are considered criminal acts against individuals based on their caste. However, criticizing a political leader or a government's economic policy is a form of free speech and does not constitute an offence related to caste-based discrimination or untouchability.

57. (A) Diversion of earmarked TSP funds to general, non-targeted state infrastructure projects.
One of the most significant challenges in the Tribal Sub Plan is ensuring that funds are used exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. Frequently, these earmarked resources are diverted to general infrastructure projects that do not directly address the specific needs of tribal communities. This misallocation hinders the socio-economic development of indigenous groups and undermines the core objective of the sub-plan.

58. (B) I, II, IV and V
The SC/ST Act lists specific punitive offenses, establishes Special Courts, and provides for victim rehabilitation. It also mandates that investigations be conducted by high-ranking police officers. However, Section 18 of the Act generally prohibits the granting of anticipatory bail to the accused. This provision is intended to protect victims and witnesses from intimidation and to ensure a rigorous legal process.

59. (A) Entry to prominent Dargahs in Tamil Nadu, such as the Nagore Dargah, is strictly legally restricted to Muslim worshippers only.
Dargahs in Tamil Nadu, particularly the Nagore Dargah, are famous for being inclusive spaces where people of all religions are welcome. They serve as symbols of communal harmony and shared spiritual traditions. Participation in rituals and chariot processions often involves

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caste lines for political or vote-bank advantages is counterproductive, as it deepens social divisions and undermines the broader goal of creating an integrated and harmonious society.

43. (C) I, II and IV
The State Minorities Commission protects the interests of religious and linguistic minorities by examining complaints and recommending welfare measures. However, several communities, including Sikhs, Buddhists, and Jains, are recognized alongside Muslims and Christians. Furthermore, the commission's recommendations are advisory in nature and are not legally binding on the government, although they are generally given significant consideration in the policy-making process.

44. (C) Social harmony creates a stable environment that attracts investment and economic participation.
Peace and social stability are fundamental prerequisites for sustained economic growth. A harmonious environment encourages both domestic and foreign investment, as it reduces the risk of disruption to business operations. In Tamil Nadu, the pursuit of social justice alongside economic development ensures that diverse communities can participate in the workforce, leading to a more resilient and inclusive economy that benefits all citizens.

45. (D) The state frequently experiences widespread, prolonged riots that destabilize the machinery.
Tamil Nadu is generally recognized for its strong tradition of multi-religious coexistence and social peace. The influence of the Dravidian movement and the presence of shared cultural festivals have helped mitigate religious fundamentalism. While isolated incidents may occur, the state does not suffer from frequent or prolonged communal riots that destabilize the administration. Therefore, the claim regarding widespread instability is factually incorrect.

46. (B) I and III
The Samathuvapuram scheme has effectively created platforms for inter-caste cohabitation, fostering daily social interaction in rural areas. However, while it promotes integration, it has not completely eradicated caste identities across the entire state. Sustained governmental support and the maintenance of shared infrastructure are essential to ensure that these colonies continue to serve as successful models of social harmony and inclusive living.

47. (C) Village tea shops and eateries
The two-tumbler system was a discriminatory practice found in some village tea shops and small eateries. It involved using separate sets of glasses or utensils for Dalit customers and non-Dalit customers to maintain ritual purity based on caste. This practice is a direct form of untouchability and is illegal under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the Indian Constitution.

48. (D) A is false but R is true.
Inter-caste couples in Tamil Nadu often face severe social ostracization and threats from their communities. To address this, the Madras High Court has issued directives to create special protection units and safe houses for their safety. Therefore, the assertion that the court ordered the dismantling of such administrative cells is false; the court has actually moved to strengthen and institutionalize these protections.

49. (A) 2, 3, 1
Dalit mobilization began with the formation of federations demanding basic civil rights and education during the colonial era. This was followed by grassroots agitations focusing on agricultural wages and the retrieval of Panchami lands. In recent decades, the movement has evolved into the emergence of assertive political parties that participate in the electoral process to seek a direct share in state power.

50. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Velankanni is home to a famous Marian shrine that attracts diverse pilgrims, while Nagore is known for its Sufi Dargah and syncretic rituals. Madurai is a hub of cultural pride centered around the Meenakshi Amman Temple. Finally, the Santhome Basilica in Chennai is built over the tomb of an apostle and welcomes visitors of all faiths, reflecting the state's diverse religious heritage.

51. (A) It combines affirmative action with universalized welfare in food and healthcare.
The Tamil Nadu Model is characterized by its dual focus on reservation policies and universal

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social change is achieved through consensus and the rule of law, maintaining the stability of the nation.

68. (D) Telugu speakers - Notable presence in border districts like Tiruvallur and Krishnagiri.
Tamil Nadu is home to several linguistic minority groups, with Telugu speakers having a significant presence in districts bordering Andhra Pradesh, such as Tiruvallur and Krishnagiri. Other groups include Malayalam speakers in Kanyakumari and Kannada speakers in Erode and Krishnagiri. These communities are constitutionally protected and have the right to establish educational institutions to preserve their language and cultural heritage.

69. (B) The Union Government conducts a full caste census alongside every decadal census.
Historically, the decadal census in India has only collected specific data for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It does not include an exhaustive count of all other castes and sub-castes. While there is a strong demand from various states for such a comprehensive census to aid in formulating welfare policies, it is not currently a standard feature of the national decadal census operations.

70. (C) IPC/BNS read with the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
Currently, crimes referred to as "honour killings" are prosecuted using the general criminal laws found in the Indian Penal Code (now Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita). When the victims belong to Scheduled Castes or Tribes, the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is also applied to ensure more stringent penalties and protection. While there are demands for a specific state-level law, these existing national frameworks remain the primary legal tools.

71. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Tamil Nadu State Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is granted the powers of a civil court to effectively carry out its investigations. This includes the legal authority to summon individuals, examine witnesses under oath, and require the submission of official documents. These judicial powers are essential for the Commission to properly investigate complaints of rights violations and ensure accountability.

72. (A) Sensitizing police and deploying mobile squads to monitor sensitive areas.
In districts identified as being prone to caste-based violence, the government focuses on preventive policing and community monitoring. This includes the deployment of mobile police squads and the regular sensitization of officers regarding social issues. These strategies aim to detect early signs of tension and provide a quick response to incidents, thereby preventing the escalation of conflict and protecting vulnerable communities from potential atrocities.

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73. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
Periyar E.V. Ramasamy championed self-respect and rationalism, while Dr. B.R. Ambedkar focused on structural and constitutional reforms for the annihilation of caste. K. Kamaraj is remembered for universalizing elementary education and the mid-day meal scheme. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy led the successful legislative struggle against the Devadasi system, highlighting her commitment to women's rights and social reform in the state.

74. (B) Misallocation of state funds intended for the development of SC groups.
A non-lapsable pool ensures that funds allocated for the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan do not expire at the end of the financial year. Instead, unspent amounts are carried forward to the next year. This mechanism prevents the misallocation or loss of resources intended for marginalized communities, ensuring that the full amount is eventually utilized for targeted development projects in education, health, and social welfare.

75. (A) Providing separate drinking water tanks for different caste blocks.
The Samathuvapuram scheme was designed to promote total social integration by having residents share all public facilities. Providing separate drinking water tanks based on caste would have reinforced segregation and contradicted the scheme's fundamental goals. Instead, common amenities like water supply, community halls, and burial grounds were mandated to ensure that people from different backgrounds interact and live as a single community.

cooperation among different castes and faiths. Therefore, stating that entry is legally restricted to only one religious group is incorrect and misrepresents the state's cultural reality.

60. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
In response to a riot, the administration first imposes prohibitory orders to prevent unlawful assemblies. This is followed by the deployment of additional police forces to stabilize the situation. Once order is restored, Peace Committee meetings are held to facilitate dialogue between community leaders. Finally, the government assesses property damage and provides compensation to those affected to support their recovery and rehabilitation.

61. (C) ₹ 50,000
Under the Dr. Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Scheme, the government provides enhanced financial assistance to encourage educational attainment among eligible couples. For a couple where one spouse holds a degree or diploma, the total assistance is fifty thousand rupees. This amount is typically split between a cash payment and a National Savings Certificate, providing both immediate support and long-term financial security for the union.

62. (C) The Gram Sabha initiates the process for determining the extent of forest rights.
The Forest Rights Act of 2006 decentralizes power by making the Gram Sabha the primary authority to initiate the process of identifying forest rights. This local body accepts and verifies claims from individual residents and the community. This ensures that the recognition of rights is based on local knowledge and grassroots participation, rather than being a top-down administrative decision by forest or district officials.

63. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Granting land patta rights to landless Dalits is a crucial measure for achieving social justice and economic independence. Separately, the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989 provides legal protection against violence and discrimination. While both contribute to the overall empowerment of these communities, the enactment of a criminal law in 1989 does not explain the administrative rationale for land distribution policies.

64. (D) The harmonious blending of varied linguistic, religious, and cultural traditions.
The concept of composite culture refers to the historical and social process where different linguistic and religious communities live together, influencing and enriching each other's traditions. In Tamil Nadu, this is visible in shared festivals, syncretic religious practices, and a common regional identity that transcends specific communal boundaries. It emphasizes unity in diversity and the peaceful coexistence of various social groups within the state.

65. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
The State Commission for SC/ST operates under the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department. The Women's Commission is linked to the Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department. The Minorities Commission is handled by the Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department, while the Human Rights Commission falls under the Home Department. This administrative mapping ensures that each body has appropriate institutional support.

66. (C) The right of minorities to forcefully convert individuals from other religions through coercion or deceit.
The Indian Constitution protects the right of minorities to conserve their culture and establish educational institutions. However, the right to propagate religion does not include the right to convert others through force, fraud, or coercion. Such actions are illegal and are not protected under any constitutional provision. The freedom of religion is intended to ensure personal belief and community preservation, not to facilitate unethical conversion practices.

67. (A) Ensuring that peaceful constitutional methods are strictly adhered to, abandoning violent methods of social change.
Dr. Ambedkar emphasized that for a democracy to survive, citizens must use constitutional methods to seek social and economic justice. He argued that once constitutional avenues are available, there is no justification for unconstitutional or violent methods of agitation. This adherence to legal and democratic processes ensures that

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CHAPTER 10
Education System in Tamil Nadu

1. As per the 2011 Census, what is the literacy rate of Tamil Nadu and its gender breakdown?
(A) Total 80.1%; Male 86.1%; Female 74.0%
(B) Total 82.9%; Male 86.8%; Female 73.9%
(C) Total 82.9%; Male 88.6%; Female 77.3%
(D) Total 74.0%; Male 82.1%; Female 65.5%
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Ennum Ezhuthum Mission in Tamil Nadu:
I. It aims to ensure foundational literacy and numeracy.
II. Its target is to reach children by Grade 3.
III. It primarily relies on online teaching without classroom assessments.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

3. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The 'Illam Thedi Kalvi' scheme was introduced primarily to bridge the learning gap caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
Reason (R): It involves home-based learning facilitated by volunteer teachers to support student recovery and expansion of educational access.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the following universities in Tamil Nadu with their primary educational focus:
List I: (Universities)
P. Anna University
Q. Bharathidasan University
R. Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
S. Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University
List II: (Primary Educational Focus)
I. Legal education
II. Technical education
III. Sports education and training
IV. Arts, science, and research in central TN
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following options represents the correct sequence of the school education structure in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Pre-primary, Primary, High, Upper primary, Higher secondary
(B) Pre-primary, Primary, Upper primary, High, Higher secondary
(C) Primary, Pre-primary, High, Upper primary, Higher secondary
(D) Pre-primary, Upper primary, Primary, Higher secondary, High
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following pairs concerning the Tamil Nadu education system is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya - Residential schools for girl students
(B) Bridge Course programme - Reintegration of out-of-school children
(C) Noon meal programme - Nutritional support and attendance booster
(D) Samagra Shiksha - Exclusive funding for private unaided schools
(E) Answer not known

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address the gender gap and SC/ST dropout rates.
(B) Dropout rates are completely nonexistent in secondary education.
(C) The dropout rate is identical across all socio-economic groups.
(D) Free bus pass and noon meal schemes have severely increased the dropout rate.
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements about Special Training for differently-abled children in Tamil Nadu:
I. It emphasizes inclusive education within regular schools.
II. It provides resource teachers to assist children with special needs.
III. It strictly isolates differently-abled children into completely separate rural campuses.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

23. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Noon Meal Programme in Tamil Nadu is solely responsible for funding higher education scholarships in universities.
Reason (R): The Noon Meal Programme acts as an attendance booster by providing nutritional support to elementary and secondary school students.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Match the following regions/aspects with their respective Universities in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Regions/Aspects)
P. Central Tamil Nadu (Tiruchirappalli)
Q. Western Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore)
R. Distance Education access
S. Oldest University (Chennai)
List II: (Universities)
I. Bharathiar University
II. University of Madras
III. Bharathidasan University
IV. Tamil Nadu Open University
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

25. Identify the correct sequence of fundamental school infrastructure improvements emphasized in Tamil Nadu's educational policies as per the basic needs hierarchy:
(A) Smart Classrooms, Swimming Pools, Air Conditioning
(B) Classroom construction, Toilets, Drinking water
(C) Auditoriums, Sports stadiums, Canteens
(D) Elevators, Wi-Fi networks, Biometric attendance
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following pairs regarding technical and skill education in Tamil Nadu is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Naan Mudhalvan scheme - Free distribution of laptops to primary students
(B) Polytechnic colleges - Diploma courses
(C) ITIs - Industrial Training Institutes for trades
(D) Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation - Industry-linked training
(E) Answer not known

27. Which of the following is true about Government Arts and Science colleges in Tamil Nadu?
(A) They are only available in the capital city of Chennai.
(B) They provide taluk-level access to affordable higher education.
(C) They primarily focus on advanced space research.
(D) They offer medical degrees exclusively.
(E) Answer not known

28. What is the primary purpose of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) schools established in Tamil Nadu?
(A) High-level training for international sports events

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

15. Match the following skill development and educational initiatives in Tamil Nadu with their core objectives:
List I: (Initiatives)
P. Naan Mudhalvan
Q. Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation
R. Ennum Ezhuthum
S. Illam Thedi Kalvi
List II: (Core Objectives)
I. Foundational literacy and numeracy by Grade 3
II. Volunteer-led home-based learning
III. Career guidance, internship, and placement support
IV. Industry-linked training and certification
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

16. Consider the following statements regarding the higher secondary education and evaluation system in Tamil Nadu:
I. It follows the plus two (+2) system of education.
II. Students can choose among arts, science, and commerce streams.
III. The Tamil Nadu Board of Secondary Education (TMBSE) oversees the examination and results.
IV. Government higher secondary schools are exclusively for the arts stream.
V. The curriculum mandates a three-language formula including Hindi.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following pairs regarding higher education institutions in Tamil Nadu is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) Bharathiar University - Central Tamil Nadu, primarily agricultural research
(B) Tamil Nadu Open University - Distance education for working adults
(C) Anna University - Oldest arts and science university
(D) University of Madras - Exclusive sports education
(E) Answer not known

18. A local government school in a rural district of Tamil Nadu notices a sudden drop in attendance and poor maintenance of school infrastructure. To immediately address this through community participation and accountability, which of the following bodies should be activated?
(A) Tamil Nadu Board of Secondary Education (TMBSE)
(B) Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation (TNSDC)
(C) Tamil Nadu Open University (TNOU)
(D) School Management Committee (SMC)
(E) Answer not known

19. Which of the following correctly orders the educational levels for which the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is systematically tracked in Tamil Nadu's school education data?
(A) Secondary, Higher Secondary, Elementary
(B) Elementary, Secondary, Higher Secondary
(C) Higher Secondary, Elementary, Secondary
(D) Elementary, Higher Secondary, Secondary
(E) Answer not known

20. In Tamil Nadu, agricultural colleges providing agricultural education and research are predominantly affiliated with which of the following institutions?
(A) University of Madras
(B) Anna University
(C) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU)
(D) Bharathidasan University
(E) Answer not known

21. Which of the following statements accurately describes the dropout rate situation in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Targeted interventions are implemented to

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7. Identify the correct statement regarding the language formula implemented in Tamil Nadu schools.
(A) Tamil Nadu strictly implements the three-language formula including Hindi as a mandatory subject.
(B) Tamil Nadu follows a two-language formula consisting of Tamil and English due to historical resistance to Hindi.
(C) The state curriculum strictly avoids English in government schools until higher secondary.
(D) Tamil as a classical language is completely excluded from the school curriculum to promote English.
(E) Answer not known

8. Which is the oldest university in Tamil Nadu that has significantly contributed to the growth of affiliated colleges?
(A) Bharathiar University
(B) Anna University
(C) University of Madras
(D) Tamil Nadu Open University
(E) Answer not known

9. What does 'Samagra Shiksha' in Tamil Nadu primarily focus on?
(A) Full privatization of the primary school education sector
(B) Provision of specialized university-level scholarships
(C) Distribution of free uniforms for high school students
(D) Integration of school schemes for holistic development
(E) Answer not known

10. Arrange the educational stages of a student aiming for a diploma before proceeding to an engineering degree under the Tamil Nadu education framework:
I. Primary Education
II. Polytechnic College
III. Engineering College
IV. High School Education
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) I, IV, II, III
(C) IV, I, II, III
(D) I, IV, III, II
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following statements regarding the free schemes provided in Tamil Nadu schools:
I. The free bus pass scheme improves educational access by supporting student travel.
II. The free textbook scheme was adopted early in Tamil Nadu to ensure universal provision.
III. The free school uniform scheme is funded entirely by private NGOs.
IV. These schemes are restricted only to private unaided schools.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I and II
(C) II, III and IV
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

12. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the administration of schools in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Government aided schools are under private management but receive government funding and regulation.
(B) Government schools in Tamil Nadu have zero rural concentration and exist only in major cities.
(C) Private unaided schools have seen growth but raise equity concerns due to fees.
(D) School Management Committees involve parent-teacher participation to ensure governance and accountability.
(E) Answer not known

13. All of the following are recognized reasons for school dropout in Tamil Nadu, EXCEPT:
(A) Mandatory military conscription at age 14
(B) Poverty and financial constraints
(C) Child labour practices
(D) Early marriage
(E) Answer not known

14. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The introduction of NEET has sparked widespread debate and concern in Tamil Nadu regarding medical admissions.
Reason (R): Critics argue that NEET adversely impacts rural students and those studying in state board Tamil medium schools by favoring CBSE-oriented coaching.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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(B) Residential schooling for disadvantaged girl students
(C) Distance education for working urban professionals
(D) Medical entrance coaching for all NEET aspirants
(E) Answer not known

29. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the historical legacy and evolution of education in Tamil Nadu.
(A) The literacy rate of females in Tamil Nadu was higher than that of males according to the 2011 Census.
(B) The state's social reform movements have significantly contributed to literacy improvement.
(C) The legacy of reform movements emphasized universal access to education.
(D) Tamil Nadu has historically shown an upward trend in literacy improvements compared to national averages.
(E) Answer not known

30. Arrange the following school levels in Tamil Nadu by the age group of students enrolled, starting from the youngest:
I. High School
II. Pre-primary
III. Upper Primary
IV. Higher Secondary
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) II, IV, I, III
(E) Answer not known

31. Consider the following statements regarding the medium of instruction in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil medium education is strongly promoted as the state language medium.
II. There is an ongoing policy debate regarding the transition to English medium in schools.
III. Tamil is completely banned as a medium of instruction in higher secondary schools.
IV. The preservation of Tamil as a classical language is a key component of the curriculum.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II and III
(C) I, III and IV
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

32. In the context of Tamil Nadu's higher education system, what does the term "Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)" primarily indicate?
(A) Percentage of students dropping out of primary school
(B) Teacher-to-student ratio within private unaided schools
(C) Total enrolment as percentage of eligible age population
(D) Percentage of schools providing infrastructure like water
(E) Answer not known

33. The Tamil Nadu government implements various schemes to prevent school dropouts. All of the following are examples of such state interventions, EXCEPT:
(A) Free school uniform scheme
(B) Collection of mandatory capitation fees
(C) Bridge Course programme
(D) Free bus pass scheme
(E) Answer not known

34. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu implements a two-language formula in its state board schools instead of the three-language formula.
Reason (R): This policy is rooted in the state's historical resistance and opposition to mandatory Hindi imposition.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

35. Match the scheme/initiative with its corresponding impact or feature in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Initiatives)
P. Free textbook scheme
Q. Ennum Ezhuthum Mission
R. Free bus pass scheme
S. Bridge Course programme
List II: (Impact or Feature)

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to influence the standards of arts, science, and research-based education today.

9. (D) Integration of school schemes for holistic development
The Samagra Shiksha program represents a comprehensive approach to school education by merging multiple existing schemes into one unified framework. This integration aims to ensure continuity in education and improve learning outcomes from the foundational stage to higher secondary levels. It focuses on administrative efficiency, infrastructure development, and providing equitable quality education to all students in the state.

10. (B) I, IV, II, III
A student's academic journey typically begins with foundational primary education before proceeding to high school. After completing the tenth standard, those seeking technical vocational paths can enroll in polytechnic colleges to earn a diploma. This qualification then provides a specialized pathway for lateral entry into engineering colleges, allowing students to eventually obtain a professional degree in their chosen field.

11. (B) I and II
State welfare initiatives play a crucial role in enhancing educational access and retention among students. Providing travel support through bus passes helps overcome geographical barriers to attending school. Additionally, the early adoption of universal textbook distribution ensures that financial constraints do not hinder learning. These measures are designed to support students in government and aided schools rather than private institutions.

12. (B) Government schools in Tamil Nadu have zero rural concentration and exist only in major cities.
Public educational institutions are strategically distributed across the state to ensure that students in remote and rural areas have access to learning. These government schools form the backbone of the rural education system, serving the most marginalized sections of society. Contrary to being urban-centric, they are essential for achieving universal literacy and providing affordable education outside major metropolitan centers.

13. (A) Mandatory military conscription at age 14
While the state has made significant strides in education, certain socio-economic factors continue to influence student retention. Poverty, the pressure of child labor, and cultural issues like early marriage are documented challenges that lead to school dropouts. However, there is no policy of mandatory military conscription for minors, as the focus remains entirely on ensuring students complete their formal schooling.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Medical admissions became a point of significant contention following the introduction of a national entrance exam. Critics in the state believe the centralized format favors students with access to private coaching and those following national curricula. This creates barriers for rural students and those in state-run Tamil medium schools, leading to widespread calls for legislative changes and exemptions.

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15. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Various state initiatives target different stages of the educational and professional lifecycle. Foundational literacy is addressed in early grades, while volunteer-led programs support home-based recovery. Higher education students benefit from career guidance and placement support, while technical training is enhanced through industry-linked certifications. Together, these programs form a comprehensive support system for skill development and academic success across different demographics.

16. (B) I, II and III
The secondary education framework culminates in a two-year higher secondary phase where students select specialized streams like science or commerce. This system is overseen by a centralized board that regulates curriculum and examinations. While it offers diverse academic paths, it follows a two-language formula and does not restrict government schools to only one stream, ensuring broad educational access.

17. (B) Tamil Nadu Open University - Distance education for working adults
Higher education institutions in the state are categorized by their specific mandates and regional focus. The open university system is

III. Examinations are conducted directly by the respective District Collectors without a centralized board.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

43. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.

Assertion (A): The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in Tamil Nadu is significantly higher than the national average.

Reason (R): The presence of widespread government arts and science colleges at the taluk level and various welfare schemes have made affordable education accessible.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

44. Match the educational challenges with their corresponding manifestations in Tamil Nadu:

List I: (Challenges)

P. Rural-Urban gap
Q. Employability challenge
R. NEET debate
S. Quality improvement

List II: (Manifestations)

I. Disparity in school infrastructure and teacher availability
II. Concerns over rural students' access to medical seats
III. Gap between graduation degrees and industry required skills
IV. Need for better teaching methods and learning outcomes

(A) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

45. Choose the correct chronological sequence of key educational milestones/interventions implemented in Tamil Nadu's history:

I. Ennum Ezhuthum (Foundational)
II. Illam Thedi Kalvi (Primary/Upper Primary recovery)
III. Free Bus Pass for Higher Secondary
IV. Naan Mudhalvan (College/Career guidance)

(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

46. Which of the following pairs concerning the Tamil Nadu school education system is INCORRECTLY matched?

(A) Pre-primary - Foundational early childhood education
(B) Upper primary - Classes VI to VIII
(C) Samagra Shiksha - Exclusive scheme for university infrastructure
(D) Higher secondary - Plus two system (Classes XI & XII)
(E) Answer not known

47. Which statement correctly identifies a key aspect of the "Illam Thedi Kalvi" scheme?

(A) A program to replace formal school with homeschooling
(B) A scholarship scheme to fund students studying abroad
(C) A technology initiative to provide laptops to colleges
(D) A volunteer-led home learning aid for COVID recovery
(E) Answer not known

48. Which organization is closely associated with promoting a research and innovation ecosystem through science centers in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Tamil Nadu Board of Secondary Education
(B) Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre
(C) Tamil Nadu Open University
(D) Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation
(E) Answer not known

49. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding Tamil Nadu's approach to the teaching of Tamil.

(A) The state mandates the teaching of Tamil as a classical language in schools.

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

64. Match the following reasons for school dropout with their corresponding mitigating government schemes in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Reasons for Dropout)
P. Distance to school
Q. Financial inability to buy learning materials
R. Nutritional deficiency and hunger
S. Post-COVID foundational learning gap
List II: (Mitigating Schemes)
I. Noon Meal Programme
II. Ennum Ezhuthum / Illam Thedi Kalvi
III. Free Bus Pass Scheme
IV. Free Textbook Scheme
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

65. All of the following are significant challenges currently faced by the higher education sector in Tamil Nadu, EXCEPT:
(A) Closing the gap in educational quality between regions
(B) Complete absence of university and engineering colleges
(C) Addressing the skill gap among current college graduates
(D) Navigating the impact of NEET on medical school entry
(E) Answer not known

66. Which of the following pairs is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Anna University - Technical education
(B) TNAU - Agricultural education and research
(C) Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University - Legal education
(D) Bharathidasan University - Exclusive Distance Education for working adults
(E) Answer not known

67. A 10th-grade dropout in a rural Tamil Nadu district wants to learn a vocational trade to quickly enter the workforce. Which state institution is directly designed to provide this specific skill development pathway?
(A) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
(B) Anna University
(C) Tamil Nadu Open University
(D) Government Arts and Science Colleges
(E) Answer not known

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68. What does the "Plus Two system" in Tamil Nadu's higher secondary education structure denote?
(A) Adding two extra mandatory languages to the curriculum
(B) Providing two extra years of school for primary students
(C) The final two years of school before higher education
(D) A penalty system adding years for students failing exams
(E) Answer not known

69. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the state of Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Medical colleges in Tamil Nadu are strictly government-owned with no private involvement.
(B) The state has raised concerns regarding the impact of NEET on state quota seats.
(C) NEET is perceived by some as disproportionately affecting rural students.
(D) Tamil Nadu offers MBBS seats through a mix of government and private institutions.
(E) Answer not known

70. Arrange the following steps of the school quality and equity monitoring mechanism typically operationalized at the school level in Tamil Nadu, from highest community level to specific student intervention:
I. SMC (School Management Committee) governance
II. Identifying out-of-school children
III. Enrolling in Bridge Course programme
IV. Mainstreaming into regular classes
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, III, II, I
(D) I, III, II, IV

science, and research in Central Tamil Nadu.
III. Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University provides sports education.
IV. Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University exclusively offers medical degrees.
V. University of Madras is the oldest university in the state.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following pairs regarding Tamil Nadu's educational statistics and administration is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) Tamil Nadu Board of Secondary Education - Conducts university semester exams
(B) Government schools - Exclusively concentrated in urban IT corridors
(C) Samagra Shiksha - Regulates medical college fees
(D) Female Literacy Rate (2011) - 73.9 percent
(E) Answer not known

58. If a parent wishes to actively participate in the governance, accountability, and daily developmental decisions of their child's government school in Tamil Nadu, which statutory body provides them the platform to do so?
(A) School Management Committee (SMC)
(B) Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
(C) Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation
(D) Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre
(E) Answer not known

59. Identify the correct statement regarding Government Schools in Tamil Nadu.
(A) They charge high tuition fees like private institutions
(B) They serve rural areas and support marginalized groups
(C) They are legally barred from forming management groups
(D) They only offer primary levels without higher secondary
(E) Answer not known

60. What is the core objective of the Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation (TNSDC)?
(A) Printing and distributing free primary school textbooks
(B) Providing industry-linked training to boost employment
(C) Conducting the national level NEET examination in India
(D) Managing the daily school-level nutrition meal programs
(E) Answer not known

61. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding dropout rates and challenges in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Early marriage and poverty have no impact on school dropout rates in Tamil Nadu.
(B) Gender gap and SC/ST dropout rates are key focus areas for government interventions.
(C) Distance to school has historically been a reason for school dropout, prompting the free bus pass scheme.
(D) Targeted interventions have been deployed to retain out-of-school children.
(E) Answer not known

62. Consider the following statements about the Three-Language Formula in the context of Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu successfully implemented the three-language formula in 1968.
II. Historical Hindi opposition led to the adoption of a two-language formula in the state.
III. The two-language formula consists of Tamil and English.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

63. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The establishment of Government Arts and Science colleges at the taluk level has hindered the growth of higher education in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): These colleges provide affordable education, thereby increasing access for rural students.

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I. Reintegration of out-of-school children
II. Universal provision adopted early by the state
III. Enhances student attendance through travel support
IV. Focus on foundational literacy and numeracy
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

36. Consider the following statements regarding Medical and Engineering education in Tamil Nadu:
I. The state has both government and private medical colleges offering MBBS seats.
II. Engineering colleges exhibit quality variation despite regulations.
III. NEET has had no impact on medical admissions in Tamil Nadu.
IV. Tamil Nadu has completely abolished state quota seats in medical admissions.
V. The Anna University oversees medical colleges in Tamil Nadu.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) III, IV and V
(C) I, II, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following pairs regarding Tamil Nadu's educational demographics is CORRECTLY matched according to the 2011 Census?
(A) Male Literacy Rate - 86.8 percent
(B) Overall Literacy Rate - 95.5 percent
(C) Female Literacy Rate - 65.5 percent
(D) Dropout Rate - 50 percent at primary level
(E) Answer not known

38. A 16-year-old student from a rural village in Tamil Nadu wishes to pursue technical skills directly linking to employment without completing a formal 12th standard arts/science stream. Which of the following educational pathways is most appropriate and supported by the state?
(A) Enrolling in Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
(B) Registering for the volunteer-led Illam Thedi Kalvi
(C) Pursuing a Master's degree at Bharathidasan University
(D) Joining an ITI or a relevant Polytechnic College
(E) Answer not known

39. Regarding the status of private unaided schools in Tamil Nadu, which of the following statements is true?
(A) They receive full state funding for operational expenses
(B) They show growth but raise fees-related equity concerns
(C) They must use Tamil as the sole medium of instruction
(D) They are managed by centrally appointed local committees
(E) Answer not known

40. Which institution serves as the overarching body for regulating technical education, conducting examinations, and ranking affiliated engineering colleges in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Tamil Nadu Open University
(B) University of Madras
(C) Anna University
(D) Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation
(E) Answer not known

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41. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the Free textbook scheme in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Tamil Nadu was one of the early adopters of universal textbook provision for students.
(B) The scheme is intended to reduce the financial burden on parents.
(C) It has had a positive impact on student retention and learning outcomes in schools.
(D) The scheme's universal provision is restricted solely to university-level postgraduate students.
(E) Answer not known

42. Consider the following statements about Higher Secondary Education in Tamil Nadu:
I. It is generally referred to as the 'plus two' system.
II. It offers distinct streams such as arts, science, and commerce.

(E) Answer not known

71. Consider the following statements about Special Education in Tamil Nadu:
I. It involves special training for differently-abled children.
II. Inclusive education practices are encouraged in regular schools.
III. Resource teachers are deployed to support students with special needs.
IV. Differently-abled students are legally barred from taking secondary board exams.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

72. To preserve and promote the legacy of state social reform movements through education, a Tamil Nadu government school teacher decides to integrate classical language literature into daily lessons. This aligns with which of the following curriculum objectives?
(A) Completely abolishing the state's two-language formula
(B) Transitioning all rural government schools to English
(C) Promoting Tamil language and regional cultural heritage
(D) Implementing Samagra Shiksha solely for private schools
(E) Answer not known

73. Which of the following is NOT an objective of the Tamil Nadu government's Free School Uniform Scheme?
(A) To promote dignity among students from economically weaker sections
(B) To act as a booster for regular school attendance
(C) To eliminate visible socio-economic disparities inside the classroom
(D) To generate revenue for the state exchequer through uniform sales
(E) Answer not known

74. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu government strongly emphasizes the expansion of Government Arts and Science colleges across various taluks.
Reason (R): Taluk-level access to higher education reduces distance barriers and provides affordable education to rural youth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

75. Match the higher education institution in Tamil Nadu with its corresponding characteristic:
List I: (Institutions)
P. Anna University
Q. University of Madras
R. TNAU
S. ITIs
List II: (Characteristics)
I. Oldest university with affiliated arts and science colleges
II. Regulates technical and engineering education
III. Focuses on agricultural education and research
IV. Focuses on specific trades and skill development
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

76. Consider the following statements about the literacy rate in Tamil Nadu as per the 2011 Census:
I. The overall literacy rate of Tamil Nadu was 82.9 percent.
II. The male literacy rate stood at 86.8 percent.
III. The female literacy rate was 73.9 percent.
IV. Tamil Nadu's literacy improvement historically benefited from social reform contributions.
V. The literacy rate of females was higher than that of males.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III and V

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(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following pairs regarding the evaluation and examination bodies in Tamil Nadu is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) Tamil Nadu Board of Secondary Education - Conducts classes 10 and 12 public exams
(B) Samagra Shiksha - Conducts university entrance exams
(C) Tamil Nadu Open University - Conducts the NEET examination
(D) Anna University - Conducts primary school baseline assessments
(E) Answer not known

78. What does the term "inclusive education" mean in the context of Tamil Nadu's school education policy for differently-abled children?
(A) Teaching children in separate, isolated special centers
(B) Excluding students from taking all standardized tests
(C) Integrating special needs students into regular classes
(D) Including physical disabilities but excluding learning ones
(E) Answer not known

79. All of the following are components of the Samagra Shiksha scheme in Tamil Nadu, EXCEPT:
(A) Integration of various school education programs
(B) Supporting holistic school development
(C) Enhancing basic school infrastructure
(D) Providing exclusive funding for elite private unaided international schools
(E) Answer not known

80. If a working professional in Tamil Nadu wants to pursue a recognized undergraduate degree without attending regular college classes due to employment commitments, which state university is most appropriate for their needs?
(A) Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University
(B) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
(C) Tamil Nadu Open University
(D) Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Total 82.9%; Male 86.8%; Female 73.9%
The 2011 Census results show that the state has achieved a total literacy rate of 82.9 percent. Within this demographic, the male literacy rate is recorded at 86.8 percent, while the female literacy rate is 73.9 percent. These figures demonstrate the state's historical commitment to education through various social reforms and targeted literacy improvement programs.

2. (A) I and II
The Ennum Ezhuthum Mission is a primary educational initiative launched to ensure that all children under the age of eight reach foundational literacy and numeracy. By targeting students up to Grade 3, the program uses classroom-based activities and assessments to close learning gaps. It emphasizes interactive methods rather than relying solely on remote or digital platforms.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Illam Thedi Kalvi was specifically designed as a volunteer-led initiative to address the learning losses experienced by students during school closures. By providing supplementary education at the doorstep or within the community after school hours, it helps bridge gaps in primary and upper primary levels. This local intervention ensures students recover academic progress through personalized teaching and support.

4. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The higher education landscape in the state is divided into specialized domains to ensure focused academic growth. Technical and engineering disciplines fall under the purview of Anna University. Meanwhile, legal studies are governed by the specialized law university. Regional academic needs in central areas are served by Bharathidasan University, while physical education and sports training remain distinct specialized sectors.

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5. (B) Pre-primary, Primary, Upper primary, High, Higher secondary
The formal school structure follows a systematic progression designed to cater to different age groups. It begins with early childhood foundation through pre-primary levels, followed by five years of primary education. Students then move through upper primary and high school stages. The final phase of this ladder is the higher secondary level, which prepares students for university-level academic pursuits.

6. (D) Samagra Shiksha - Exclusive funding for private unaided schools
Integrated school education programs aim to provide holistic development across all levels of schooling, from pre-school to class twelve. These initiatives focus on improving school effectiveness and providing equal opportunities for students in government and aided institutions. They do not provide exclusive funding for private unaided schools, which generally rely on their own revenue and fee structures.

7. (B) Tamil Nadu follows a two-language formula consisting of Tamil and English due to historical resistance to Hindi.
Educational policy in the state is defined by a commitment to a dual-language approach. This framework prioritizes the regional language, Tamil, alongside English as the medium of international and professional communication. This specific policy emerged from significant historical and political movements that opposed the mandatory imposition of other languages, ensuring a focus on regional identity and global readiness.

8. (C) University of Madras
Established during the colonial era, the University of Madras stands as the oldest higher education institution in the region. It has played a foundational role in the growth of various academic disciplines and the establishment of numerous affiliated colleges across the state. Its long-standing academic legacy continues

(B) Tamil medium education is completely abolished in government schools to enforce English medium.
(C) The curriculum aims to preserve Tamil literature and culture.
(D) There is an active policy debate regarding the balance between Tamil medium and English medium instruction.
(E) Answer not known

50. Arrange the following language policies/ events in the logical context of Tamil Nadu's educational history:
I. Historical resistance to Hindi imposition
II. Formulation of the Two-Language Formula
III. Implementation of Tamil and English in the state curriculum
IV. Ongoing preservation of Tamil as a classical language
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements about Government Aided Schools in Tamil Nadu:
I. They are managed by private individuals or trusts.
II. They receive funding and grants from the government.
III. They are completely free from government regulations and syllabus.
IV. They must follow state regulations regarding teacher recruitment and curriculum.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II and III
(C) I, III and IV
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

52. What does the "Bridge Course programme" in Tamil Nadu specifically refer to?
(A) Engineering courses for structural civil construction
(B) Mandatory physical education for high school students
(C) Educational aid to reintegrate out-of-school children
(D) Financial grants for bridges located near rural areas
(E) Answer not known

53. The "Naan Mudhalvan" scheme provides all of the following support to students in Tamil Nadu, EXCEPT:
(A) Direct cash transfer for marriage expenses
(B) Career guidance
(C) Internship opportunities
(D) Skill and placement support
(E) Answer not known

54. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu government has completely banned the operation of private unaided schools in the state.
Reason (R): Private unaided schools have experienced growth, but they raise equity concerns regarding fees and quality perception.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

55. Match the following interventions with their specific target demographic in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Interventions)
P. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
Q. Ennum Ezhuthum Mission
R. Tamil Nadu Open University
S. Special training with resource teachers
List II: (Target Demographic)
I. Differently-abled children
II. Grade 3 children
III. Working adults seeking distance education
IV. Girl students in residential setups
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

56. Consider the following statements regarding the role of universities in Tamil Nadu:
I. Bharathiar University focuses on research and innovation in Western Tamil Nadu.
II. Bharathidasan University offers arts,

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specifically designed to provide flexible learning opportunities for those unable to attend regular classes, such as working professionals. Other universities focus on technical education, regional research, or agricultural sciences, contributing to a diverse and accessible higher education landscape for everyone.

18. (D) School Management Committee (SMC)
Improving school governance requires the active participation of local stakeholders, including parents and teachers. The School Management Committee serves as the primary body responsible for monitoring school performance, infrastructure maintenance, and student attendance at the local level. By empowering the community to take ownership of their local schools, this body ensures transparency, accountability, and immediate resolution of developmental issues.

19. (B) Elementary, Secondary, Higher Secondary
Educational data tracking follows the logical progression of a student's schooling journey to measure participation and retention effectively. Monitoring begins at the elementary level to ensure foundational enrolment, followed by the secondary stage. Finally, the higher secondary level is tracked to evaluate transition rates to higher education. This systematic approach allows policymakers to identify specific stages where interventions may be required.

20. (C) Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU)
Specialized academic fields are managed by dedicated institutions to foster research and innovation in specific sectors. Agricultural education and related research activities are primarily centralized under the state's agricultural university. This institution oversees numerous colleges and research stations, ensuring that training and scientific advancements in farming and allied sciences are standardized and effectively disseminated throughout the entire regional agricultural community.

21. (A) Targeted interventions are implemented to address the gender gap and SC/ST dropout rates.
Addressing school dropout rates requires a nuanced approach that considers the specific needs of vulnerable populations. The state implements focused programs to support female students and those from marginalized communities to ensure they remain in the education system. These interventions include financial support, nutritional programs, and transport facilities, which aim to eliminate barriers and promote equity in educational attainment.

22. (D) III only
The state's approach to special education is rooted in the principle of inclusivity, aiming to integrate students with different abilities into mainstream classrooms. Rather than isolating these children in separate rural campuses, the policy provides resource teachers and specialized training within regular schools. This ensures that differently-abled students receive the necessary support while benefiting from social interaction with their peers in a common environment.

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23. (D) A is false but R is true.
The noon meal program is a landmark social welfare initiative designed to provide nutritional support to students in elementary and secondary schools. While it significantly boosts school attendance and addresses child hunger, it is not a funding mechanism for university scholarships. Its primary focus remains on improving the health and retention of younger students within the school education system specifically.

24. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Higher education is geographically distributed to ensure regional development and accessibility. The oldest university serves the capital region, while other major institutions are located in the western and central parts of the state to promote local research. Additionally, a specialized university provides distance education statewide. This strategic placement ensures that students across different districts have access to specialized and general academic programs.

25. (B) Classroom construction, Toilets, Drinking water
Educational policies prioritize the fulfillment of basic infrastructure needs to create a safe and conducive learning environment. Constructing adequate classrooms, providing clean drinking water, and ensuring functional toilet facilities are the fundamental priorities. While modern technology and advanced facilities are important

59. (B) They serve rural areas and support marginalized groups
Public schools are the primary providers of education in rural and underprivileged areas, ensuring that every child has access to learning regardless of their economic status. These institutions offer schooling from primary through higher secondary levels and are essential for social mobility. They implement various state welfare schemes, providing a supportive environment for students from the most marginalized sections of society.

60. (B) Providing industry-linked training to boost employment
The primary mission of the skill development corporation is to enhance the employability of the state's youth. It achieves this by collaborating with various industries to provide specialized training and certifications that meet current market demands. By bridging the gap between traditional education and professional requirements, it ensures that students are equipped with practical skills that lead to sustainable employment.

61. (A) Early marriage and poverty have no impact on school dropout rates in Tamil Nadu.
Sustaining high enrolment rates remains a challenge due to various socio-economic factors that can lead to students leaving school prematurely. Issues such as financial hardship, the need for household labor, and traditional practices like early marriage are significant contributors to dropout rates. The state actively implements targeted interventions and welfare schemes to mitigate these challenges and ensure students complete their education.

62. (B) II and III
The state's language policy was shaped by historical opposition to the mandatory teaching of certain languages, leading to a focus on a dual-language framework. This approach prioritizes Tamil and English, ensuring that students remain connected to their regional heritage while gaining proficiency in a global language. This policy has been consistently maintained to balance cultural preservation with academic and professional opportunities.

63. (D) A is false but R is true.
Establishing arts and science colleges at the local level is a key strategy for increasing higher education participation. By bringing colleges to the taluk level, the state removes geographical barriers and provides affordable degree options for rural students. Rather than hindering growth, this decentralized approach has been instrumental in achieving a higher gross enrolment ratio and empowering students from diverse backgrounds.

64. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The state employs a range of social welfare schemes to address the specific reasons why students might drop out of school. Transportation support helps those living far from schools, while the distribution of learning materials and nutritional support eases financial and health-related burdens. Additionally, specialized learning initiatives are deployed to close academic gaps, ensuring students remain engaged and successful.

65. (B) Complete absence of university and engineering colleges
While the state has a robust network of higher education institutions, it faces challenges related to quality consistency and the employability of its graduates. Efforts are focused on narrowing regional disparities in infrastructure and addressing the impact of national-level entrance exams on student opportunities. The state is well-served by numerous universities and engineering colleges, but the focus is now on quality improvement.

66. (D) Bharathidasan University - Exclusive Distance Education for working adults
Universities in the state are established with diverse academic mandates, including regular on-campus programs in arts, science, and technical fields. While many offer distance learning options, they are not exclusively dedicated to that purpose. Specialized institutions manage agricultural and legal education, while other regional universities focus on research and academic excellence within their specific geographical and disciplinary jurisdictions.

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34. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The state's language policy is deeply rooted in its political and social history, leading to the adoption of a two-language formula. By teaching Tamil and English, the state balances regional cultural preservation with global employability. This specific framework was established to resist the mandatory imposition of other languages, reflecting a long-standing commitment to linguistic autonomy and regional educational priorities.

35. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
Various educational schemes are designed to address specific needs within the student population. Providing free textbooks ensures universal access to learning materials, while foundational missions focus on essential literacy. Travel support via bus passes improves attendance by making schools more accessible. Additionally, specialized programs help reintegrate children who have left the formal school system, ensuring every child has an opportunity to learn.

36. (B) III, IV and V
Medical and engineering education is governed by specific regulatory bodies and admission processes. The state maintains its own quota of seats in medical colleges and has been vocal about the impact of national entrance exams on local students. Engineering colleges are overseen by technical universities rather than medical boards. These institutions offer diverse opportunities through a combination of public and private sector participation.

37. (A) Male Literacy Rate - 86.8 percent
According to the 2011 Census data, the state achieved significant milestones in its literacy goals. The male literacy rate was recorded at 86.8 percent, reflecting the success of historical educational reforms. While the overall literacy rate was high, it did not reach ninety-five percent, and the female literacy rate, though improving, remained lower than the male rate during that census period.

38. (D) Joining an ITI or a relevant Polytechnic College
Students seeking immediate employment after basic schooling can opt for vocational training pathways. Industrial Training Institutes and polytechnic colleges offer specialized diplomas and trade certifications that provide hands-on skills for various industrial sectors. These institutions allow students to enter the workforce quickly with practical qualifications, bypassing the traditional arts or science streams of higher secondary and university-level academic education.

39. (B) They show growth but raise fees-related equity concerns
Private unaided institutions have expanded to meet the increasing demand for diverse educational options and perceived quality. However, because they do not receive state funding, they rely on student fees for their operations. This often leads to concerns regarding the affordability of education and the creation of socio-economic disparities, as only families with sufficient financial means can access these private schools.

40. (C) Anna University
Technical education across the state is regulated by a central university that ensures standardized academic quality and examination processes. This institution oversees numerous engineering colleges, providing them with curriculum guidelines and conducting centralized assessments. By ranking affiliated institutions and managing the affiliation process, it plays a vital role in maintaining the standards of technical and professional training for the future workforce.

41. (D) The scheme's universal provision is restricted solely to university-level postgraduate students.
The state was an early pioneer in providing free textbooks to ensure that every student, regardless of their financial background, has the necessary tools for learning. This initiative is aimed at school-level students to promote retention and improve learning outcomes. It is not restricted to postgraduate university students, as the primary goal is to support foundational and secondary education for all children.

42. (A) I and II
Higher secondary education serves as the bridge between general schooling and specialized university studies. Known as the plus two system,

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it allows students to choose specific academic streams based on their career goals. This stage is regulated by a centralized state board that conducts standardized examinations, ensuring that students from across different districts are evaluated based on a common curriculum and criteria.

43. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Higher education participation in the state is remarkably high due to proactive government policies and infrastructure development. By establishing arts and science colleges at the local taluk level, the state has made degrees more accessible to rural youth. This network, combined with various welfare schemes and low tuition costs, has resulted in a gross enrolment ratio that significantly exceeds national figures.

44. (A) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
The education sector faces several systemic challenges that manifest in different ways. Disparities between rural and urban infrastructure affect equity, while the gap between academic degrees and industrial needs impacts employability. Additionally, centralized entrance exams create concerns for rural medical aspirants. Addressing these issues requires a multi-faceted approach involving curriculum reform, infrastructure investment, and improved teaching methods to enhance overall learning quality.

45. (A) I, II, III, IV
Over time, the state has introduced a series of targeted interventions to address evolving educational needs. These began with foundational literacy programs and home-based recovery initiatives following the pandemic. Subsequent efforts focused on improving access through transportation support for higher secondary students and culminated in modern career guidance and skill development schemes for college students to enhance their professional readiness.

46. (C) Samagra Shiksha - Exclusive scheme for university infrastructure
The integrated school education program is specifically designed to support the development of students from the pre-school level up to class twelve. It focuses on improving school infrastructure, teacher quality, and digital initiatives within the school system. It is not a program intended for university-level infrastructure, as higher education is governed and funded through separate state and national bodies.

47. (D) A volunteer-led home learning aid for COVID recovery
Illam Thedi Kalvi is a grassroots initiative designed to help students overcome the academic gaps caused by extended school closures. By engaging volunteers from the community, the program brings learning to the children's neighborhoods after school hours. This support system ensures that students at the primary and upper primary levels receive the necessary academic assistance to recover and progress in their studies.

48. (B) Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre
Scientific curiosity and research-oriented thinking are promoted through dedicated centers that provide interactive learning experiences. These institutions manage planetariums and science museums across the state, making complex scientific concepts accessible to the general public and students. By fostering an environment of innovation and inquiry, they play a crucial role in supplementing formal school education and encouraging future careers in science.

49. (B) Tamil Nadu medium education is completely abolished in government schools to enforce English medium.
The state's educational policy strongly emphasizes the preservation and promotion of the regional language within the school system. Tamil is taught as a classical language, and many government schools continue to offer it as a medium of instruction. While English medium options have been introduced to meet modern demands, there is no policy to abolish Tamil medium education in public institutions.

50. (A) I, II, III, IV
The state's language policy has evolved through a logical historical progression. It began with significant movements against the mandatory imposition of other languages, leading to the formal adoption of a two-language formula.

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This framework integrates both regional identity through Tamil and global access through English. Ongoing efforts continue to protect the classical status of Tamil while ensuring students are competitively skilled.

51. (A) I, II and IV
Aided schools form a significant part of the educational landscape, operating under private management but receiving financial support from the government. These institutions must adhere to state regulations regarding curriculum, teacher qualifications, and recruitment processes. By combining private management with public funding, these schools help expand educational reach while remaining accountable to state educational standards and providing subsidized education to students.

52. (C) Educational aid to reintegrate out-of-school children
Bridge courses are specialized short-term programs designed to help children who have left the formal school system catch up with their peers. These courses focus on essential academic skills needed for the child to re-enter regular classes at an age-appropriate level. This intervention is a key component of the state's strategy to reduce dropout rates and ensure universal school completion.

53. (A) Direct cash transfer for marriage expenses
Modern career-oriented schemes focus on empowering students with the skills and guidance necessary for professional success. They provide mentorship, internship opportunities, and placement support to ensure that college graduates are industry-ready. While the state offers various social welfare programs for different life events, these specific educational initiatives are dedicated entirely to academic and career development rather than personal or marriage-related financial aid.

54. (D) A is false but R is true.
Private unaided schools are a recognized and growing part of the education sector, offering various curricula to those who can afford them. While they operate legally and meet a portion of the educational demand, their high fee structures often lead to concerns about social equity and accessibility. The government does not ban these institutions but focuses on regulating their standards.

55. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Different educational initiatives are tailored to serve the specific needs of various groups within society. Residential programs provide support for girl students, while foundational missions target early childhood learning. Specialized universities cater to the needs of working adults through distance education, and dedicated training programs with resource teachers ensure that differently-abled children receive inclusive support in their academic journey.

56. (A) I, II, III and V
The higher education system comprises a diverse range of institutions, each with a specific academic or regional mandate. The oldest university provides a broad academic foundation, while others focus on regional research in the west and central parts of the state. Specialized institutions dedicated to sports education further diversify the landscape, while legal education is managed by its own dedicated university.

57. (D) Female Literacy Rate (2011) - 73.9 percent
Official data from the 2011 Census highlights the state's progress in achieving a female literacy rate of 73.9 percent. This figure reflects the ongoing efforts to improve educational outcomes for women through various social and welfare programs. Other state bodies are responsible for conducting secondary school examinations, while government schools are broadly distributed to serve both urban and rural populations.

58. (A) School Management Committee (SMC)
Community involvement in school administration is facilitated through a dedicated committee that includes parents, teachers, and local representatives. This body is responsible for monitoring the daily functioning of the school, ensuring the proper use of development grants, and addressing issues related to student welfare and attendance. By providing a platform for parental voices, it ensures that local schools remain accountable.

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for future growth, the immediate focus remains on these essential requirements to improve student health, safety, and daily attendance.

26. (A) Naan Mudhalvan scheme - Free distribution of laptops to primary students
Skill development initiatives are designed to bridge the gap between academic learning and industry requirements. While certain programs provide career guidance and placement support for college students, they are not primarily focused on laptop distribution at the primary level. Other institutions like ITIs and polytechnic colleges provide vocational diplomas and trade certifications, ensuring a skilled workforce for the industrial sector.

27. (B) They provide taluk-level access to affordable higher education.
Government arts and science colleges are essential for democratizing higher education by making it accessible at the local level. By establishing these institutions in various taluks, the state ensures that students from rural backgrounds can pursue degrees without the burden of high tuition fees or long-distance travel. These colleges offer diverse undergraduate and postgraduate programs, fostering academic growth beyond urban centers.

28. (B) Residential schooling for disadvantaged girl students
Residential schools for girls are established in specific areas to support those from marginalized backgrounds who might otherwise face barriers to education. These institutions provide a safe environment, nutritional support, and quality schooling to ensure that girl students can complete their secondary education. This initiative is a key part of the broader strategy to improve female literacy and promote gender equity in education.

29. (A) The literacy rate of females in Tamil Nadu was higher than that of males according to the 2011 Census.
Historical data from the 2011 Census indicates that while the state has made significant progress, a gender gap in literacy remains. The male literacy rate was recorded at a higher percentage than the female literacy rate during that period. The state's social reform movements have consistently worked to narrow this gap, leading to an overall upward trend in literacy across all demographics.

30. (A) II, III, I, IV
The education system is organized into levels that correspond to the age and developmental stages of children. It begins with pre-primary education for the youngest learners, followed by upper primary and high school levels as students grow older. The final stage is higher secondary education, which students enter in their late teens. This progression ensures that the curriculum is appropriately tailored to age.

31. (A) I, II and IV
The medium of instruction policy focuses on promoting the regional language while recognizing the importance of global communication. Tamil is actively encouraged as a medium of instruction, and its preservation as a classical language is central to the curriculum. While there are discussions regarding the expansion of English medium options in government schools, Tamil remains a vital part of the educational identity.

32. (C) Total enrolment as percentage of eligible age population
The Gross Enrolment Ratio is a critical metric used to assess the level of participation in the education system. It measures the total number of students enrolled at a specific level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population that is in the officially recognized age group for that level. High ratios indicate a strong capacity for student absorption.

33. (B) Collection of mandatory capitation fees
State interventions are designed to make education accessible and affordable for all students, particularly those from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Programs such as free uniforms, textbooks, and transport passes are implemented to reduce the financial burden on families and encourage regular attendance. In contrast, the collection of mandatory capitation fees is prohibited, as it creates financial barriers that can lead to dropouts.

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67. (A) Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
For individuals who choose to enter the workforce after secondary school, specialized vocational institutes provide the necessary technical skills. These institutions offer short-term training and certifications in various trades, ranging from electronics to mechanical work. This practical education pathway is specifically designed to meet the immediate needs of the industrial sector and provide students with a direct route to employment.

68. (C) The final two years of school before higher education
The secondary education cycle concludes with a two-year phase that prepares students for university-level studies. During these final years, students specialize in certain academic streams, such as science, commerce, or arts. This stage is crucial for determining a student's future academic and professional path, and it culminates in centralized board examinations that are recognized for admission into higher education.

69. (A) Medical colleges in Tamil Nadu are strictly government-owned with no private involvement.
The medical education landscape consists of both public and private institutions that offer professional degrees. While the government maintains a strong network of colleges, private participation is also significant. The state has been actively involved in debates regarding the admission process and the impact of national entrance exams on the accessibility of medical seats for students from diverse backgrounds.

70. (A) I, II, III, IV
Maintaining educational quality involves a series of steps starting with strong local governance by community committees. These bodies help identify children who are out of school, who are then enrolled in specialized bridge courses to catch up academically. Once they have reached the necessary level, these students are mainstreamed into regular classes, ensuring they can continue their formal education.

71. (A) I, II and III
Support for students with different abilities is provided through an inclusive framework that emphasizes their integration into regular school environments. Specialized training and the assistance of resource teachers ensure that these students receive tailored support. This approach allows them to participate in the standard curriculum and take board examinations, reflecting the state's commitment to equal educational opportunities for all children.

72. (C) Promoting Tamil language and regional cultural heritage
Integrating regional literature and classical language studies into the curriculum is a key method for preserving the state's rich cultural legacy. This approach ensures that students remain connected to their historical and social roots while receiving a modern education. It reinforces the importance of the regional language within the dual-language formula, fostering a strong sense of identity and cultural pride.

73. (D) To generate revenue for the state exchequer through uniform sales
The distribution of free school uniforms is a welfare measure intended to promote social equality and encourage school attendance. By providing uniforms to students from economically disadvantaged families, the state removes visible signs of poverty and fosters a sense of dignity and belonging. The program is an investment in student retention and social equity, rather than a revenue-generating activity.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Expanding higher education facilities into smaller administrative divisions is a deliberate policy to make degrees more accessible. By establishing colleges at the taluk level, the state reduces the need for students to travel to urban centers, thereby lowering the cost of education. This strategy has been highly effective in increasing the enrolment of rural youth in undergraduate and postgraduate programs.

75. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
The state's higher education system is organized into specialized institutions that manage different academic domains. One major university oversees technical and engineering programs, while the oldest university manages a broad range of arts and science colleges. Other dedicated institutions

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1. District Headquarters Hospital
2. Primary Health Centre
3. Community Health Centre
4. Sub-Centre

(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 4, 2, 3, 1
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following best defines the role of a Village Health Nurse (VHN) in Tamil Nadu's healthcare system?
(A) A specialist physician managing vector-borne disease control at the Community Health Centre
(B) A grassroots health worker providing doorstep maternal and child health services at Sub-Centres
(C) A senior surgeon performing complex procedures at Government Medical College Hospitals
(D) A zonal administrative officer supervising centralized drug procurement for district units
(E) Answer not known

8. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Community Health Centres (CHCs) in Tamil Nadu:
(A) They are designed to act as referral centres for Primary Health Centres.
(B) They are equipped with 30 beds and an operation theatre.
(C) They are typically established to serve a population of exactly 5,000 individuals.
(D) They are mandated to provide specialist medical care including surgery and pediatrics.
(E) Answer not known

9. Read the following statements concerning the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC):
I. It acts as the centralized procurement agency for essential drugs and surgical items for all government medical institutions.
II. It operates a decentralized distribution network utilizing district-level godowns.
III. It primarily procures high-cost branded medicines to maximize corporate profits.
IV. Its passbook system allows for efficient distribution and strict stock monitoring.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

10. Select the correct sequential flow of maternal health services utilized by a pregnant woman under public health programmes in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Institutional Delivery - Antenatal Registration - Postnatal Care - Antenatal Checkups
(B) Antenatal Checkups - Postnatal Care - Antenatal Registration - Institutional Delivery
(C) Antenatal Registration - Antenatal Checkups - Institutional Delivery - Postnatal Care
(D) Antenatal Registration - Institutional Delivery - Antenatal Checkups - Postnatal Care
(E) Answer not known

11. The target-free approach in family planning, emphasizing spacing methods over terminal methods, is conceptually designed to address which demographic phenomenon?
(A) The immediate eradication of communicable diseases through the use of barrier protection methods
(B) The socioeconomic implications of an ageing population caused by low Total Fertility Rates
(C) The rapid decline in primary school enrollment ratios across rural and semi-urban education zones
(D) The rising incidence of vector-borne epidemics specifically located within dense urban centres
(E) Answer not known

12. Match the following major hospitals in Tamil Nadu with their distinguishing features:
List I: (Hospital)
P. Rajiv Gandhi Government General Hospital
Q. Stanley Medical College Hospital
R. ESIC Hospitals
S. Primary Health Centres

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CHAPTER 11

Health Infrastructure and Programmes in Tamil Nadu

1. Which of the following flagship programmes in Tamil Nadu specifically focuses on the doorstep delivery of healthcare services for the management of chronic non-communicable diseases?
(A) Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project
(B) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam
(C) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme
(D) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
(E) Answer not known

2. Match the following health infrastructure units with their typical population coverage norms in plain areas as implemented in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Health Infrastructure Unit)
P. Sub-Centre
Q. Primary Health Centre
R. Community Health Centre
S. Government Medical College Hospital
List II: (Population Coverage Norm)
I. 30,000 population
II. 1,20,000 population
III. 5,000 population
IV. Tertiary referral spanning multiple districts
(A) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

3. Select the correct response for the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has achieved a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 1.7, which is notably below the demographic replacement level.
Reason (R): This demographic transition has resulted in a rapidly declining elderly population across the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Read the following statements regarding the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme:
I. It provides cash assistance of ₹18,000 to pregnant women to ensure safe institutional delivery and adequate nutrition.
II. The scheme's financial assistance is disbursed entirely as a single installment after the child's first birthday.
III. It is integrated with the central government's Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following pairs concerning health administration in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) TANSACS - HIV/AIDS control and prevention
(B) Ni-kshay Portal - Leprosy surveillance and rehabilitation
(C) TNMSC - Vector control and malaria management
(D) NIMHANS - Dengue outbreak management
(E) Answer not known

6. Arrange the following public health infrastructure facilities in Tamil Nadu in ascending order based on their typical population coverage norms:

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focus on agricultural research or vocational trade training, ensuring that students have access to high-quality education in their chosen fields.

76. (A) I, II, III and IV
The 2011 Census confirmed that the state has made significant progress in literacy, with an overall rate of 82.9 percent. While male literacy remains higher than female literacy, both figures reflect the positive impact of historical social reforms. These movements have consistently prioritized universal access to education, leading to a steady improvement in literacy rates across all sections of the population.

77. (A) Tamil Nadu Board of Secondary Education - Conducts classes 10 and 12 public exams
Public examinations for secondary and higher secondary levels are managed by a centralized state board. This body is responsible for setting curriculum standards, conducting examinations, and evaluating the results for students across the state. Other institutions manage university-level entrance or professional exams, ensuring that each level of the education system is overseen by a dedicated and specialized regulatory body.

78. (C) Integrating special needs students into regular classes
Inclusive education is a policy that seeks to provide students with different abilities the opportunity to learn alongside their peers in mainstream classrooms. By providing necessary supports, such as resource teachers and accessible infrastructure, the state ensures that these students are not isolated. This approach promotes social integration and ensures that all children have equal access to the same educational resources.

79. (D) Providing exclusive funding for elite private unaided international schools
Integrated school education initiatives are focused on strengthening the public education system by improving infrastructure and learning outcomes from pre-school to higher secondary levels. These programs aim to provide equitable and quality education in government and aided schools. They do not provide funding for private international schools, as the primary goal is to support and enhance the state-run and state-supported educational sectors.

80. (C) Tamil Nadu Open University
Students who are unable to attend traditional on-campus classes due to work or other commitments can pursue degrees through a specialized open university. This institution offers a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs designed for flexible, distance-based learning. It plays a vital role in providing higher education opportunities to adults and working professionals, contributing to the state's high gross enrolment ratio.

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List II: (Feature)
I. Historic public hospital situated in North Chennai
II. Medical care exclusively for organised sector workers and dependents
III. Largest tertiary care public hospital in the state
IV. First point of contact with a qualified medical officer
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

13. Select the correct response for the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) ensures zero out-of-pocket expenditure for pregnant women delivering in public health institutions.
Reason (R): Under this scheme, pregnant women receive cash incentives of ₹18,000 for registering their pregnancy early.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

14. Read the following statements regarding the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu consistently records immunisation coverage above the national average.
II. The state utilizes a robust cold chain infrastructure extending down to the Primary Health Centre level.
III. The programme strictly excludes protection against measles and rubella.
IV. ASHA workers play a crucial role in mobilizing local beneficiaries for vaccination sessions.
V. District-level variations exist, but the overall institutional coverage remains near universal.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following pairs of health programmes and their specific target areas is incorrectly matched?
(A) NPCDCS - Management of hypertension and diabetes
(B) DMHP - Decentralized mental health services
(C) NLEP - Leprosy elimination and sustained surveillance
(D) TINP - Tamil Nadu Immunization Network Project
(E) Answer not known

16. Arrange the following steps of tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment under the National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) in their correct logical sequence:
1. Registration of the patient on the Ni-kshay portal
2. Initiation of Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course (DOTS)
3. Symptomatic screening of individuals at a health facility
4. Disbursal of nutritional support via Ni-kshay Poshan Yojana
5. Sputum smear microscopy or CBNAAT testing
(A) 3, 5, 1, 2, 4
(B) 5, 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 1, 3, 5, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 5, 4, 2
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following hospitals serves as the largest public tertiary care and teaching hospital in Tamil Nadu, significantly contributing to advanced medical treatments and specialized surgeries?
(A) Stanley Medical College Hospital
(B) Rajiv Gandhi Government General Hospital
(C) ESIC Medical College Hospital, KK Nagar
(D) District Headquarters Hospital, Madurai
(E) Answer not known

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(A) It aims to significantly reduce infant and maternal mortality rates.
(B) It heavily relies on the tracking of pregnant women and children using advanced health IT systems.
(C) It emphasizes improving institutional delivery and postnatal care coverage.
(D) It entirely ignores adolescent health, focusing solely on women above the age of 30.
(E) Answer not known

67. Which of the following best defines the core objective of the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project (TINP)?
(A) Improving health of vulnerable groups through supplementary feeding and education
(B) Eliminating malaria transmission by distributing free chemically treated mosquito nets
(C) Establishing tertiary cancer care institutes across all regional district municipalities
(D) Procuring specialized surgical equipment for all Government Medical College Hospitals
(E) Answer not known

68. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the achievement of Tamil Nadu in tuberculosis control?
(A) The state has officially declared the complete eradication of TB with zero new cases reported since 2010.
(B) The state prohibits the use of DOTS therapy and relies solely on traditional medicine for TB management.
(C) The state has successfully registered all TB patients on the national Ni-kshay portal for continuous monitoring and DBT support.
(D) TB incidence in the state is entirely managed by private NGOs without any government health infrastructure involvement.
(E) Answer not known

69. The strategic shift towards establishing specialized geriatric clinics and home-based palliative care in Tamil Nadu is conceptually a response to which of the following?
(A) The transition towards a larger proportion of elderly citizens due to increased life expectancy
(B) The state's rapidly increasing Total Fertility Rate and the resulting unprecedented youth bulge
(C) The state's inability to control various communicable diseases among the young adult population
(D) Specific mandates imposed exclusively by the World Health Organization on all tropical regions
(E) Answer not known

70. What is the most appropriate reason for integrating the Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme with the central PMMVY scheme in Tamil Nadu?
(A) To deliberately limit the number of eligible beneficiaries receiving state healthcare assistance
(B) To legally shift maternal health responsibilities to private corporate hospitals and clinics
(C) To divert maternity funds towards the rapid construction of new specialized medical colleges
(D) To create a streamlined mechanism that avoids duplication while maximizing financial benefits
(E) Answer not known

71. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) in Tamil Nadu:
(A) It provides protection against multiple vaccine-preventable diseases including polio and measles.
(B) It requires beneficiaries to pay out-of-pocket for the transport and storage of vaccines.
(C) The state consistently maintains high coverage rates, often surpassing the national average.
(D) It employs a structured cold chain system stretching from state hubs to primary health centres.
(E) Answer not known

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72. Match the following diseases with their primary causative agents or vectors targeted by Tamil Nadu's public health control measures:
List I: (Disease)
P. Dengue

explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Read the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu Health System Project (TNHSP):
I. It was implemented with substantial financial assistance from the World Bank.
II. It focused heavily on reducing maternal and infant mortality rates across the state.
III. It facilitated the establishment of the comprehensive 108 emergency ambulance network.
IV. It was designed to exclusively cater to the urban population of the Chennai metropolitan area.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

25. Which of the following pairs regarding healthcare facilities and their primary beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) TANSACS - Treatment and rehabilitation of tuberculosis patients
(B) Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres - Geriatric palliative care patients
(C) SIPCOT factory medical services - Unorganised agricultural labourers
(D) ESIC Hospitals - Comprehensive medical care for organised sector workers
(E) Answer not known

26. Arrange the following healthcare personnel in ascending order based on the hierarchical level of the facility they typically command or operate from (grassroots up to tertiary):
1. Medical Superintendent
2. Village Health Nurse
3. ASHA Worker
4. Medical Officer
5. Specialist Physician (e.g., Pediatrician/ Surgeon)
(A) 3, 2, 4, 5, 1
(B) 2, 3, 5, 4, 1
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1, 5
(D) 1, 5, 4, 2, 3
(E) Answer not known

27. Which of the following precisely defines the function of a Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) A state-level storage hub for distributing subsidized food grains to low-income families
(B) A hospital unit for clinical management of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition
(C) An administrative office for procuring essential generic medicines under the TNMSC model
(D) A community kitchen providing daily mid-day meals to enrolled primary school children
(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It solely provides advanced surgical interventions for complex cardiovascular diseases.
(B) It is a safe motherhood intervention providing cash assistance for institutional delivery.
(C) It replaces all other state-sponsored maternity schemes and offers a flat rate of ₹50,000.
(D) It restricts its benefits exclusively to women residing in metropolitan municipal corporations.
(E) Answer not known

29. Read the following statements regarding the implementation of Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam (MTM):
I. It employs a camp approach alongside home visits for broad population coverage.
II. It exclusively targets communicable diseases like dengue and malaria.
III. It involves a dedicated health team comprising Women Health Volunteers and Mid-Level Healthcare Providers.
IV. It aims to reduce the out-of-pocket expenditure associated with managing hypertension and diabetes.
V. It provides home-based palliative care and physiotherapy services.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) I, II, IV and V
(D) II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

30. Arrange the following facilities in the cold chain system utilized for the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) in the correct sequence from the highest state level to the grassroots:
(A) District Vaccine Store - Regional Vaccine Store - State Vaccine Store - Primary Health Centre - Sub-Centre
(B) State Vaccine Store - Regional Vaccine Store - District Vaccine Store - Primary Health Centre - Sub-Centre
(C) Sub-Centre - Primary Health Centre - District Vaccine Store - Regional Vaccine Store - State Vaccine Store
(D) State Vaccine Store - District Vaccine Store - Primary Health Centre - Regional Vaccine Store - Sub-Centre
(E) Answer not known

31. Which historic hospital situated in North Chennai is renowned for being a major public tertiary care institution that significantly serves the city's densely populated northern neighborhoods?
(A) Rajiv Gandhi Government General Hospital
(B) Kilpauk Medical College Hospital
(C) Royapettah Government Hospital
(D) Stanley Medical College Hospital
(E) Answer not known

32. Match the following medical personnel with the health infrastructure level they are predominantly stationed at in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Medical Personnel)
P. Village Health Nurse
Q. Medical Officer
R. Specialist Doctor (e.g., Gynecologist)
S. Professor of Medicine
List II: (Health Infrastructure Level)
I. Government Medical College Hospital
II. Community Health Centre
III. Primary Health Centre
IV. Sub-Centre
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

33. Select the correct response for the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Dengue control in Tamil Nadu relies exclusively on administering a state-wide preventive vaccine to the entire adult population.
Reason (R): The Aedes aegypti mosquito, which transmits the dengue virus, predominantly breeds in clean, stagnant water common in urban and peri-urban settings.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

34. Read the following statements concerning the National Health Mission (NHM) in Tamil Nadu:
I. It comprises two major sub-missions: the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).
II. It completely bypassed public infrastructure, choosing instead to fund only private corporate hospitals.
III. It focuses significantly on strengthening reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health (RMNCH+A) services.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following pairs regarding disease control programmes in Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched?
(A) Hypertension and Diabetes - Universal Immunisation Programme
(B) Tuberculosis Elimination - Ni-kshay Portal
(C) Non-Communicable Diseases - NPCDCS
(D) HIV/AIDS Control - TANSACS
(E) Answer not known

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36. Arrange the following steps representing the typical referral chain for a high-risk pregnancy in rural Tamil Nadu in sequential order:
1. Referral to Government Medical College Hospital for complex surgical intervention
2. Initial risk identification by Village Health Nurse at Sub-Centre
3. Assessment and stabilization by Medical Officer at Primary Health Centre
4. Transfer to Community Health Centre for specialist evaluation
5. Admission to District Headquarters Hospital for advanced secondary care

(A) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1
(B) 3, 2, 4, 1, 5
(C) 2, 4, 3, 5, 1
(D) 4, 3, 2, 5, 1
(E) Answer not known

37. The implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) in Tamil Nadu reflects a conceptual shift towards which of the following approaches?
(A) Integrating mental health services with primary care to increase accessibility
(B) Centralizing all psychiatric treatments to a single specialized hospital in Chennai
(C) Outsourcing the entirety of psychiatric care to traditional local community healers
(D) Restricting all mental health screening protocols strictly to the elderly population
(E) Answer not known

38. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tamil Nadu's maternal and child health indicators:
(A) The state's Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is significantly lower than the national average.
(B) Institutional delivery in Tamil Nadu is near universal, heavily aided by public health infrastructure.
(C) The state's achievements are partly attributed to schemes providing free transport, such as the 108 ambulance service.
(D) Tamil Nadu currently records the highest Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) among all southern Indian states.
(E) Answer not known

39. Read the following statements regarding Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in Tamil Nadu:
I. They typically cater to a population of 30,000 in plain areas.
II. Each PHC is manned by at least one qualified Medical Officer supported by nursing and paramedical staff.
III. They are equipped to perform complex neurosurgeries and organ transplants.
IV. They act as the first referral unit for a cluster of Sub-Centres.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

40. Arrange the following in the correct sequential administrative hierarchy of government hospitals in Tamil Nadu from the taluk level up to the apex level:
(A) Taluk Hospital - District Headquarters Hospital - Government Medical College Hospital
(B) Government Medical College Hospital - District Headquarters Hospital - Taluk Hospital
(C) District Headquarters Hospital - Taluk Hospital - Government Medical College Hospital
(D) Taluk Hospital - Government Medical College Hospital - District Headquarters Hospital
(E) Answer not known

41. What is the most appropriate primary objective of the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC)?
(A) To manage new medical colleges and construct infrastructure across all districts
(B) To act as the sole licensing authority for all registered private medical practitioners
(C) To regulate the tuition fees of private nursing colleges within the state borders
(D) To ensure uninterrupted supply of high-quality drugs through centralized procurement
(E) Answer not known

42. Match the following health indicators/targets with their approximate current context in Tamil Nadu:

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register their pregnancy early, ideally before 12 weeks.
II. Eligible beneficiaries receive a specialized nutrition kit as part of the health assistance.
III. The financial assistance under the state scheme is disbursed strictly as a single, lump-sum payment post-delivery.
IV. The state's efforts are synergized with the central Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY).

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following pairs correlating a disease with its standard classification is incorrectly matched in the context of Tamil Nadu's health programmes?
(A) Malaria - Vector-borne communicable disease
(B) Tuberculosis - Non-communicable disease
(C) Dengue - Vector-borne communicable disease
(D) Hypertension - Non-communicable disease
(E) Answer not known

56. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC):
(A) It has been widely recognized as a successful model and replicated by several other Indian states.
(B) It maintains a transparent system for the procurement, storage, and distribution of generic drugs.
(C) It procures essential medicines at high retail market costs, deliberately increasing the financial burden on the state exchequer.
(D) It manages an efficient supply chain that ensures high availability of drugs at government hospitals.
(E) Answer not known

57. In the context of Tamil Nadu's primary health care structure, what constitutes the defining characteristic of a Sub-Centre?
(A) It serves as the highest apex referral institution for a cluster of ten regional districts
(B) It is a dedicated 30-bedded facility providing continuous specialist surgical care services
(C) It acts solely as an administrative hub for the supervision of district health inspectors
(D) It is the first contact point between the system and community serving 5,000 people
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the state's family planning strategy?
(A) Tamil Nadu emphasizes informed choice and temporary spacing under a target-free approach
(B) Tamil Nadu exclusively enforces mandatory terminal sterilization for all eligible married couples
(C) The state completely avoids modern contraceptives due to historical and cultural policy constraints
(D) The state restricts the distribution of contraceptives only to Government Medical College Hospitals
(E) Answer not known

59. Read the following statements describing the management of health human resources in Tamil Nadu:
I. The state possesses a relatively robust and well-distributed public health workforce compared to the national average.
II. The Medical Services Recruitment Board (MRB) ensures transparent and timely recruitment of healthcare professionals.
III. The state has capped its nursing college intake, resulting in a severe, unaddressed shortage of paramedical staff.
IV. Continuing Medical Education (CME) programmes are regularly promoted to keep the workforce updated.
V. Tamil Nadu actively utilizes the services of mid-level healthcare providers in its doorstep healthcare initiatives.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

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outbreaks.
(C) Tamil Nadu was one of the pioneer states to enact comprehensive public health legislation through the Madras Public Health Act of 1939.
(D) Tamil Nadu abolished the cadre of Village Health Nurses to focus exclusively on urban medical colleges.
(E) Answer not known

49. Read the following statements concerning Occupational Health initiatives in Tamil Nadu:
I. They focus on minimizing workplace hazards and monitoring the health of industrial workers, particularly in SIPCOT areas.
II. Factory medical services are legally mandated to cover only the managerial staff while excluding floor workers.
III. They involve conducting routine health checkups and ensuring the availability of necessary protective gear.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

50. Which factor best explains the unique success of the Village Health Nurse (VHN) cadre in Tamil Nadu's health indicators?
(A) Their exclusive placement in highly urbanized and affluent municipal neighborhoods
(B) Their capability to perform independent major surgeries at the rural Sub-Centre level
(C) Their direct control over the district's centralized pharmaceutical procurement budget
(D) Their integration in rural communities facilitating doorstep delivery of health services
(E) Answer not known

51. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the control of HIV/AIDS in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Tamil Nadu is classified as having a generalized HIV epidemic with prevalence exceeding 5% in the general population.
(B) The Tamil Nadu State AIDS Control Society (TANSACS) spearheads the prevention and control programmes.
(C) The state focuses on targeted interventions among high-risk groups to prevent transmission.
(D) TANSACS facilitates free antiretroviral therapy (ART) and robust counseling services.
(E) Answer not known

52. Match the following common public health acronyms used in Tamil Nadu with their expansions:
List I: (Acronym)
P. ASHA
Q. ANM
R. IMNCI
S. DMHP
List II: (Expansion)
I. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
II. District Mental Health Programme
III. Accredited Social Health Activist
IV. Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

53. Select the correct response for the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu is rapidly expanding its geriatric health services and establishing dedicated elderly clinics.
Reason (R): The state has consistently recorded immunisation coverage above the national average.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

54. Read the following statements regarding the integration of maternal schemes (like JSY and Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme) in Tamil Nadu:
I. Beneficiaries are strongly encouraged to

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List I: (Health Indicator/Target)
P. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
Q. Institutional Delivery Coverage
R. Community Health Centre minimum bed strength
S. Sub-Centre population norm (plain areas)
List II: (Current Context)
I. 30 beds
II. 1.7
III. 5,000 individuals
IV. Nearly 100%
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

43. Select the correct response for the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has successfully achieved the statistical elimination of leprosy as a public health problem.
Reason (R): Consequently, the state has completely dismantled its leprosy surveillance network and ceased all rehabilitation programmes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

44. Read the following statements describing Government Medical College Hospitals (GMCHs) in Tamil Nadu:
I. They function as apex institutions providing advanced tertiary medical care.
II. They serve as primary teaching and training institutions for medical students.
III. They receive complex referral cases escalated from District Headquarters Hospitals.
IV. They are exclusively established only in the city of Chennai.
V. They act as critical research hubs for managing regional health issues.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following pairs linking a Tamil Nadu health scheme with its core feature is correctly matched?
(A) Janani Suraksha Yojana - Conditional cash assistance for institutional delivery
(B) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam - Financial incentives for constructing private clinics
(C) Universal Immunisation Programme - Free screening for geriatric depression
(D) NPCDCS - Outbreak management for vector-borne communicable diseases
(E) Answer not known

46. The School Health Programme implemented in Tamil Nadu primarily focuses on which of the following activities?
(A) Recruiting new physical education teachers for all regional state high schools
(B) Distributing free laptops and bicycles to rural higher secondary students
(C) Screening for vision defects, nutritional deficiencies, and providing deworming
(D) Establishing advanced surgical units inside all government school premises
(E) Answer not known

47. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of Palliative Care as integrated into Tamil Nadu's health policy?
(A) A specialized medical treatment aimed strictly at reversing the ageing process
(B) A mandatory quarantine protocol for managing highly infectious respiratory diseases
(C) A financial insurance scheme providing reimbursement for minor outpatient procedures
(D) Improving quality of life for patients through pain relief and psychosocial support
(E) Answer not known

48. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the evolution of Tamil Nadu's public health system?
(A) The state entirely privatized its primary healthcare infrastructure in the 1990s.
(B) The state relies solely on Ayurvedic dispensaries to manage modern disease

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60. What is the most appropriate primary rationale for Tamil Nadu consistently allocating a higher proportion of its GSDP to health infrastructure compared to many other states?
(A) To strictly fulfill the mandatory lending conditions imposed by international private banks
(B) To ensure universal health coverage and sustain long-term human capital development
(C) To rapidly transition entirely into a private, insurance-driven healthcare delivery model
(D) To absorb excess state revenue that cannot be allocated to the regional education sector
(E) Answer not known

61. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals located across Tamil Nadu primarily cater to the healthcare needs of which demographic?
(A) Workers employed in the formal/organised sector and their dependents
(B) Only Below Poverty Line (BPL) agricultural labourers
(C) Exclusively state government gazetted officers
(D) Primarily traditional artisans and weavers
(E) Answer not known

62. Match the following healthcare facilities in Tamil Nadu with their functional descriptions:
List I: (Healthcare Facility)
P. Primary Health Centre
Q. Community Health Centre
R. District Headquarters Hospital
S. Sub-Centre
List II: (Functional Description)
I. Staffed by a Medical Officer, catering to roughly 30,000 individuals
II. Manned by a Village Health Nurse for basic doorstep services
III. Major secondary care referral centre serving the entire district
IV. First referral unit offering 30 beds and basic specialist care
(A) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

63. Select the correct response for the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The TNMSC model of centralized procurement has been recognized and replicated by several other states in India.
Reason (R): It ensures high transparency, stringent quality control, and massive cost reductions through bulk purchasing of generic medicines.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

64. The rising prevalence of hypertension and diabetes addressed by schemes like Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam is a direct consequence of which conceptual shift?
(A) The complete elimination of the public health budget for primary disease management
(B) A sudden collapse of the urban sanitation infrastructure within major metropolitan areas
(C) The transition from infectious disease burdens to lifestyle-related non-communicable diseases
(D) The failure of the Universal Immunisation Programme to address adult viral complications
(E) Answer not known

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65. Which of the following pairs linking a health programme to its target area is correctly matched?
(A) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam - Vector control for Dengue management
(B) Ni-kshay Poshan Yojana - Direct Benefit Transfer for Tuberculosis patients
(C) IMNCI - Adult psychiatric counseling and rehabilitation
(D) TANSACS - Post-operative care for accident trauma victims
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme in Tamil Nadu:

18. Which of the following statements correctly describes the public health expenditure trend in Tamil Nadu?
(A) The state entirely relies on international donor funding and contributes zero percent of its own annual GSDP.
(B) The state allocates a negligible budget fraction, ranking lowest among major Indian states in health spending.
(C) All public health expenditure in the state is strictly restricted to specialized urban medical facilities only.
(D) The state allocates significant GSDP to health, ensuring robust infrastructure and free medicine supply.
(E) Answer not known

19. Read the following statements regarding ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) workers in Tamil Nadu:
I. They function as a critical link facilitating community access to the public health system.
II. They are formally classified as Class-I gazetted officers of the state government.
III. Their primary roles include promoting institutional deliveries, immunization, and basic health awareness.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

20. Arrange the following public health facilities in Tamil Nadu in the correct sequence based on their bed strength and service complexity, from lowest to highest:
(A) Community Health Centre - Sub-Centre - Primary Health Centre - Government Medical College Hospital
(B) Sub-Centre - Primary Health Centre - Community Health Centre - Government Medical College Hospital
(C) Primary Health Centre - Sub-Centre - Government Medical College Hospital - Community Health Centre
(D) Government Medical College Hospital - Community Health Centre - Primary Health Centre - Sub-Centre
(E) Answer not known

21. The integration of palliative care services at the primary healthcare level in Tamil Nadu is conceptually aimed at achieving which of the following?
(A) Providing pain relief and quality of life for patients with life-limiting conditions
(B) Performing high-risk experimental surgeries to cure end-stage terminal illnesses
(C) Eradicating all forms of communicable diseases through community health initiatives
(D) Replacing the existing tertiary care hospital network with home-based mobile units
(E) Answer not known

22. Match the following Tamil Nadu health schemes with their specific provisions:
List I: (Health Scheme)
P. Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam
Q. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme
R. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
S. Ni-kshay Poshan Yojana
List II: (Provision)
I. Cash assistance for pregnant women distributed in installments
II. Absolutely free maternity services including transport and diet
III. Direct benefit transfer for the nutritional needs of TB patients
IV. Doorstep screening and medicine delivery for chronic NCDs
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

23. Select the correct response for the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu is currently classified as a low endemic state for Malaria.
Reason (R): Sustained vector control measures, robust urban surveillance, and early case detection have significantly reduced transmission rates.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

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Q. Malaria
R. Tuberculosis
S. Leprosy
List II: (Causative Agent/Vector)
I. Aedes aegypti mosquito
II. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
III. Anopheles mosquito
IV. Mycobacterium leprae
(A) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

73. Select the correct response for the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam (MTM) scheme has notably reduced overcrowding in secondary and tertiary care hospitals for routine non-communicable disease follow-ups.
Reason (R): Tamil Nadu was one of the first states in India to enact a comprehensive Public Health Act.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following represents the most crucial function of a Sub-Centre within Tamil Nadu's rural health architecture?
(A) Providing maternal and child health services and immunization directly to the community
(B) Performing complex open-heart surgeries and providing advanced cardiac care services
(C) Procuring and storing branded pharmaceuticals for use across the entire regional taluk
(D) Licensing and regulating the establishment of private nursing homes within the district
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following pairs connecting a health initiative with its target population is incorrectly matched in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Scheme - Pregnant and lactating women
(B) School Health Programme - Industrial and factory workers
(C) Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres - Severely acute malnourished children
(D) Palliative Care Services - Terminally ill and bedridden patients
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the status of the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It is currently recorded as the highest among all various states in the country of India.
(B) It is significantly lower than the national average due to effective public health interventions.
(C) It has remained completely stagnant without any recorded improvement over the last three decades.
(D) It is exclusively measured in urban municipalities while completely ignoring all rural data sets.
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following best defines an ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) in the context of the National Health Mission in Tamil Nadu?
(A) A trained community health worker acting as an interface between citizens and the system
(B) A highly specialized medical doctor appointed at the District Headquarters Hospital level
(C) A senior state-level bureaucrat managing the complex TNMSC pharmaceutical supply chain
(D) A private local pharmacist contracted for distributing generic drugs to rural populations
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following statements correctly describes the mental health services framework in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Mental health treatments are completely banned in all government-run health hospitals.
(B) Psychiatric services are available solely through the funding of international relief

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42. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The state's health status is reflected in various metrics and established standards. For example, the fertility rate has stabilized at a low level, while institutional delivery rates have reached nearly total coverage. Infrastructure norms specify the number of beds for referral units and the population covered by local sub-centres. Together, these indicators demonstrate the reach and effectiveness of the state's healthcare delivery model.

43. (C) A is true but R is false.
The state has successfully reduced the prevalence of leprosy to levels considered statistical elimination. However, this does not imply the end of all related medical activities. Effective public health management requires maintaining a robust surveillance network and continuing rehabilitation services to prevent resurgence and support affected individuals, rather than dismantling the entire system as suggested in the reasoning.

44. (A) I, II, III and V
Apex medical institutions are distributed across various districts to ensure regional access to advanced care. These hospitals serve as critical teaching centres for medical education and research. They handle the most complex cases referred from lower levels of the health system. Their role is multifaceted, combining high-end clinical services with the training of the next generation of healthcare professionals throughout the state.

45. (A) Janani Suraksha Yojana - Conditional cash assistance for institutional delivery
Public health initiatives often provide financial incentives to promote safe medical practices. One major national scheme offers cash assistance to pregnant women to encourage them to give birth in medical facilities rather than at home. This approach helps ensure that professional help is available during labor. Other programmes focus on different areas, such as doorstep medication or immunization, rather than private clinic construction.

46. (C) Screening for vision defects, nutritional deficiencies, and providing deworming
Health initiatives in educational institutions focus on the early detection and management of common childhood health issues. These activities include regular checkups for vision problems, assessing nutritional status, and administering deworming medication. By identifying and treating these issues in the school environment, the programme supports the overall physical development and learning potential of students without needing complex surgical units on school premises.

47. (D) Improving quality of life for patients through pain relief and psychosocial support
The state's health policy includes a compassionate approach for individuals with terminal or chronic life-limiting conditions. This type of care is not meant to reverse the biological aging process or serve as a quarantine protocol. Instead, it aims to provide relief from physical suffering and address emotional needs. This support helps patients and their families manage the challenges of serious illness with dignity and comfort.

48. (C) Tamil Nadu was one of the pioneer states to enact comprehensive public health legislation through the Madras Public Health Act of 1939.
The state has a long history of prioritizing public health through formal legislation. An early comprehensive law enacted in 1939 provided a solid legal foundation for managing sanitation, disease control, and health administration. This pioneering legal framework has allowed the state to build a strong and resilient public health system that remains a model for other regions in the country today.

49. (C) I and III
Health initiatives focused on the workplace are designed to protect individuals in various industrial environments. These efforts involve monitoring for hazards and conducting regular medical checkups for the entire workforce. The goal is to prevent occupational diseases and ensure that necessary protective measures are in place. These services are mandated to cover all employees, ensuring that safety standards are maintained across the manufacturing sector.

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1. (B) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam
The Tamil Nadu state government launched a flagship programme to provide healthcare services at the doorstep of the citizens. This initiative focuses on screening and managing chronic non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes. It aims to reduce hospital visit frequency for patients requiring routine medication and monitoring by utilizing dedicated women health volunteers and healthcare providers.

2. (B) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
Public health infrastructure in the state is structured based on population norms. A Sub-Centre typically covers five thousand people, while a Primary Health Centre serves thirty thousand individuals in plain regions. Community Health Centres act as first referral units for one lakh twenty thousand people, and Medical College Hospitals function as tertiary centers for multiple districts.

3. (C) A is true but R is false.
Tamil Nadu has reached a low total fertility rate, signifying successful demographic control. While the state achieves levels below replacement, this transition leads to a structural change in the age distribution. This phenomenon results in an increasing proportion of elderly individuals rather than a decline, making the statement about a rapidly declining elderly population in the state factually incorrect.

4. (C) I and III
This maternity benefit scheme provides significant financial assistance to eligible pregnant women to promote better nutrition and institutional delivery. The funds are disbursed in specific installments linked to antenatal care and immunization. The programme is currently integrated with the central government maternity benefit initiative to ensure streamlined delivery of financial support and health services to the beneficiaries.

5. (A) TANSACS - HIV/AIDS control and prevention
The Tamil Nadu State AIDS Control Society is the nodal agency responsible for managing the prevention and control of HIV infections. Other entities like the medical services corporation focus on drug procurement rather than vector management. Similarly, specific portals are dedicated to tuberculosis monitoring. Correct administrative alignment ensures that specialized agencies handle their respective disease burdens and public health mandates.

6. (B) 4, 2, 3, 1
Public health facilities are organized hierarchically based on the size of the population they serve. Sub-Centres occupy the base of the pyramid, followed by Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. District Headquarters Hospitals represent a higher level of secondary care. This structure ensures that basic services are decentralized while more complex medical cases are referred to larger institutions.

7. (B) A grassroots health worker providing doorstep maternal and child health services at Sub-Centres
Grassroots health workers play a vital role in delivering essential services at the community level. They are primarily stationed at Sub-Centres and are responsible for maternal health, child immunization, and tracking pregnant women. Their work facilitates the achievement of high institutional delivery rates and ensures that healthcare reaches the most remote rural populations through consistent home visits and local clinics.

8. (C) They are typically established to serve a population of exactly 5,000 individuals.
Community Health Centres are designed to function as secondary level facilities that provide specialist care and act as referral units. They are equipped with thirty beds and facilities for minor surgeries. Unlike Sub-Centres, which serve a population of five thousand, these centres are

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58. (A) Tamil Nadu emphasizes informed choice and temporary spacing under a target-free approach
Current family planning policy avoids mandatory targets and instead focuses on providing a variety of contraceptive options. This approach allows families to make informed choices about when to have children and emphasizes the health benefits of spacing between births. By moving away from terminal methods as the only option, the state promotes a more holistic and rights-based approach to reproductive health services.

59. (A) I, II, IV and V
Management of health professionals in the state involves transparent recruitment through a dedicated board and regular training to update clinical skills. The workforce is relatively well-distributed and includes mid-level providers who assist in doorstep health initiatives. While there are always needs for more staff, the state actively manages its paramedical and nursing intakes to support the overall delivery of healthcare.

60. (B) To ensure universal health coverage and sustain long-term human capital development
Investing a significant portion of the state budget into health is a strategic decision to improve the quality of life for all citizens. By building strong infrastructure and providing free services, the state aims to achieve universal coverage. This investment is seen as essential for developing human capital, which in turn supports long-term economic growth and the social well-being of the population.

61. (A) Workers employed in the formal/organised sector and their dependents
Specialized medical institutions managed by the employees' insurance corporation are funded through contributions from both employers and employees. These hospitals provide a wide range of medical services specifically for those working in the formal or organized sector. This system ensures that industrial and corporate workers have access to comprehensive healthcare for themselves and their families as part of their social security benefits.

62. (A) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
Different healthcare units serve specific functions within the state system. Local units manned by nurses provide the first contact, while primary centres led by doctors handle larger populations. Referral centres with beds provide specialist care for clusters of villages. Finally, major district hospitals serve as secondary care hubs for more serious medical conditions. This layered approach ensures that medical resources are used efficiently.

63. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The centralized drug procurement model in the state has gained national recognition because it ensures that high-quality generic medicines are always available. By buying in large quantities, the corporation can negotiate lower prices and maintain strict quality standards. This transparency and efficiency have made it a model that other states seek to emulate to improve their own pharmaceutical supply chains.

64. (C) The transition from infectious disease burdens to lifestyle-related non-communicable diseases
As the population's living standards and life expectancy improve, there is a shift in the primary causes of illness. The focus of the healthcare system has moved from managing infectious outbreaks to addressing chronic lifestyle conditions like hypertension and diabetes. This demographic and epidemiological transition requires new strategies, such as doorstep delivery of medications and regular community-based screening for early detection.

65. (B) Ni-kshay Poshan Yojana - Direct Benefit Transfer for Tuberculosis patients
Specific programmes are designed to provide financial and nutritional support to patients suffering from serious infectious diseases. One major initiative uses direct bank transfers to help tuberculosis patients afford the nutrition they need for recovery. Other acronyms refer to child health or HIV control, and their targets are correctly aligned with their specialized functions within the broader public healthcare system.

66. (D) It entirely ignores adolescent health, focusing solely on women above the age of 30.
Reproductive and child health programmes are comprehensive and include services for various age groups. They emphasize maternal safety, infant survival, and postnatal care. Contrary to the

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with medical education. One specific hospital in the capital is renowned for its vast capacity and its role as a premier teaching facility. It provides advanced tertiary services and specialized surgeries, making it a critical hub for complex medical cases referred from across the entire state.

18. (D) The state allocates significant GSDP to health, ensuring robust infrastructure and free medicine supply.
Public health policy in the state prioritizes significant financial investment to sustain a comprehensive network of medical facilities. This spending supports the construction of hospitals, the recruitment of healthcare professionals, and the provision of free essential medicines. These efforts contribute to superior health indicators and ensure that quality medical care is accessible to all citizens, regardless of their socioeconomic status.

19. (C) I and III
Community health activists serve as a vital bridge between rural families and the formal medical system. Their primary responsibilities involve promoting healthy practices, encouraging institutional deliveries, and facilitating child immunization. They are community-based workers who receive performance-based incentives for their services. They are not classified as gazetted officers but are essential for improving the reach of public health initiatives.

20. (B) Sub-Centre - Primary Health Centre - Community Health Centre - Government Medical College Hospital
The public health hierarchy is organized by the complexity and capacity of the facilities. Sub-Centres provide the most basic doorstep services at the village level. Primary Health Centres offer outpatient and basic inpatient care. Community Health Centres serve as the first referral units with more beds. Medical College Hospitals sit at the top, providing the most advanced specialized tertiary care.

21. (A) Providing pain relief and quality of life for patients with life-limiting conditions
Integrating specialized support services into the primary healthcare system addresses the needs of patients with terminal or chronic illnesses. This approach focuses on alleviating physical pain and providing psychosocial support rather than pursuing experimental cures. By offering these services locally, the system ensures that bedridden and elderly patients can receive compassionate care and maintain dignity without traveling to distant hospitals.

22. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Health schemes in the state are designed to target specific medical and social needs. Initiatives range from delivering chronic disease medication at the doorstep to providing cash assistance for maternity. Other programmes ensure that maternity services are entirely free of cost or provide financial support for the nutrition of tuberculosis patients. These combined efforts create a comprehensive safety net for the population.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The state has effectively managed the transmission of malaria through rigorous vector control and active surveillance. Early detection of cases and prompt treatment have significantly lowered the incidence of the disease. Because these measures are consistently applied in both urban and rural settings, the state has achieved a status where the disease is no longer considered a major endemic threat.

24. (C) I, II and III
Large-scale health projects supported by international funding have been instrumental in improving medical outcomes. These initiatives focused on reducing mortality rates among mothers and infants through better emergency responses. One significant achievement was the establishment of a state-wide emergency ambulance network. These projects were comprehensive and intended to benefit the entire state population rather than being restricted to urban areas.

25. (D) ESIC Hospitals - Comprehensive medical care for organised sector workers
Different medical institutions are established to serve specific groups within the population. Specialized hospitals managed by the employees' insurance corporation are dedicated to providing medical services for individuals working in

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intended to cater to much larger groups, typically around one lakh twenty thousand people.

9. (A) I, II and IV
The medical services corporation in the state manages a centralized procurement system that provides high-quality generic medicines to all government hospitals. It uses a decentralized warehouse network and an efficient passbook system to monitor stock and ensure availability. The focus remains on cost-effective procurement and supply chain transparency rather than maximizing corporate profits or procuring high-cost branded medicines.

10. (C) Antenatal Registration - Antenatal Checkups - Institutional Delivery - Postnatal Care
Comprehensive maternal healthcare involves a logical progression of services to ensure the safety of both mother and child. The process begins with early registration, followed by periodic clinical checkups during pregnancy. After the registration and checkup phase, the mother undergoes delivery at a medical institution. The final stage involves postnatal care to monitor recovery and the health of the newborn.

11. (B) The socioeconomic implications of an ageing population caused by low Total Fertility Rates
Family planning strategies have evolved to focus on the health of the mother and child rather than just meeting sterilization numbers. By emphasizing spacing methods, the policy addresses demographic changes associated with lower fertility rates. This approach helps manage the long-term socioeconomic challenges of a shifting age structure where the proportion of elderly citizens in the state is increasing.

12. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The state hospital network includes diverse institutions with specialized roles. Large general hospitals serve as primary tertiary care hubs, while historic colleges provide critical services in urban areas. Dedicated facilities for industrial workers cater to the organized sector. Meanwhile, primary centres at the local level act as the initial point of contact between the public and qualified doctors.

13. (C) A is true but R is false.
The national initiative for maternal and neonatal health eliminates out-of-pocket expenses for services like transport, diet, and diagnostics in public facilities. This ensures that financial barriers do not prevent institutional deliveries. However, this specific scheme is distinct from others that provide direct cash incentives. The cash benefits mentioned are part of a separate state-sponsored maternity benefit programme for eligible mothers.

14. (B) I, II, IV and V
The immunization programme maintains high coverage through a robust infrastructure that reaches the village level. It includes protection against various diseases, including measles and rubella. Community activists and nurses coordinate to mobilize families for vaccination sessions. While regional differences exist, the overall system ensures near-universal access to life-saving vaccines through a well-maintained cold chain and regular health monitoring.

15. (D) TINP - Tamil Nadu Immunization Network Project
Health programmes are specialized to address specific nutritional and medical needs. While many initiatives focus on non-communicable diseases, mental health, or leprosy, others target nutrition. The integrated nutrition project is a well-known initiative aimed at improving the health status of vulnerable groups like children and pregnant women. It is not an immunization network project as erroneously suggested in the name.

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16. (A) 3, 5, 1, 2, 4
Tuberculosis management follows a systematic protocol starting with screening symptomatic individuals at health facilities. Suspected cases then undergo diagnostic testing, such as sputum microscopy. Once a diagnosis is confirmed, the patient is registered on a digital portal for monitoring. Treatment is then initiated through observed therapy, and nutritional support is provided through direct benefit transfers to ensure successful patient recovery.

17. (B) Rajiv Gandhi Government General Hospital
Specialized medical care in the state is led by major apex institutions that combine treatment

34. (C) I and III
The national framework for health includes missions dedicated to both rural and urban areas. These initiatives aim to strengthen public health infrastructure and improve services related to maternal and child health. By focusing on a continuum of care for mothers and adolescents, the mission ensures that the public healthcare system remains robust and capable of providing quality services to all citizens.

35. (A) Hypertension and Diabetes - Universal Immunisation Programme
The immunization programme is specifically designed to protect the population against vaccine-preventable infectious diseases. It does not address chronic non-communicable conditions such as hypertension or diabetes. Those lifestyle-related diseases are managed through separate state initiatives and specialized programmes for non-communicable disease control. Correct matching of health goals with the appropriate programme is essential for effective public health administration.

36. (A) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1
A high-risk pregnancy is managed through a structured referral system to ensure safety. The process starts with identification by a village nurse, followed by assessment at a primary health centre. If complications are noted, the patient moves to a community centre for specialist review. Higher levels of care are then provided at district hospitals or apex medical colleges for advanced surgery.

37. (A) Integrating mental health services with primary care to increase accessibility
Modern health policy seeks to move psychiatric services away from isolated institutions and into the community. By training staff at the district and primary levels, mental healthcare becomes part of the regular medical system. This integration helps reduce the stigma associated with seeking help and ensures that psychiatric evaluation and treatment are more accessible to individuals residing in rural and semi-urban areas.

38. (D) Tamil Nadu currently records the highest Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) among all southern Indian states.
The state has achieved remarkable success in maternal health indicators, recording one of the lowest maternal mortality ratios in the country. This progress is due to nearly universal institutional delivery and a strong network of emergency transport. Claims that the state has the highest mortality ratio among its neighbors are incorrect, as its indicators are consistently better than the national average.

39. (A) I, II and IV
Primary Health Centres are central to the rural healthcare network, serving populations of approximately thirty thousand. They are staffed by medical officers and act as referral units for smaller local sub-centres. While they handle outpatient care and basic deliveries, they are not intended for advanced surgical procedures like neurosurgery. These specialized services are reserved for secondary and tertiary care institutions in the hierarchy.

40. (A) Taluk Hospital - District Headquarters Hospital - Government Medical College Hospital
The administrative and referral hierarchy of government hospitals follows a logical order based on geographical coverage and service complexity. Facilities at the taluk level provide secondary care for smaller areas. These refer patients to the district headquarters hospital for more complex cases. Finally, the government medical college hospitals serve as the apex level institutions for advanced treatments and specialized medical research.

41. (D) To ensure uninterrupted supply of high-quality drugs through centralized procurement
The primary mission of the medical services corporation is to manage the supply of essential medicines for the entire public health system. By using a centralized procurement model, the state can purchase generic drugs in bulk at lower prices. This system ensures that all government health facilities have a steady and reliable supply of high-quality medication available for patients free of cost.

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NGOs.

(C) The state integrates mental health care with primary health care services through the DMHP.

(D) The state mandates the institutionalization of all mental health patients in a single asylum.

(E) Answer not known

79. The near-universal rate of institutional delivery in Tamil Nadu is conceptually attributed to which combination of systemic factors?

(A) Strict penalization of home deliveries and mandatory imprisonment of traditional midwives

(B) The exclusive utilization of high-cost private corporate hospitals by all state citizens

(C) The complete reliance on untrained traditional birth attendants for all rural deliveries

(D) Financial incentives, free transport networks, and accessible 24x7 Primary Health Centres

(E) Answer not known

80. Despite possessing robust health indicators, which of the following represents a primary emerging challenge for Tamil Nadu's health infrastructure?

(A) Eradicating the final stages of the polio virus from the general pediatric population

(B) Establishing the very first Primary Health Centre within the northern borders of the state

(C) Managing rising non-communicable diseases and expanding care for an ageing population

(D) Introducing basic sanitation concepts to the major metropolitan cities of the southern region

(E) Answer not known

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50. (D) Their integration in rural communities facilitating doorstep delivery of health services
The success of rural health nurses is largely due to their presence within the communities they serve. By living and working close to the people, they build trust and provide essential services like maternal care and immunization directly at the doorstep. This grassroots integration is far more effective for improving health indicators than a centralized system that relies solely on distant urban hospitals.

51. (A) Tamil Nadu is classified as having a generalized HIV epidemic with prevalence exceeding 5% in the general population.
The state has made significant progress in controlling the spread of HIV through targeted interventions and free treatment services. The prevalence rate in the general population is actually quite low and does not meet the threshold for a generalized epidemic. Dedicated agencies work to provide antiretroviral therapy and awareness, effectively managing the disease and preventing it from becoming a widespread public health crisis.

52. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Public health administration uses various acronyms to represent key personnel and programmes. These terms refer to community health activists, auxiliary nursing staff, and integrated protocols for managing childhood illnesses. Additionally, specific programmes for district mental health are also part of this framework. Understanding these designations is essential for navigating the organizational structure of the state's comprehensive health system and its various service components.

53. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The expansion of geriatric clinics is a response to the demographic shift toward an older population. At the same time, the state has a strong record of successful child immunization. While both of these facts reflect a high-performing healthcare system, the success in immunization does not directly cause or explain the need for elderly care. Each initiative addresses a different demographic challenge.

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54. (A) I, II and IV
Maternal health schemes encourage early registration to ensure proper monitoring throughout pregnancy. Beneficiaries receive both financial assistance and nutritional kits to support their health. These state efforts are coordinated with central government programmes to provide a comprehensive benefit package. The financial aid is typically delivered in stages to track health milestones rather than as a single lump-sum payment after the child is born.

55. (B) Tuberculosis - Non-communicable disease
Diseases are categorized based on how they spread and their long-term nature. Malaria and dengue are correctly classified as vector-borne communicable diseases. Hypertension is a chronic non-communicable lifestyle condition. However, tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by bacteria and is therefore a communicable disease. It is incorrect to classify it as a non-communicable disease in the context of health programming and treatment protocols.

56. (C) It procures essential medicines at high retail market costs, deliberately increasing the financial burden on the state exchequer.
The medical services corporation is known for its efficient and transparent procurement model. By purchasing generic drugs in bulk directly from manufacturers, the state significantly reduces its spending on essential medicines. This cost-effective approach ensures high availability of drugs in public hospitals without placing an unnecessary financial burden on the government. The success of this model has led to its replication nationwide.

57. (D) It is the first contact point between the system and community serving 5,000 people
Within the primary healthcare structure, the Sub-Centre is the most basic unit designed to be physically accessible to the rural population. It typically serves a small group of individuals at the village level. It is not a surgical or high-level administrative facility. Instead, it provides the most immediate medical contact for services like maternal health, child checkups, and basic immunization.

the organized sector. Other facilities, such as nutrition centres, focus on children with specific health deficiencies. Ensuring that each demographic has tailored access to healthcare is a key state priority.

26. (A) 3, 2, 4, 5, 1
The health workforce is structured according to the level of the facility where they are stationed. Community-based activists work at the grassroots, followed by nurses at the village level. Medical officers lead primary units, while specialist doctors work in larger referral centres. Senior administrative medical officers or superintendents manage the largest hospitals, reflecting a clear progression in professional hierarchy and responsibility.

27. (B) A hospital unit for clinical management of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition
Specialized units within hospitals are dedicated to treating children suffering from severe nutritional deficiencies. These centres provide intensive medical care and a structured feeding protocol to help infants and young children recover from acute malnutrition. By focusing on both clinical treatment and parental education, these units play a crucial role in reducing child mortality and improving long-term health outcomes for vulnerable groups.

28. (B) It is a safe motherhood intervention providing cash assistance for institutional delivery.
This safe motherhood initiative is a central intervention designed to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality. It provides financial assistance to pregnant women to encourage them to deliver their babies in government health facilities. By providing this incentive, the programme ensures that mothers have access to professional medical assistance during childbirth, which significantly improves the survival rates of both mothers and newborns.

29. (B) I, III, IV and V
The doorstep healthcare scheme utilizes specialized teams to reach the population directly at their homes. It covers a range of services including screening for chronic conditions, physiotherapy, and palliative care. This model reduces the financial burden on families by providing essential medications and checkups locally. It employs volunteers and mid-level providers to ensure that the management of non-communicable diseases is comprehensive.

30. (B) State Vaccine Store - Regional Vaccine Store - District Vaccine Store - Primary Health Centre - Sub-Centre
Maintaining the effectiveness of vaccines requires a strict cold chain system from the point of arrival to the point of administration. The network begins at the state level and descends through regional and district storage facilities. From there, vaccines are moved to primary health centres and finally to local sub-centres, ensuring that the temperature is controlled throughout the entire distribution process.

31. (D) Stanley Medical College Hospital
Certain medical institutions have a long history and are vital for the residents of specific urban zones. One historic college and hospital in the northern part of the capital city serves as a major hub for tertiary care. It is essential for the densely populated surrounding neighborhoods, providing a wide range of advanced medical treatments and surgeries to the local public.

32. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Different levels of healthcare facilities require specific types of medical personnel. Village health nurses are the primary staff at local sub-centres, while medical officers lead primary health centres. Specialists like gynecologists are typically stationed at community health centres or higher referral units. Senior academic medical staff and professors are found at the apex medical college hospitals for advanced teaching.

33. (D) A is false but R is true.
Routine control of dengue does not involve a state-wide adult vaccination programme. Instead, it relies on public health interventions focused on eliminating mosquito breeding sites. The specific vector for this disease thrives in clean, stagnant water often found in household containers. Effective management therefore emphasizes community awareness, vector surveillance, and environmental sanitation to reduce the mosquito population and prevent outbreaks in urban areas.

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suggestion that they ignore younger populations, modern frameworks specifically include adolescent health as a critical component. This ensures that young people receive the necessary health education and medical support to prepare them for healthy adulthood.

67. (A) Improving health of vulnerable groups through supplementary feeding and education
Nutrition projects in the state are designed to tackle deficiencies among children and pregnant or lactating women. These initiatives provide extra food and teach families about healthy eating habits. By focusing on the early stages of life, the project aims to prevent long-term health issues and improve the physical and cognitive development of children, which is essential for the future.

68. (C) The state has successfully registered all TB patients on the national Ni-kshay portal for continuous monitoring and DBT support.
Efforts to control tuberculosis in the state rely on modern technology for patient management. By using a national digital portal, the health department can track treatment progress and ensure that patients receive their nutritional financial support directly. This systematic monitoring helps improve treatment completion rates and reduces the spread of the disease, although total eradication has not yet been achieved.

69. (A) The transition towards a larger proportion of elderly citizens due to increased life expectancy
Improvements in public health have led to people living longer, which changes the demographic makeup of the state. As the number of senior citizens grows, the healthcare system must adapt by providing more geriatric clinics and home-based palliative care. These services are specifically designed to address the unique medical and social needs of an aging population, ensuring they receive appropriate support.

70. (D) To create a streamlined mechanism that avoids duplication while maximizing financial benefits
Combining state and central maternity benefit schemes helps create a more efficient system for the public. Integration ensures that there is a single, clear process for registration and payment, which prevents administrative confusion and the duplication of efforts. This synchronization allows the state to provide the maximum possible financial and medical assistance to mothers, enhancing the overall impact of the health intervention.

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71. (B) It requires beneficiaries to pay out-of-pocket for the transport and storage of vaccines.
The immunization programme is a fundamental public health service that is provided entirely free of cost. The government manages all expenses related to the procurement, cold chain storage, and transport of vaccines to the various clinics. Citizens are not required to pay any fees for these services. This ensures that every child has access to essential vaccines regardless of their family's income level.

72. (A) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
Public health measures target the specific agents that cause diseases or the insects that spread them. Dengue and malaria are managed by controlling the different types of mosquitoes that transmit them. Other bacterial diseases like tuberculosis and leprosy are handled through long-term medical treatment. Identifying the correct vector or causative organism is the first step in developing effective prevention and control strategies.

73. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The doorstep medical scheme has been effective in reducing hospital crowds by providing routine care at home. Separately, the state has a pioneering history of health legislation dating back to 1939. While both facts demonstrate a strong commitment to public health, the success of a modern doorstep delivery programme is not directly explained by the enactment of a law many decades ago.

74. (A) Providing maternal and child health services and immunization directly to the community
Sub-Centres are designed to deliver basic health services where people live. Their primary function is to handle maternal care, track childhood growth, and provide routine immunizations. They do not perform complex surgeries or handle pharmaceutical licensing. By focusing on these essential preventive and primary care services,

III. TB Research, Chennai
IV. Generic Drug Procurement
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

33. The initiative 'Namadhu Maruthuvam' (Our Medicine) in Tamil Nadu is closely associated with promoting which of the following?
(A) Costly imported allopathic medicines
(B) Exclusive reliance on private health insurance for minor ailments
(C) Phasing out of government medical colleges in rural areas
(D) The use and awareness of traditional and Siddha medicinal practices
(E) Answer not known

34. Select the correct hierarchical order of the public healthcare delivery system in Tamil Nadu from the grass-root level to the secondary level:
(A) Primary Health Centre (PHC) → Health Sub-Centre → District Hospital → Community Health Centre (CHC)
(B) Health Sub-Centre → Primary Health Centre (PHC) → Community Health Centre (CHC) → District Hospital
(C) Community Health Centre (CHC) → Primary Health Centre (PHC) → Health Sub-Centre → District Hospital
(D) District Hospital → Community Health Centre (CHC) → Primary Health Centre (PHC) → Health Sub-Centre
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding urban health infrastructure in Tamil Nadu?
(A) UPHC - Focuses exclusively on veterinary care for animals in major cities
(B) Mini Clinics - Basic outpatient care in urban neighborhoods
(C) NUHM - National Urban Housing Mission for developing modern smart cities
(D) GEM Scheme - Geriatric Emergency Management for the elderly citizens only
(E) Answer not known

36. In the context of Tamil Nadu's healthcare services, 'e-Sanjeevani' refers to:
(A) A drone-based organ transport system between districts
(B) A mandatory physical fitness test for all government employees
(C) An electronic database for continuously monitoring drinking water quality
(D) A national telemedicine service enabling remote doctor consultations
(E) Answer not known

37. Consider the following statements regarding Food Safety in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) sets the standards enforced in the state.
II. Tamil Nadu conducts regular inspections to detect food adulteration.
III. Food safety drives do not apply to street food vendors under any circumstances.
IV. Public awareness campaigns are run to empower consumers to check food quality.
V. Strict legal actions and penalties are imposed on businesses violating food safety norms.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) I, II, IV and V
(D) II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

38. When comparing Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY with the CMCHIS in Tamil Nadu, what is the primary reason for their convergence?
(A) To force the state to abandon its own established health and insurance schemes
(B) To strictly limit the total coverage amount to ₹ 50,000 per family per year
(C) A unified beneficiary pool for comprehensive health coverage
(D) To transfer the management of state government hospitals to private companies
(E) Answer not known

39. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The 104 Mobile Health Services and Helpline serve as a vital rural outreach tool in Tamil Nadu.

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CHAPTER 12

Health Insurance, Disease Control and Public Health in Tamil Nadu

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme:
I. It was launched in 2009 as the first state-sponsored health insurance in Tamil Nadu.
II. It initially provided a coverage of Rupees five lakhs per family per year.
III. The scheme aimed to provide quality healthcare to families below the poverty line.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

2. What is the annual family income ceiling for eligibility under the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Below ₹ 50,000
(B) Below ₹ 1,00,000
(C) Below ₹ 72,000
(D) Below ₹ 1,20,000
(E) Answer not known

3. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu integrated the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) with the Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY.
Reason (R): The convergence was done to avoid duplication of beneficiaries and ensure seamless access to healthcare for both state and central scheme beneficiaries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: Health Schemes
P. GEM Scheme
Q. 104 Service
R. e-Sanjeevani
S. 108 Service
List II: Primary Focus
I. Health helpline and mobile medical outreach
II. Online tele-consultation
III. Golden hour emergency care
IV. Emergency medical transport
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

5. Arrange the following health initiatives in Tamil Nadu in the chronological order of their launch:
1. Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS)
2. Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme
3. Chief Minister's Mini Clinics
4. Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY convergence
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding healthcare facilities in Tamil Nadu?
(A) UPHC - Urban Primary Health Centre under NUHM

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46. Which of the following pairs regarding healthcare terminology is incorrectly matched?
(A) Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) - Healthcare costs paid directly by the patient
(B) Cashless treatment - Patient receives cash from hospital before surgery
(C) TPA - Third Party Administrator processing and managing insurance claims
(D) Smart Card - Used for beneficiary identification in the state CMCHIS system
(E) Answer not known

47. The PM POSHAN scheme, which subsumed the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, primarily targets which aspect of public health in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Child nutrition and school enrollment
(B) Geriatric mental health and loneliness
(C) Occupational respiratory diseases in industrial sectors
(D) Control of vector-borne epidemics
(E) Answer not known

48. What is the primary advantage of prescribing generic medicines through government hospitals in Tamil Nadu?
(A) They have naturally longer expiration dates than most other branded drugs.
(B) They do not require a doctor's prescription under any clinical circumstances.
(C) Reduced out-of-pocket health expenditure with maintained efficacy
(D) They cure complex diseases much faster than chemically identical branded parts.
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu Public Health System:
I. Tamil Nadu maintains a separate public health directorate distinct from medical education and medical services.
II. The state prioritizes maternal and child health, leading to high institutional delivery rates.
III. Tamil Nadu completely lacks specialized care facilities, relying only on primary health centres.
IV. A robust drug procurement model under TNMSC ensures uninterrupted availability of essential drugs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

50. Which of the following is correct regarding the Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme introduced in 2009?
(A) It provided unlimited lifetime financial coverage for all surgical procedures.
(B) It was entirely funded by the World Health Organization to eradicate malaria.
(C) It covered BPL families for life-saving surgical procedures.
(D) It replaced all government hospitals with private specialized medical camps.
(E) Answer not known

51. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Continuous air quality surveillance is crucial in industrial cities like Coimbatore and Chennai.
Reason (R): High Air Quality Index (AQI) due to industrial pollution directly correlates with an increase in respiratory diseases among the population.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

52. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: Diseases/Conditions
P. Anaemia
Q. Cataract
R. Dental Caries
S. Tuberculosis
List II: Public Health Interventions
I. Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation
II. NPCB surgical camps
III. School oral health screening
IV. DOTS therapy and NIRT research
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I

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13. Which of the following is the defining feature of the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC)?
(A) It provides private health insurance directly to various unorganized sector workers.
(B) A centralized agency for procuring and distributing generic drugs
(C) It oversees the recruitment of doctors and nurses for rural primary health centres.
(D) It is responsible for building new medical colleges and hospitals in rural areas.
(E) Answer not known

14. Identify the correct sequence of steps for a beneficiary to avail cashless treatment under the CMCHIS:
(A) Pre-authorization approval → Beneficiary Identification → Hospitalization → Cashless treatment
(B) Beneficiary Identification → Hospitalization → Pre-authorization approval → Cashless treatment
(C) Hospitalization → Cashless treatment → Beneficiary Identification → Pre-authorization approval
(D) Beneficiary Identification → Pre-authorization approval → Hospitalization → Cashless treatment
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding public health institutions in Tamil Nadu?
(A) NIRT, Chennai - National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis
(B) King Institute, Guindy - National centre for generic medicine retail
(C) TNMSC - Regulating air quality index in industrial towns
(D) FSSAI - Overseeing occupational disease surveillance
(E) Answer not known

16. All of the following are primary objectives of water quality surveillance programs in Tamil Nadu, EXCEPT:
(A) Testing drinking water for bacterial contamination to prevent communicable diseases
(B) Monitoring fluoride and arsenic levels in endemic districts
(C) Providing centralized water purification plants exclusively for private multinational industries
(D) Remediating contaminated water sources to protect public health
(E) Answer not known

17. Consider the following statements regarding Siddha Medicine in Tamil Nadu:
I. Siddha is a traditional system of medicine uniquely developed and practiced predominantly in Tamil Nadu.
II. The Government Siddha Medical College and Hospital is located in Palayamkottai.
III. Siddha medicine relies entirely on surgical procedures for treatment.
IV. Siddha treatments have been integrated into regular government hospitals through AYUSH wellness centres.
V. Siddha emphasizes both preventive health and therapeutic cure using herbs and minerals.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

18. During a severe cyclone and subsequent flooding in a coastal district of Tamil Nadu, which of the following immediate public health interventions would rapid response teams prioritize?
(A) Distributing long-term medication for patients with diabetes and hypertension
(B) Conducting routine screening for eye cataracts in relief centres for citizens
(C) Medical camps to prevent water-borne disease outbreaks
(D) Expanding the coverage amount of the CMCHIS for all flood-affected families
(E) Answer not known

19. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has actively integrated Yoga and Naturopathy into its public health framework under the National AYUSH Mission.
Reason (R): Yoga and wellness programs

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they play a critical role in maintaining the overall health of the rural population.

75. (B) School Health Programme - Industrial and factory workers
Health initiatives are carefully matched to the needs of specific populations. Maternity schemes target mothers, while rehabilitation centres help malnourished children. Palliative care is intended for the terminally ill. However, health programmes conducted in schools are specifically designed for students, not for industrial or factory workers. Industrial workers are instead served by occupational health services and dedicated insurance-based hospitals.

76. (B) It is significantly lower than the national average due to effective public health interventions.
The state has achieved significant progress in reducing the number of infant deaths through better medical care and awareness. These results are far better than the national average, reflecting the success of decentralized healthcare and maternal health schemes. This improvement is consistent across both urban and rural areas, showing that the system is effective in reaching different parts of the population.

77. (A) A trained community health worker acting as an interface between citizens and the system
Within the national health mission, certain workers act as a crucial link between local families and the medical system. These individuals are trained members of the community who help people access services like immunization and institutional delivery. They are not senior doctors or government bureaucrats, but their local presence makes them essential for improving the reach of various public health programmes.

78. (C) The state integrates mental health care with primary health care services through the DMHP.
Mental health services are no longer confined to a few specialized hospitals. Instead, they are being integrated into the general healthcare system at the district and primary levels. This ensures that psychiatric support is more accessible and helps normalize mental health treatment. By providing these services through local clinics, the state makes it easier for people to receive the care they need.

79. (D) Financial incentives, free transport networks, and accessible 24x7 Primary Health Centres
The high rate of childbirth in hospitals is the result of multiple supportive policies working together. Providing cash incentives to mothers, offering free emergency ambulance transport, and ensuring that primary centres are open around the clock makes it much easier for families to choose a medical facility. These factors have successfully replaced traditional home deliveries with safer, professionally managed institutional care.

80. (C) Managing rising non-communicable diseases and expanding care for an ageing population
While the state has successfully handled many traditional health issues, new challenges are emerging. The increasing frequency of lifestyle diseases like diabetes and the growing number of elderly citizens require different types of medical care. The healthcare infrastructure must now adapt to provide long-term management for chronic conditions and specialized support for the elderly to maintain the state's high health standards.

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(D) 3, 2, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding public health schemes in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Menstrual Hygiene Scheme - Free sanitary napkins for girls in government schools
(B) RKSK - Peer education and health awareness for adolescents
(C) Anaemia Mukt Scheme - Calcium supplementation for the elderly
(D) Poshan Abhiyan - Improving nutritional outcomes for children and lactating mothers
(E) Answer not known

27. Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), which condition represents the largest share of blindness prevention surgeries conducted in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Glaucoma
(B) Diabetic Retinopathy
(C) Corneal opacity
(D) Cataract
(E) Answer not known

28. Tamil Nadu incorporates oral cancer screening and dental clinics into its school health programs. What is the primary epidemiological rationale behind this intervention?
(A) Early detection of pre-cancerous lesions from potential tobacco habits
(B) Training school children to become future dental and health assistants
(C) Replacing primary healthcare centres with specialized school health clinics
(D) Distributing free toothbrushes to enhance local manufacturing revenues
(E) Answer not known

29. Consider the following statements regarding the King Institute of Preventive Medicine and Research, Guindy:
I. It is an internationally recognized institution for vaccine production and public health research.
II. The institute serves as the nodal public health laboratory for disease surveillance in Tamil Nadu.
III. It was exclusively established to research non-communicable diseases like diabetes.
IV. It played a pivotal role in testing and diagnosis during the COVID-19 pandemic.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

30. What is generally considered the foundational strength of the Tamil Nadu health system that makes it a model for other states in India?
(A) The complete privatization of all tertiary care hospitals located in urban areas
(B) Robust health infrastructure and an independent public health cadre
(C) The reliance entirely on traditional Siddha medicine for all common ailments
(D) Free distribution of advanced medical diagnostic equipment to all households
(E) Answer not known

31. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis (NIRT) in Chennai plays a key role in public health research in India.
Reason (R): NIRT is an institute under the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) dedicated to basic and applied research in tuberculosis.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

32. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: Institutes
P. NIRT
Q. King Institute
R. Govt Siddha Medical College
S. TNMSC
List II: Focus/Location
I. Palayamkottai
II. Guindy, Chennai

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(B) TPA - Third Party Administrator in CMCHIS
(C) Mini Clinics - Tertiary care hospitals in metropolitan cities
(D) 104 Service - Health Helpline for grievances and medical advice
(E) Answer not known

7. In the context of the Government Emergency Medical (GEM) scheme in Tamil Nadu, what does the "Golden Hour" refer to?
(A) The crucial first hour after a traumatic injury when emergency care is most effective
(B) The first hour after sunrise for optimal preventive health checkups
(C) The final hour of duty for frontline health workers during night shifts
(D) The initial hour of a communicable disease outbreak where containment is easiest
(E) Answer not known

8. The 108 Emergency Ambulance Service in Tamil Nadu operates as a public-private partnership primarily managed by which entity?
(A) Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC) for drug supply
(B) Red Cross Society of India for humanitarian medical outreach
(C) St. John Ambulance providing localized first aid and training support
(D) GVK EMRI
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding COVID-19 Management in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu implemented a decentralized testing strategy through widespread RT-PCR laboratories.
II. The state relied exclusively on rapid antigen tests for diagnosing COVID-19 to save costs.
III. Mega vaccination camps were organized to rapidly increase the vaccination coverage across the state.
IV. The government created specific containment zones to control the localized spread of the virus.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following is a recognized post-COVID health challenge specifically targeted by healthcare programs in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Complete eradication of seasonal influenza viruses through mandatory quarantine
(B) Halting all regular immunization programs to focus strictly on COVID recovery
(C) Managing Long COVID symptoms and elective care
(D) Shutting down non-communicable disease (NCD) clinics during the recovery
(E) Answer not known

11. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu was one of the first states in India to enact a comprehensive Public Health Act in 1939.
Reason (R): The Act provides extensive statutory powers to local authorities for disease prevention, sanitation, and managing public health emergencies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

12. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: Authorities/Frameworks
P. TN Public Health Act
Q. FSSAI
R. TNMSC
S. SIPCOT Health Camps
List II: Core Functions
I. Enforces food safety and adulteration laws
II. Serves as centralized drug procurement agency
III. Grants statutory powers for epidemic control
IV. Associated with occupational health surveillance
(A) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

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Reason (R): The 104 helpline exclusively dispatches ambulances for major road traffic accidents on state highways.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following is classified as an emerging non-communicable lifestyle disease posing a significant public health challenge in urban Tamil Nadu?
(A) Tuberculosis
(B) Cholera
(C) Malaria
(D) Hypertension
(E) Answer not known

41. Consider the following statements regarding the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme in Tamil Nadu:
I. The scheme provides free sanitary napkins to adolescent girls in government schools.
II. It aims to reduce school dropout rates among adolescent girls by ensuring dignity.
III. The scheme has been entirely funded and managed by international NGOs.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

42. Which of the following statements about health and hygiene education in Tamil Nadu schools is incorrect?
(A) School health clubs are formed to promote healthy habits among the students.
(B) Awareness campaigns are conducted to induce positive behaviour change in sanitation.
(C) Health education ignores mental health, focusing only on fitness.
(D) Peer education is a recognized method for disseminating health info to adolescents.
(E) Answer not known

43. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The promotion of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) in Tamil Nadu aims to make healthcare more affordable.
Reason (R): Jan Aushadhi Kendras provide generic medicines at significantly lower prices compared to their branded counterparts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

44. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: Healthcare Initiatives
P. CMCHIS
Q. Mini Clinics
R. e-Sanjeevani
S. Jan Aushadhi
List II: Features
I. Universal basic health access at neighborhood level
II. Five lakh rupees health insurance coverage
III. Generic medicine distribution
IV. Tele-consultation
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

45. Arrange the following typical public health responses to a COVID-19 surge in the correct logical sequence:
1. Establishment of Containment Zones
2. Identification of index cases and contact tracing
3. Ramp-up of healthcare infrastructure (beds/oxygen)
4. Rollout of mass vaccination mega camps
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

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focus heavily on complex curative surgeries rather than preventive health and lifestyle modification.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

20. In the context of occupational disease surveillance in SIPCOT industrial areas, which of the following is classified primarily as an occupational respiratory disease?
(A) Dengue fever
(B) Type-2 Diabetes
(C) Cataract
(D) Silicosis
(E) Answer not known

21. Consider the following statements regarding Tobacco Control in Tamil Nadu:
I. The enforcement of COTPA ensures public places in Tamil Nadu remain smoke-free.
II. Pictorial warnings on tobacco products have been discontinued to reduce panic among users.
III. Tobacco cessation clinics are established to help individuals overcome nicotine addiction.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

22. Which of the following statements about alcohol policy and public health in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) TASMAC holds a monopoly over the wholesale and retail vending of alcoholic beverages in the state of Tamil Nadu.
(B) The state government frequently faces demands from various demographic sections for a total alcohol prohibition policy.
(C) TASMAC revenue is an insignificant portion of state tax revenue.
(D) Public health experts continuously highlight the adverse health impacts of widespread alcohol consumption on the public.
(E) Answer not known

23. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has established comprehensive de-addiction centres across various districts to combat drug abuse.
Reason (R): The National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre Programme (NDDTCP) provides guidelines and support for managing substance use disorders.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: Public Health Programmes
P. RKSK
Q. PM POSHAN
R. ICDS
S. Anaemia Mukt Scheme
List II: Target Areas
I. Nutritional support for pregnant women and children
II. Adolescent health and peer education
III. Mid-day meal scheme in schools
IV. Iron and folic acid supplementation
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

25. Arrange the following Air Quality Index (AQI) categories in increasing order of health risk as monitored in cities like Chennai and Coimbatore:
1. Poor
2. Moderate
3. Good
4. Severe
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4

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(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

53. Which of the following examples best represents a preventive measure in occupational disease surveillance?
(A) Routine audiometric and spirometry testing for workers in SIPCOT
(B) Administering chemotherapy for patients with advanced stages of lung cancer
(C) Providing free generic medicines for patients suffering from seasonal influenza
(D) Imposing a localized lockdown to prevent the transmission of viral infections
(E) Answer not known

54. Select the correct sequence of Tuberculosis management steps under the public health framework:
(A) Sputum testing → Symptom screening → Treatment completion evaluation → DOTS regimen initiation
(B) DOTS regimen initiation → Symptom screening → Sputum testing → Treatment completion evaluation
(C) Symptom screening → Sputum testing → DOTS regimen initiation → Treatment completion evaluation
(D) Symptom screening → Treatment completion evaluation → Sputum testing → DOTS regimen initiation
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding Post-COVID health challenges?
(A) Deferred care - Postponing non-emergency surgeries during the pandemic
(B) Long COVID - Immediate recovery from the infection within 48 hours of symptoms
(C) Psychological impact - Exclusively affecting only front-line healthcare workers
(D) Vaccine hesitancy - Rapid and immediate acceptance of vaccines by the population
(E) Answer not known

56. The empanelment of private hospitals under the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) implies that:
(A) Government hospitals are no longer allowed to treat patients under this scheme.
(B) Private hospitals are nationalized by the state government for a fixed term.
(C) The scheme is strictly limited to outpatient consultations in private clinics.
(D) Beneficiaries accessing specialized cashless care in approved private facilities.
(E) Answer not known

57. Consider the following statements regarding AYUSH and Yoga promotion in Tamil Nadu:
I. The National AYUSH Mission aims to promote traditional medical systems including Yoga.
II. AYUSH wellness centres are being established to provide holistic healthcare.
III. Yoga is encouraged as a preventive health measure against non-communicable diseases.
IV. AYUSH treatments are completely banned in government hospitals in Tamil Nadu.
V. Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani, and Homeopathy form part of the AYUSH framework.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

58. A major advantage of establishing Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) under the NUHM in city areas is:
(A) They completely replace the need for large tertiary care medical colleges in cities.
(B) They focus exclusively on highly specialized neurosurgeries and cardiac care.
(C) Reducing overcrowding in hospitals by handling primary care locally
(D) They offer free overseas medical treatment for all registered urban slum dwellers.
(E) Answer not known

59. An essential performance metric for the 108 Ambulance Service in emergency care is the "response time." What does this term indicate?
(A) The time taken by the patient to completely recover after reaching the hospital
(B) The total time the ambulance stays parked at the hospital premises for cleanup
(C) The time taken to repair an out-of-service ambulance in a specialized workshop
(D) Time from receiving an emergency call to

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ANSWERS

1. (C) I and III
The Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme, launched in 2009, marked the first major state-sponsored health insurance initiative in Tamil Nadu. Its primary objective was providing quality healthcare and life-saving surgeries to families living below the poverty line. While it initially offered a coverage of one lakh rupees, subsequent schemes like CMCHIS increased the financial protection for beneficiaries.

2. (C) Below ₹ 72,000
The Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme identifies eligible beneficiaries based on their annual family income. To qualify for the insurance coverage and benefits, the total family income must be below seventy-two thousand rupees per annum. This ceiling ensures that financial support for specialized medical treatments effectively reaches economically vulnerable sections of the population requiring assistance.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu integrated its state health insurance scheme with the central Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY program to create a unified beneficiary database. This convergence prevents administrative duplication and ensures that eligible families access healthcare services seamlessly. By aligning both schemes, the government maximizes resource utilization and simplifies the claim process for patients across various empanelled public and private hospitals.

4. (C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The Government Emergency Medical scheme focuses on golden hour care for trauma patients. The 104 service provides health helplines and mobile medical outreach to rural areas. e-Sanjeevani facilitates online tele-consultation for remote patients. The 108 service manages emergency medical transport through ambulances. Together, these initiatives form a comprehensive emergency and digital health infrastructure supporting citizens across the entire state.

5. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme was pioneered in 2009. It was followed by the launch of the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme in 2012. The convergence with Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY occurred in 2018 to unify healthcare benefits. Finally, the Chief Minister's Mini Clinics were inaugurated in 2020 to provide localized primary care access in urban and rural neighborhoods.

6. (C) Mini Clinics - Tertiary care hospitals in metropolitan cities
Mini Clinics are designed to provide basic outpatient care and primary health services at the neighborhood level, especially in urban areas. They are not tertiary care hospitals, which handle complex surgeries and specialized treatments. Other matches are correct as Urban Primary Health Centres operate under NUHM, TPAs manage insurance claims, and 104 serves as a medical advice and grievance helpline.

7. (A) The crucial first hour after a traumatic injury when emergency care is most effective
The golden hour is a critical concept in emergency medicine, particularly for trauma and accident cases. It represents the first sixty minutes following a severe injury when prompt medical intervention significantly increases the chances of survival and reduces long-term disability. The Government Emergency Medical scheme prioritizes rapid stabilization and transport during this timeframe to improve overall clinical outcomes for patients.

8. (D) GVK EMRI
The 108 Emergency Ambulance Service in Tamil Nadu is operated through a public-private partnership between the state government and GVK Emergency Management and Research Institute. This organization manages the fleet of ambulances, emergency response centers, and trained paramedical staff. This collaborative

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(C) COTPA - Air quality and industrial pollution control
(D) Poshan Abhiyan - Nutritional improvement
(E) Answer not known

67. The enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act by FSSAI in Tamil Nadu has led to numerous seizures of adulterated goods. This indicates that:
(A) Adulteration is legally permitted in certain designated and notified rural areas.
(B) Active surveillance and strict regulatory mechanism protecting consumer health
(C) Food safety officials are shutting down all food production units permanently.
(D) Only imported food items are subjected to quality and safety laboratory checks.
(E) Answer not known

68. Which of the following is an example of an initiative specifically designed to provide neighborhood-level urban primary care access in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Regional Cancer Centres
(B) Government Multi Super Speciality Hospital, Omandurar
(C) National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis
(D) Chief Minister's Mini Clinics
(E) Answer not known

69. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's COVID Vaccination Drive:
I. Mega vaccination camps were strategically organized on weekends to maximize public participation.
II. Vaccination was completely restricted to frontline workers even throughout the year 2022.
III. The drive helped significantly in achieving high population immunity and reducing severe cases.
IV. Digital platforms like CoWIN were utilized to track beneficiary vaccination status.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following documents is LEAST relevant for establishing eligibility and processing a claim under the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS)?
(A) A valid smart card issued by the scheme
(B) Ration card or income certificate confirming family income status
(C) A valid passport with extensive international travel history
(D) Clinical diagnosis and pre-authorization request from an empanelled hospital
(E) Answer not known

71. The 104 Mobile Health Service in Tamil Nadu primarily focuses on providing which of the following?
(A) Health advice, grievance redressal, and rural mobile medical outreach
(B) Free international flight tickets for medical emergencies in emergencies
(C) Fire engine and rescue services provided by the state emergency department
(D) Direct cash transfers for rural housing provided under state welfare schemes
(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following statements correctly describes the role of the National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis (NIRT) in Chennai?
(A) It is solely responsible for producing all veterinary vaccines in the country.
(B) It monitors the stock market performance of domestic pharmaceutical companies.
(C) It is an administrative body issuing construction licenses to medical colleges.
(D) ICMR institute for research and clinical trials related to Tuberculosis
(E) Answer not known

73. A potential challenge or disadvantage in the overlap between CMCHIS and PM-JAY before their complete convergence was:
(A) A dramatic reduction in the total number of hospitals operating in the state
(B) Confusion over beneficiary categories and duplication of administrative efforts
(C) An excess of doctors migrating to other countries
(D) The complete disappearance of traditional Siddha medicine practices

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these public health initiatives. These programs aim to ensure safe water access for all citizens.

17. (C) I, II, IV and V
Siddha is a unique traditional medical system originating from Tamil Nadu that uses herbs and minerals for both prevention and cure. The Government Siddha Medical College in Palayamkottai is a major center for education in this field. Siddha has been integrated into government hospitals through AYUSH centers. Statement III is incorrect as Siddha focuses on non-surgical therapies rather than surgery.

18. (C) Medical camps to prevent water-borne disease outbreaks
In the aftermath of cyclones and floods, the contamination of water sources poses a significant risk of outbreaks like cholera and typhoid. Rapid response teams prioritize organizing medical camps to provide immediate care and distribute chlorine tablets for water purification. These interventions are crucial for preventing the rapid spread of water-borne and vector-borne diseases in affected communities during disaster recovery.

19. (C) A is true but R is false
Tamil Nadu has integrated Yoga and Naturopathy into its public health framework to promote wellness and prevent chronic diseases. However, these programs do not focus on complex curative surgeries. Instead, they emphasize lifestyle modifications, stress management, and non-invasive preventive care. This holistic approach helps reduce the long-term burden of non-communicable diseases on the state's healthcare infrastructure and improves population health.

20. (D) Silicosis
Silicosis is a chronic lung disease caused by inhaling crystalline silica dust, commonly found in industrial settings like construction, mining, and stone crushing. It is classified as an occupational respiratory disease because the exposure occurs primarily in the workplace. Surveillance in SIPCOT industrial areas aims to detect such conditions early and ensure that workers are protected through proper safety measures and regulations.

21. (C) I and III
Tobacco control in Tamil Nadu is enforced through the COTPA legislation, which prohibits smoking in public places to protect non-smokers. The government has also established cessation clinics to provide medical and psychological support for those wishing to quit nicotine use. Statement II is false because pictorial warnings remain a mandatory and vital tool for raising awareness about the health risks of tobacco.

22. (C) TASMAC revenue is an insignificant portion of state tax revenue
TASMAC holds the monopoly over the sale of alcohol in Tamil Nadu, and its revenue contributes a very significant portion of the state's tax income. While there are frequent demands for prohibition due to public health concerns and the adverse social impacts of alcohol, the financial contribution from liquor sales remains substantial. Health experts continue to advocate for stricter regulations and policies.

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23. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu has set up comprehensive de-addiction centers across districts to address the issue of drug abuse. Simultaneously, the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre Programme provides national guidelines and support for substance use disorder management. While both statements are factually correct, the national guidelines are not the specific reason why the state established these local centers, as state initiatives often precede them.

24. (B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
The Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram focuses on adolescent health and peer education. PM POSHAN provides mid-day meals in schools to improve student nutrition. Integrated Child Development Services offers nutritional support for pregnant women and young children. The Anaemia Mukt Scheme implements iron and folic acid supplementation programs. These diverse initiatives work together to improve the overall nutritional and health status of vulnerable populations.

25. (D) 3, 2, 1, 4
The Air Quality Index categorizes air quality based on its impact on human health. Good represents

(A) Vector-borne diseases like Dengue and Malaria in the urban and rural areas
(B) Genetic and chromosomal disorders like Hemophilia and Sickle Cell Anemia
(C) NCDs like hypertension, diabetes, and stress-related lifestyle disorders
(D) Water-borne diseases like Typhoid and Cholera in the flood-prone districts
(E) Answer not known

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medicine and supports the state's rich heritage of traditional healing.

34. (B) Health Sub-Centre → Primary Health Centre (PHC) → Community Health Centre (CHC) → District Hospital
The public healthcare system in Tamil Nadu is organized hierarchically to ensure comprehensive coverage. It begins at the grassroots level with Health Sub-Centres serving small populations. These report to Primary Health Centres, which provide more extensive services. Community Health Centres act as referral units for several PHCs, while District Hospitals serve as the secondary level of care, offering specialized medical services.

35. (B) Mini Clinics - Basic outpatient care in urban neighborhoods
Chief Minister's Mini Clinics were established to improve access to basic outpatient healthcare services within urban neighborhoods, reducing the travel time for residents. Urban Primary Health Centres focus on comprehensive primary care, not veterinary services. The National Urban Health Mission targets healthcare for the urban poor, and the GEM scheme focuses on emergency medical care for all ages during the golden hour.

36. (D) A national telemedicine service enabling remote doctor consultations
e-Sanjeevani is a comprehensive telemedicine platform that allows patients to consult with doctors remotely using digital technology. This service has been particularly useful in Tamil Nadu for providing specialist medical advice to people in rural areas and ensuring continuity of care during lockdowns. By bridging the distance between patients and healthcare providers, it enhances the reach and efficiency of the health system.

37. (C) I, II, IV and V
Food safety in Tamil Nadu is governed by FSSAI standards, with regular inspections to detect adulteration. Public awareness campaigns empower consumers, and strict penalties are applied to violators. Statement III is incorrect because food safety regulations and inspections apply to all vendors, including street food providers, to ensure that the food sold to the public is safe and hygienic for consumption.

38. (C) A unified beneficiary pool for comprehensive health coverage
The primary reason for converging Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY with the state's CMCHIS is to create a unified and expanded beneficiary pool. This allows for streamlined administration and ensures that families receive the best features of both schemes, including higher coverage amounts. By combining resources and databases, the government can offer more comprehensive and efficient health insurance services to a larger population.

39. (C) A is true but R is false
The 104 Mobile Health Service and Helpline is a crucial tool for providing health advice and medical outreach to rural communities. However, the 104 service is primarily a helpline for information and minor medical advice, not the specific service for dispatching emergency ambulances for road accidents; that function is handled by the 108 service. Therefore, the reason provided is incorrect.

40. (D) Hypertension
Hypertension is a major non-communicable lifestyle disease that has become increasingly prevalent in urban Tamil Nadu due to factors like stress, sedentary habits, and dietary changes. Unlike infectious diseases like malaria or cholera, hypertension requires long-term management and lifestyle modifications. Public health programs in the state are increasingly focusing on screening and treating such chronic conditions to prevent severe medical complications.

41. (A) I and II
The Menstrual Hygiene Scheme in Tamil Nadu provides free sanitary napkins to adolescent girls in government schools to promote health and dignity. This initiative helps reduce school absenteeism and dropout rates by addressing a major barrier to education for girls. Statement III is incorrect as the scheme is a state-funded and managed government program rather than being run by international organizations.

42. (C) Health education ignores mental health, focusing only on fitness
Modern health education in Tamil Nadu schools is comprehensive and increasingly includes mental health awareness alongside physical fitness and

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model ensures efficient coordination and rapid deployment of medical aid to accident sites and other emergencies across all districts.

9. (B) I, III and IV
Tamil Nadu utilized a decentralized testing strategy through numerous RT-PCR laboratories rather than relying exclusively on rapid antigen tests. Mega vaccination camps were key in expanding immunization coverage rapidly. Additionally, the government established specific containment zones to manage localized outbreaks. These coordinated efforts involving testing, vaccination, and containment strategies were essential for controlling the spread of the virus throughout the state.

10. (C) Managing Long COVID symptoms and elective care
Following the peak of the pandemic, healthcare systems in Tamil Nadu focused on managing Long COVID, which involves persistent health issues after initial recovery. Efforts were also directed at clearing the backlog of elective surgeries and routine care that had been deferred. Addressing these secondary health challenges is vital for maintaining the overall well-being of the population during the recovery phase.

11. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Tamil Nadu Public Health Act of 1939 was a landmark legislation that institutionalized public health governance in the state. It empowers local authorities with statutory powers to enforce sanitation, prevent communicable diseases, and manage emergencies effectively. This legal framework has provided a strong foundation for the state's organized public health cadre and remains a model for legislative health interventions.

12. (C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The Tamil Nadu Public Health Act provides the statutory framework for epidemic control and disease prevention. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India enforces laws against food adulteration. The Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation serves as the centralized agency for procurement of generic drugs. SIPCOT health camps are primarily involved in surveillance and medical checkups for occupational health among industrial workers.

13. (B) A centralized agency for procuring and distributing generic drugs
The Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation is renowned for its efficient and transparent model of centralized drug procurement. It ensures the availability of high-quality generic medicines across all government healthcare facilities through a robust supply chain and quality control system. This model has significantly reduced the cost of healthcare for the state and served as a blueprint for other Indian states.

14. (B) Beneficiary Identification → Hospitalization → Pre-authorization approval → Cashless treatment
To access cashless treatment under the CMCHIS, a beneficiary must first be identified using their smart card or valid documents. Once the patient is admitted to an empanelled hospital, the medical facility submits a pre-authorization request to the insurance company or TPA. After receiving approval, the necessary medical procedures are performed without requiring the patient to make any upfront payments.

NODIA

15. (A) NIRT, Chennai - National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis
The National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis, located in Chennai, is a premier institution under the Indian Council of Medical Research. It conducts vital research into TB prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. Other matches provided were incorrect as King Institute is a premier public health lab and vaccine center, TNMSC focuses on drug procurement, and FSSAI is responsible for food safety.

16. (C) Providing centralized water purification plants exclusively for private multinational industries
Public health water quality surveillance programs prioritize testing drinking water for pathogens and monitoring chemical contaminants like fluoride or arsenic to protect the general population. While the government works on remediating contaminated sources, establishing exclusive purification plants for private multinational industries is not a goal of

ambulance arrival at the scene
(E) Answer not known

60. Tamil Nadu's model for health preparedness during natural disasters, such as floods, heavily relies on rapid response teams and stockpiling of essential drugs. What is the most critical outcome of this preparedness?
(A) Prevention of outbreaks of water-borne and vector-borne diseases
(B) Complete elimination of all future natural disasters in the coastal districts
(C) Immediate and miraculous rebuilding of all damaged physical hospital structures
(D) Complete and total eradication of all chronic lifestyle diseases in the state
(E) Answer not known

61. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's Anaemia Control strategies:
I. The Anaemia Mukt Scheme focuses on widespread iron and folic acid supplementation.
II. The scheme primarily targets pregnant women, lactating mothers, and adolescents.
III. Anaemia prevalence is perfectly zero in Tamil Nadu due to these interventions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I and II
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

62. Identify the incorrect statement regarding water quality surveillance and health in Tamil Nadu:
(A) The state conducts regular testing of drinking water for bacterial contamination to prevent diseases like cholera.
(B) Water-borne diseases can be completely eliminated merely by treating factory smoke emissions.
(C) Fluoride surveillance is important as excess fluoride consumption can cause fluorosis.
(D) Remediation measures are initiated in districts endemic for chemical contamination of groundwater.
(E) Answer not known

63. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Tamil Nadu significantly expanded its e-Sanjeevani portal. From a public health perspective, what was the most significant application of this expansion?
(A) Specialist medical consultation continuity while maintaining distancing
(B) Distributing physical food rations to individuals in containment zones
(C) Tracking the real-time GPS location of all infected citizens in the state
(D) Issuing mandatory electronic passes for inter-district travel during lockdown
(E) Answer not known

64. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: Public Health Challenges
P. Ageing population
Q. High out of pocket expense
R. Vector-borne epidemics
S. Rising lifestyle diseases
List II: Interventions
I. Geriatric care wards and GEM schemes
II. CMCHIS and free generic drugs
III. Source reduction and rapid response teams
IV. Yoga, wellness centres, and NCD clinics
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

65. Arrange the stages of generic medicine procurement and distribution by TNMSC in the correct sequence:
1. Forecasting essential drug requirements
2. Issuing tenders and selecting suppliers
3. Quality testing of supplied drugs
4. Distribution to government hospital pharmacies
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

66. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding specific health and hygiene programs?
(A) NDDTCP - De-addiction and substance abuse control
(B) RKSK - Adolescent health programme and peer education

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the lowest risk, followed by Moderate, which might affect sensitive groups. Poor indicates that the general population may experience health effects, while Severe represents the highest risk level with serious health implications for everyone. Monitoring these levels in cities like Chennai helps in implementing environmental interventions.

26. (C) Anaemia Mukt Scheme - Calcium supplementation for the elderly
The Anaemia Mukt Scheme is primarily designed to combat iron-deficiency anaemia through iron and folic acid supplementation, specifically targeting children, adolescents, and women of reproductive age. It does not focus on calcium supplementation for the elderly. Other programs like the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, RKSK, and Poshan Abhiyan are correctly matched to their respective health and nutritional objectives for students and mothers.

27. (D) Cataract
Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, cataract surgeries constitute the largest portion of surgical interventions in Tamil Nadu. Cataracts are a leading cause of avoidable blindness among the elderly, and the state organizes numerous camps to provide free or subsidized surgeries. This focused effort has significantly improved vision outcomes and reduced the prevalence of blindness related to age-related lens opacity.

28. (A) Early detection of pre-cancerous lesions from potential tobacco habits
Integrating oral cancer screening into school health programs allows for the early identification of pre-cancerous lesions, which can be linked to early tobacco use or poor oral hygiene. By identifying these issues in adolescents, health authorities can provide timely counseling and treatment, preventing the progression to advanced oral cancers. This epidemiological approach targets behavioral risks early to ensure better long-term health outcomes.

29. (B) I, II and IV
The King Institute of Preventive Medicine and Research is a vital public health laboratory and vaccine production center in Tamil Nadu. It plays a nodal role in disease surveillance and was instrumental in COVID-19 testing and diagnostics. Statement III is incorrect because the institute's focus is primarily on infectious diseases and diagnostic research rather than being exclusive to non-communicable diseases.

30. (B) Robust health infrastructure and an independent public health cadre
The success of the Tamil Nadu health model is rooted in its extensive network of public healthcare facilities and a dedicated, independent public health cadre. This professional workforce is specifically trained to manage disease prevention and health promotion at the administrative and community levels. This structural separation from clinical medical services allows for a sustained focus on public health goals and outcomes.

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31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis in Chennai is a major center for public health research, operating under the Indian Council of Medical Research. Its dedication to both basic and applied research in tuberculosis directly supports national health goals and strengthens the state's capacity to manage the disease. The institute's specialized focus makes it a cornerstone of medical research in India.

32. (C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
The National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis is based in Chennai and focuses on TB studies. The King Institute is located in Guindy and serves as a major research and diagnostic lab. The Government Siddha Medical College is a prominent institution in Palayamkottai. The Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation manages the centralized procurement and supply of high-quality generic drugs.

33. (D) The use and awareness of traditional and Siddha medicinal practices
The Namadhu Maruthuvam initiative is dedicated to promoting and preserving traditional medical systems, particularly Siddha, which is native to Tamil Nadu. By raising public awareness and encouraging the use of these time-tested practices for common health issues, the government aims to provide holistic and accessible healthcare options. This approach complements modern

(E) Answer not known

74. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:

List I: Acts/Frameworks

P. Public Health Act

Q. COTPA

R. Food Safety and Standards Act

S. NDPS Act (in NDDTCP context)

List II: Areas of Regulation

I. Regulation of tobacco products

II. Prevention and control of communicable diseases

III. Regulation of narcotic drugs and de-addiction

IV. Prevention of food adulteration

(A) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III

(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III

(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III

(D) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV

(E) Answer not known

75. Select the correct sequence of events following a major road traffic accident in Tamil Nadu under the 108 emergency protocol:

(A) Dispatch of ambulance → Pre-hospital care in transit → Call to 108 → Admission to nearest hospital emergency

(B) Pre-hospital care in transit → Call to 108 → Admission to nearest hospital emergency → Dispatch of ambulance

(C) Admission to nearest hospital emergency → Dispatch of ambulance → Pre-hospital care in transit → Call to 108

(D) Call to 108 → Dispatch of ambulance → Pre-hospital care in transit → Admission to nearest hospital emergency

(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched concerning health policy implementation in Tamil Nadu?

(A) TNMSC - Centralised procurement and distribution of essential generic drugs

(B) TASMAC - Implementation of midday meals in all state primary schools

(C) SIPCOT - Management of the state's agriculture and fisheries policies

(D) ICDS - Regulation of the 108 emergency ambulance service in the districts

(E) Answer not known

77. In the context of the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS), what is the primary function of a TPA?

(A) To construct new medical colleges in unserved and remote rural districts

(B) Third-Party Administrator processing claims and managing network hospitals

(C) To conduct final year theoretical exams for all medical students in the state

(D) To manufacture generic drugs for the state's public pharmacies and hospitals

(E) Answer not known

78. The establishment of Chief Minister's Mini Clinics, equipped with a doctor, nurse, and basic diagnostics in urban neighborhoods, indicates a policy shift towards:

(A) Centralizing all complex healthcare in the state capital city of Chennai

(B) Strengthening primary and preventive healthcare access at the grassroots level

(C) Promoting highly specialized neurosurgery in primary care clinic settings

(D) Eliminating the role of specialized doctors in overall healthcare delivery

(E) Answer not known

79. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's Health System Strengths:

I. A dedicated and distinct Directorate of Public Health.

II. Efficient procurement and distribution of drugs via TNMSC.

III. Strong emphasis on maternal, child, and reproductive health.

IV. Complete reliance on unregulated private healthcare with zero public infrastructure.

V. Innovative health insurance schemes ensuring universal health coverage.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II, III and IV

(B) II, III, IV and V

(C) I, II, III and V

(D) I, III, IV and V

(E) Answer not known

80. By integrating Yoga into the National AYUSH Mission and promoting wellness centres across Tamil Nadu, the state government primarily aims to address the rising burden of:

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sanitation. Programs like the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram emphasize emotional well-being and peer education to support adolescents. Focusing only on fitness would be a limited approach, as the government recognizes the importance of psychological health in the overall development of students.

43. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana aims to provide high-quality generic medicines at affordable prices through specialized outlets known as Jan Aushadhi Kendras. By offering these drugs at a fraction of the cost of branded versions, the program significantly reduces out-of-pocket medical expenses for the public. This makes healthcare more accessible to economically weaker sections of society in Tamil Nadu.

44. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme provides significant financial coverage for hospitalizations. Mini Clinics offer basic health access at the local neighborhood level. e-Sanjeevani is a digital platform for remote tele-consultations between patients and doctors. Jan Aushadhi Kendras focus on the distribution of affordable generic medicines. These initiatives collectively address different levels of healthcare needs from insurance to primary care.

45. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
In response to a COVID-19 surge, the logical sequence begins with identifying cases and tracing contacts to stop immediate transmission. This is followed by establishing containment zones in high-risk areas. As cases rise, healthcare infrastructure like oxygen beds must be expanded. Finally, mass vaccination camps are rolled out to build long-term population immunity and prevent future waves of the infection.

46. (B) Cashless treatment - Patient receives cash from hospital before surgery
Cashless treatment means the patient does not have to pay for the medical procedures out of their own pocket at the time of service; instead, the hospital is reimbursed directly by the insurance provider. The patient does not receive any cash from the hospital. Other terms like OOPE, TPA, and Smart Cards are correctly defined within the context of insurance systems.

47. (A) Child nutrition and school enrollment
The PM POSHAN scheme, which evolved from the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, is designed to improve the nutritional status of school-age children by providing hot cooked meals. This initiative not only addresses childhood malnutrition but also encourages regular school attendance and enrollment. In Tamil Nadu, which pioneered the mid-day meal concept, this program remains a cornerstone of public health and educational welfare.

48. (C) Reduced out-of-pocket health expenditure with maintained efficacy
Generic medicines are chemically identical to their branded counterparts but are available at a much lower cost. By prescribing these through government hospitals, the state ensures that patients receive effective treatments without high financial burden. This approach is a key strategy for reducing overall out-of-pocket health expenditure, making essential healthcare more equitable and affordable for all citizens across the state.

49. (C) I, II and IV
Tamil Nadu's health system is strengthened by a separate public health directorate, a focus on maternal and child health, and an efficient drug procurement model through TNMSC. Statement III is incorrect because the state has a very strong tertiary care network with many specialized government hospitals and medical colleges, rather than relying solely on primary health centres for all needs.

50. (C) It covered BPL families for life-saving surgical procedures
The Kalaignar Health Insurance Scheme, launched in 2009, was a pioneering welfare initiative designed to provide financial protection to families below the poverty line. It specifically focused on covering the costs of critical and life-saving surgical procedures that would otherwise be unaffordable for these families. This scheme laid the foundation for the subsequent comprehensive health insurance models operating within Tamil Nadu.

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CHAPTER 13

Geography of Tamil Nadu and Its Impact on Economic Growth

1. What is the total length of Tamil Nadu's coastline, which provides significant economic advantage and maritime access along the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Mannar?
(A) 1076 km
(B) 976 km
(C) 1176 km
(D) 876 km
(E) Answer not known

2. Which of the following ports in Tamil Nadu is specifically noted as the eastern seaboard's largest port and serves as a major trade gateway handling extensive container traffic?
(A) Tuticorin Port
(B) Kamarajar Port
(C) Chennai Port
(D) Kattupalli Port
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Western Ghats and its economic significance in Tamil Nadu:
I. It acts as a major water tower supplying agricultural water through multiple originating rivers.
II. It lacks any significant potential for biodiversity conservation and ecotourism.
III. It supports major hill station tourism destinations like Ooty and Kodaikanal.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Coimbatore enjoys a significant geographic advantage for rapid industrial development.
Reason (R): Its location on the Coimbatore Plateau and proximity to Kerala make it a crucial gateway and a major hub for the engineering industry.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Match the following locations with their primary geographical and economic significance in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Location)
P. Chennai Port
Q. Tuticorin Port
R. Kamarajar Port
S. SIPCOT near ports
List II: (Significance)
I. Port-led industrialisation hub for petrochemicals
II. Salt export and southern industrial hinterland
III. Eastern seaboard's largest container handler
IV. Corporate port driving regional port-led development
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

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59. (D) Time from receiving an emergency call to ambulance arrival at the scene
Response time is a critical performance indicator for emergency medical services like the 108 ambulance. It measures the duration between the emergency call center receiving a request and the ambulance reaching the location of the incident. A shorter response time is essential for providing timely medical intervention, particularly during the golden hour, which can be the difference between life and death.

60. (A) Prevention of outbreaks of water-borne and vector-borne diseases
The most critical public health objective during natural disasters like floods is preventing the secondary crisis of disease outbreaks. Contaminated water and stagnant pools can lead to rapid spreads of cholera, typhoid, and dengue. By deploying rapid response teams and ensuring the availability of essential medicines and water treatment supplies, the state government effectively mitigates these risks and protects affected populations.

61. (C) I and II
Tamil Nadu's strategy to combat anaemia involves widespread distribution of iron and folic acid supplements, particularly targeting high-risk groups like pregnant women and adolescents. These interventions aim to improve haemoglobin levels and overall health. Statement III is incorrect because while these programs have significantly reduced the burden, anaemia has not been completely eliminated and remains a continuous public health challenge.

62. (B) Water-borne diseases can be completely eliminated merely by treating factory smoke emissions
While treating factory emissions is vital for air quality, it does not directly eliminate water-borne diseases, which are caused by biological or chemical contamination of water sources. Preventing water-borne diseases requires focused interventions like water chlorination, proper sewage disposal, and monitoring for contaminants. Other statements regarding regular testing and remediation of groundwater in endemic districts are correct public health practices.

63. (A) Specialist medical consultation continuity while maintaining distancing
During the pandemic, the e-Sanjeevani portal allowed patients to consult with medical specialists through digital platforms. This ensured that people could receive necessary medical advice and follow-up care for various conditions without visiting crowded hospitals, thus maintaining physical distancing. This application of telemedicine was crucial for protecting vulnerable patients from virus exposure while ensuring they did not lose essential health services.

64. (P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV)
An ageing population is supported through specialized geriatric care and emergency management schemes. High out-of-pocket expenses are addressed via health insurance and free generic medicines. Vector-borne diseases are managed through source reduction and rapid response teams. Rising lifestyle diseases are tackled with wellness centres and NCD clinics. These targeted strategies allow the state to address specific demographic and epidemiological challenges.

65. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The process of drug procurement by TNMSC begins with forecasting the essential drug requirements for various health facilities. This is followed by issuing transparent tenders to select reliable suppliers. Once the drugs are supplied, they undergo rigorous quality testing to ensure safety and efficacy. Finally, the approved medicines are distributed to government hospital pharmacies across the state for patients.

66. (C) COTPA - Air quality and industrial pollution control
COTPA stands for the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act, which focuses on regulating the trade and use of tobacco to protect public health. It is not an environmental law for industrial pollution or general air quality control. Other matches like NDDTCP for de-addiction, RKSK for adolescent health, and Poshan Abhiyan for nutrition are correct descriptions of these initiatives.

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67. (B) Active surveillance and strict regulatory mechanism protecting consumer health
The frequent seizure of adulterated goods by food safety officials demonstrates the presence of an active and vigilant regulatory system in Tamil Nadu. By enforcing the Food Safety and Standards Act, the government ensures that food products meet established quality norms and are safe for consumption. This ongoing surveillance is essential for identifying unscrupulous practices and protecting the public from health risks.

68. (D) Chief Minister's Mini Clinics
The Chief Minister's Mini Clinics were specifically designed to provide accessible, neighborhood-level primary healthcare in urban areas. These clinics are staffed with medical professionals to handle basic ailments and offer diagnostic services close to people's homes. While other institutions like Regional Cancer Centres provide advanced care, Mini Clinics focus on making primary health services more convenient and readily available for everyone.

69. (C) I, III and IV
Tamil Nadu's vaccination drive successfully utilized mega camps and digital platforms like CoWIN to track progress and reach a large portion of the population. This resulted in high immunity levels and a reduction in severe illness. Statement II is incorrect because vaccination was expanded beyond frontline workers to include the general public in various age groups to ensure widespread population protection.

70. (C) A valid passport with extensive international travel history
Eligibility for CMCHIS is based on income status and residency, which are verified using documents like smart cards, ration cards, and income certificates. A clinical diagnosis from an empanelled hospital is also necessary for processing a claim. A passport, particularly one showing extensive international travel, is irrelevant for establishing eligibility for a scheme intended for low-income families and has no role.

71. (A) Health advice, grievance redressal, and rural mobile medical outreach
The 104 service in Tamil Nadu functions as a comprehensive health helpline providing medical advice and information to the public. It also handles grievances related to health services and coordinates mobile medical outreach to underserved rural areas. This service ensures that even those in remote locations can access health information and basic medical support, strengthening the overall primary healthcare delivery system.

72. (D) ICMR institute for research and clinical trials related to Tuberculosis
The National Institute for Research in Tuberculosis, located in Chennai, is a specialized institution under the Indian Council of Medical Research. Its primary mission is to conduct high-quality research, including clinical trials and epidemiological studies, to improve the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. This work is essential for developing national health policies and improving clinical outcomes for patients in India and globally.

73. (B) Confusion over beneficiary categories and duplication of administrative efforts
Before the convergence of CMCHIS and PM-JAY, having two separate insurance schemes could lead to administrative complexities and confusion for both beneficiaries and healthcare providers. Managing different eligibility criteria and claim processes for similar services resulted in a duplication of effort. Unifying the schemes addressed these challenges by creating a single, streamlined framework for health insurance, improving efficiency and ease of access.

74. (C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Public Health Act governs the prevention of communicable diseases. COTPA regulates tobacco products to reduce public health risks. The Food Safety and Standards Act is designed to prevent food adulteration and ensure quality. The NDPS Act provides the legal framework for regulating narcotic drugs and managing de-addiction efforts. These legislative frameworks provide the necessary authority for the state to protect public health.

75. (D) Call to 108 → Dispatch of ambulance → Pre-hospital care in transit → Admission to nearest hospital emergency
The standard protocol for an emergency starts with a call to the 108 helpline, which initiates the dispatch of an ambulance. While in transit

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to the hospital, paramedics provide essential pre-hospital care to stabilize the patient. The process concludes with the patient's admission to the emergency department of the nearest appropriate hospital for further treatment. This response is designed to maximize survival.

76. (A) TNMSC - Centralised procurement and distribution of essential generic drugs
The Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation is the state's agency responsible for the centralized procurement, quality testing, and distribution of essential generic medicines. This model ensures that high-quality drugs are consistently available across all public health facilities. Other entities like TASMAC, SIPCOT, and ICDS have different mandates related to alcohol sales, industrial development, and child nutrition respectively, and are not responsible.

77. (B) Third-Party Administrator processing claims and managing network hospitals
In the CMCHIS, a Third-Party Administrator acts as an intermediary between the insurance company, the government, and the hospitals. Their primary responsibilities include verifying and processing insurance claims, managing the network of empanelled hospitals, and facilitating pre-authorizations for medical procedures. By handling these administrative tasks, TPAs ensure the smooth and efficient operation of the health insurance scheme for all stakeholders.

78. (B) Strengthening primary and preventive healthcare access at the grassroots level
The introduction of Chief Minister's Mini Clinics represents a strategic effort to decentralize healthcare and bring essential services closer to the community. By providing basic medical consultations and diagnostics at the neighborhood level, the government aims to catch health issues early and promote preventive care. This approach reduces the burden on larger hospitals and ensures that primary healthcare is accessible.

79. (C) I, II, III and V
Tamil Nadu's health system is recognized for its dedicated public health directorate, efficient drug procurement through TNMSC, and strong focus on maternal and child health. Innovative insurance schemes like CMCHIS also contribute to its success. Statement IV is incorrect because the state has a robust public health infrastructure that serves as the backbone of its delivery system for the citizens.

80. (C) NCDs like hypertension, diabetes, and stress-related lifestyle disorders
By integrating Yoga and Naturopathy into the public health framework, the government aims to address the growing burden of non-communicable diseases. These traditional practices emphasize lifestyle modification, stress reduction, and physical activity, which are essential for managing conditions like hypertension and diabetes. Promoting these wellness-oriented approaches helps reduce long-term healthcare costs and improves the overall quality of life for the population.

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well known for beach sand minerals.
IV. Granite quarrying generates no export revenue for the state economy.
V. Krishnagiri and Namakkal districts are notable hubs for granite quarrying.
Identify the correct combination:
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

14. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Cauvery water dispute frequently leads to severe farmer distress in the delta region.
Reason (R): Dams like Mettur, Bhavanisagar, and Papanasam provide hydropower generation for the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

15. Match the following soil types of Tamil Nadu with their corresponding agricultural characteristics:
List I: (Soil Type)
P. Alluvial Soil
Q. Red Soil
R. Laterite Soil
S. Sandy Soil
List II: (Characteristic)
I. Covers 60 percent of the state, limits agriculture to dryland crops
II. Highly fertile, dominates the Cauvery delta, supports paddy
III. Found in coastal tracts, supports beach minerals and coconut
IV. Found in hill areas, highly suitable for plantation crops like tea and coffee
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

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16. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding renewable energy potential and its geographic location in Tamil Nadu:
(A) High solar radiation - Northern hill stations
(B) Tidal energy - Palghat Gap
(C) Lignite reserves - Kanyakumari
(D) Wind energy corridor - Muppandal
(E) Answer not known

17. Which major urban disaster in 2015 exposed extreme urban vulnerability, resulting in immense economic damage and forcing a review of geographical planning in Tamil Nadu?
(A) The Chennai Floods
(B) The Madurai Cyclonic Storm
(C) The Coimbatore Earthquake
(D) The Kanyakumari Tsunami
(E) Answer not known

18. Which of the following statements correctly explains the phenomenon of the Urban Heat Island in Chennai?
(A) Caused by coastal breezes cooling inland areas during summer nights to balance rising temperatures.
(B) Occurs due to the reflection of heat from the Bay of Bengal into the low-lying deltaic regions.
(C) Results from excessive concrete urban sprawl displacing vegetation and impacting local public health.
(D) Prevents major flood occurrences by evaporating excess groundwater through high surface temperatures.
(E) Answer not known

19. Arrange the following soil types based on their geographical dominance and area coverage in Tamil Nadu, from highest to lowest:
1. Red Soil
2. Black Soil / Alluvial Soil
3. Laterite Soil
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2
(E) Answer not known

6. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding economic resources and their major districts in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Lignite mining - Neyveli
(B) Granite quarrying - Krishnagiri and Namakkal
(C) Hydropower generation - Ramanathapuram
(D) Beach sand minerals - Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari
(E) Answer not known

7. Arrange the following hill stations of Tamil Nadu in their general geographical order from North to South:
1. Yercaud
2. Ooty
3. Kodaikanal
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following statements correctly describes the economic geography of the Nilgiris?
(A) Economy driven by tea, coffee, horticulture, and tribal livelihoods.
(B) Relies primarily on heavy petrochemical industries and logistics chains.
(C) Constitutes the principal rice bowl of Tamil Nadu due to alluvial soil deposits.
(D) Serves as a major rain shadow zone strictly producing dryland agricultural crops.
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Cauvery river basin and its economic impact:
I. The Cauvery delta is recognized as the dominant rice bowl of Tamil Nadu.
II. Uncertain water supply has minimal impact on the regional agricultural economy.
III. It relies on extensive irrigation networks to support large-scale paddy production.
IV. Farmer distress in the delta region is often directly linked to the Cauvery water dispute.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

10. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tamil Nadu's groundwater crisis:
(A) Severe groundwater depletion directly triggered the Chennai Day Zero crisis in 2019.
(B) Groundwater is strictly reserved for agriculture and is prohibited for industrial use.
(C) The depletion of aquifers severely increases the state's overall economic vulnerability.
(D) Chennai heavily relies on groundwater extraction to supplement its municipal water supply.
(E) Answer not known

11. Which of the following sequences strictly represents the timing of the Northeast monsoon, upon which Tamil Nadu's agriculture is heavily dependent?
(A) June to September
(B) October to December
(C) January to March
(D) March to May
(E) Answer not known

12. How does the rain shadow effect primarily impact the geography and economy of districts like Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar?
(A) Ensures heavy year-round rainfall supporting dense tropical forestry and extensive wildlife reserves.
(B) Facilitates immense groundwater recharge used for heavy industries and large-scale manufacturing units.
(C) Shields the area from monsoon winds, creating drought-prone conditions for agriculture.
(D) Creates a cool, high-altitude climate suitable for tea plantations and diverse horticultural crops.
(E) Answer not known

13. Consider the following statements regarding mineral resources in Tamil Nadu:
I. Neyveli Lignite Corporation generates critical lignite-based thermal power.
II. Beach sand minerals include ilmenite, rutile, and monazite.
III. Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari coasts are

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51. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Continuous monitoring of air quality in industrial hubs like Chennai and Coimbatore is essential because high pollution levels, as indicated by the AQI, are directly linked to respiratory ailments. Particulate matter and other pollutants can cause or exacerbate conditions like asthma. Therefore, surveillance provides the necessary data to implement environmental policies and public health warnings to protect the citizens.

52. (B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Anaemia is addressed through iron and folic acid supplementation programs. Cataract issues are managed through specialized surgical camps under the NPCB. Dental health is monitored through school-based oral health screenings. Tuberculosis is tackled using DOTS therapy and research conducted by institutes like the NIRT. These targeted interventions ensure that specific health conditions are managed effectively through specialized public health programs.

53. (A) Routine audiometric and spirometry testing for workers in SIPCOT
Preventive measures in occupational health focus on identifying potential issues before they become severe. Routine testing like audiometry for hearing and spirometry for lung function allows for the early detection of damage caused by noise or dust in industrial environments. By monitoring workers' health regularly, companies and health authorities can implement corrective actions to prevent permanent disability and improve safety standards.

54. (C) Symptom screening → Sputum testing → DOTS regimen initiation → Treatment completion evaluation
The clinical pathway for managing tuberculosis starts with screening individuals for symptoms like persistent cough. Those suspected of having the disease undergo sputum testing for confirmation. Once diagnosed, the patient is started on the DOTS treatment regimen under supervision. The final step is a formal evaluation to confirm the successful completion of the treatment and ensuring the patient is fully cured.

55. (A) Deferred care - Postponing non-emergency surgeries during the pandemic
Deferred care refers to the postponement of non-urgent medical procedures and routine screenings as healthcare systems prioritized the emergency response to COVID-19. This has created a significant backlog of elective surgeries and chronic disease management. Addressing this delayed care is a major post-pandemic challenge. Other pairs like Long COVID and vaccine hesitancy were incorrectly described in the provided options.

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56. (D) Beneficiaries accessing specialized cashless care in approved private facilities
Empanelment means that specific private hospitals have entered into an agreement with the government to provide treatments under the CMCHIS. This allows eligible beneficiaries to access high-quality, specialized medical care at these private facilities without paying any cash, as the costs are covered by the insurance scheme. This partnership expands the network of available healthcare providers beyond just government-run institutions.

57. (B) I, II, III and V
The National AYUSH Mission promotes traditional systems like Siddha, Ayurveda, and Yoga to provide holistic health services. Wellness centres are being established to focus on preventive care for non-communicable diseases. Statement IV is incorrect because AYUSH treatments are actively integrated and encouraged within many government hospitals in Tamil Nadu. These systems work alongside modern medicine to offer diverse options.

58. (C) Reducing overcrowding in hospitals by handling primary care locally
Urban Primary Health Centres are vital for providing essential healthcare services directly within city neighborhoods. By handling common ailments, vaccinations, and maternal care at the local level, these centres significantly reduce the patient load on large tertiary care hospitals. This decentralization makes healthcare more accessible for urban populations, particularly the poor, and ensures that major hospitals can focus on complex.

20. Consider the following statements regarding tourism geography in Tamil Nadu:
I. Geographic diversity supports a rich mix of beach, temple, hill, wildlife, and rural tourism.
II. Hill station tourism in places like Ooty and Yercaud contributes minimally to local economies.
III. The Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve plays a pivotal role in the conservation economy and ecotourism.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

21. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the influence of climate on economic activities in Tamil Nadu:
(A) High humidity in specific regions historically aided the spinning processes in the textile industry.
(B) The entire state of Tamil Nadu enjoys a uniform, temperate climate ideal for heavy industries.
(C) Temperature variations dictate crop suitability across different rainfall zones.
(D) Climate geography plays a crucial role in siting specific agricultural processing factories.
(E) Answer not known

22. Which of the following sequences correctly traces the primary surface transport connectivity route from central Tamil Nadu into Kerala, utilizing a major natural geographic break?
(A) Chennai → Madurai → Shencottah Gap → Kerala
(B) Tuticorin → Kanyakumari → Gulf of Mannar → Kerala
(C) Salem → Coimbatore → Palghat Gap → Kerala
(D) Tiruchirappalli → Nilgiris → Eastern Ghats → Kerala
(E) Answer not known

23. The establishment of SIPCOT industrial estates near major ports primarily demonstrates which of the following economic concepts?
(A) Effective management of coastal erosion and shoreline protection.
(B) Conservation of diverse marine biodiversity in deep-sea zones.
(C) Decentralisation of tribal agricultural markets in inland areas.
(D) Port-led industrialisation and logistical hub development.
(E) Answer not known

24. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Northeast monsoon provides a highly reliable and invariant source of rainfall for Tamil Nadu every year.
Reason (R): It occurs between October and December and is the state's primary source of water.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

25. Match the following dams with their respective primary river systems aiding hydropower and irrigation in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Dam)
P. Mettur Dam
Q. Bhavanisagar Dam
R. Papanasam Dam
S. Grand Anicut (Kallanai)
List II: (River System)
I. Bhavani River
II. Thamirabarani River
III. Cauvery River (Delta region)
IV. Cauvery River (Upstream/Main)
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the regional geography of Tamil Nadu?

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(A) Southern Tamil Nadu (Madurai/Tirunelveli) - Dry zone with agricultural challenges
(B) Western Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore) - Heavy chemical and salt extraction zone
(C) Central Tamil Nadu (Salem) - Steel and textile hub
(D) Northern Tamil Nadu (Chennai) - Industrial corridor and urban expansion
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following statements about hydropower in Tamil Nadu:
I. River-based generation is highly robust and operates at full capacity year-round.
II. Installed capacity includes contributions from the Mettur and Papanasam dams.
III. It faces limitations due to the seasonal nature of rivers and varying monsoon rains.
IV. Hydropower totally eliminates the state's reliance on thermal and wind energy.
Identify the correct combination:
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

28. What is the geographical significance of the Palghat Gap in relation to Tamil Nadu's economy?
(A) Deepest artificial harbor on the western coast serving as a major international trading hub.
(B) Primary site for high-grade beach sand mineral extraction and strategic resource management.
(C) A natural break in the Western Ghats providing rail and road connectivity to Kerala.
(D) Origin point of the Cauvery River which supplies irrigation water to the entire delta region.
(E) Answer not known

29. What can be inferred as the most severe economic consequence of recurring droughts in the rain shadow regions of Tamil Nadu?
(A) Significant increase in urban software exports and IT infrastructure.
(B) Sudden surge in hydropower generation capacity within hill regions.
(C) Overpopulation of coastal fishing villages due to internal migration.
(D) Widespread rural distress due to massive agricultural failure.
(E) Answer not known

30. Consider the following statements regarding the geography and economy of Southern Tamil Nadu:
I. Kanyakumari is strategically located at the southernmost tip where three water bodies meet.
II. The region lacks potential for renewable energy development.
III. Southern districts receive high solar radiation, making them ideal for solar energy projects.
IV. Muppandal serves as a critical geographic corridor for wind energy.
V. The dry zones around Madurai and Tirunelveli face significant agricultural challenges.
Identify the correct combination:
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) I, IV and V
(D) II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

31. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Granite quarrying is strictly restricted to the coastal tracts of Tamil Nadu due to soil requirements.
Reason (R): Districts like Krishnagiri and Namakkal heavily rely on granite quarrying for employment and export revenue.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following correctly describes the strategic and economic value of beach sand minerals found in Tamil Nadu?

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(A) Primarily used as organic fertilizers for dryland agriculture in rain shadow districts.
(B) Exclusively utilized for local road construction projects and regional urban development.
(C) Mining has been completely halted by the state to promote spiritual and temple tourism.
(D) Minerals like ilmenite and monazite mined near Thoothukudi hold high strategic value.
(E) Answer not known

33. According to geographic and economic planning principles for regional development, arrange the following steps in the logical sequence of backward district targeting:
1. Formulation of localized economic interventions like factory siting.
2. Identification of backward districts based on economic and geographical limitations.
3. Analysis of regional topography, climate, and infrastructure gaps.
4. Implementation and monitoring of industrial corridors to boost connectivity.

(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3
(E) Answer not known

34. Match the following geographic features with their respective districts/regions in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Geographic Feature)
P. Nilgiris
Q. Thoothukudi
R. Ramanathapuram
S. Namakkal
List II: (Region Significance)
I. Drought-prone rain shadow region
II. Granite quarrying and transport hub
III. Biosphere reserve and plantation crops
IV. Salt export and beach minerals
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched regarding coastal economy features?
(A) Chennai Port - Eastern seaboard's largest container handler
(B) Kamarajar Port - Inland waterway tourism
(C) Gulf of Mannar - Dense concentration of steel industries
(D) SIPCOT - Hill station ecotourism
(E) Answer not known

36. Consider the following statements about Kanyakumari's geography:
I. It is situated at the confluence of three major water bodies at the southernmost tip of India.
II. It holds immense potential for tourism but is geographically unsuitable for wind energy.
III. Its coastal ecosystem supports significant beach sand mineral mining.
Which of the given statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

37. Identify the incorrect statement regarding granite quarrying in Tamil Nadu:
(A) It provides significant employment opportunities in inland districts.
(B) It is heavily restricted and generates absolutely no export revenue for the state.
(C) Krishnagiri and Namakkal are among the major districts known for granite quarrying.
(D) Quarrying activities must be balanced with environmental and geographic planning.
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following sequences logically represents the water flow from the Western Ghats down to the agricultural plains in the Cauvery system?
(A) Cauvery Delta → Mettur Dam → Origin in Western Ghats
(B) Origin in Western Ghats → Mettur Dam → Cauvery Delta
(C) Mettur Dam → Origin in Western Ghats → Cauvery Delta
(D) Origin in Western Ghats → Cauvery Delta → Mettur Dam
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (A) 1076 km
Tamil Nadu features a vast coastline extending approximately 1076 kilometers along the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Mannar. This geographic feature provides the state with significant maritime access, supporting diverse economic activities such as international trade, commercial fishing, and salt production. The long shoreline also facilitates the establishment of major ports and industrial hubs.

2. (C) Chennai Port
Chennai Port stands as the largest port on India's eastern seaboard, serving as a critical gateway for international maritime trade. Its advanced infrastructure handles extensive container traffic, driving the regional economy and supporting numerous manufacturing industries. Its strategic location facilitates efficient logistics for global markets, making it a primary hub for maritime commerce and industrial development in South India.

3. (B) I and III
The Western Ghats function as a vital water tower for Tamil Nadu, with several rivers originating there to supply essential water for agricultural irrigation across the plains. Additionally, this mountain range supports significant tourism through famous hill stations like Ooty and Kodaikanal. Its high biodiversity also contributes to the state's conservation economy, contrary to claims of lacking ecological potential.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Coimbatore possesses a distinct geographic advantage due to its location on the Coimbatore Plateau, which provides a favorable environment for rapid industrial growth. Its proximity to Kerala establishes it as a crucial transit gateway, facilitating trade and movement. This strategic position has enabled the city to evolve into a major hub for the engineering and textile industries within the state.

5. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Chennai Port acts as the largest container handler on the eastern seaboard, while Tuticorin Port is essential for salt export and southern industrial logistics. Kamarajar Port is a major corporate facility driving port-led development. Furthermore, SIPCOT industrial estates located near these ports focus on petrochemicals and manufacturing to leverage maritime connectivity for efficient raw material import and product export.

6. (C) Hydropower generation - Ramanathapuram
Lignite mining is correctly associated with Neyveli, and granite quarrying is prevalent in Krishnagiri and Namakkal. Beach sand minerals are characteristic of the Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari coasts. However, Ramanathapuram is a drought-prone rain shadow region with limited water resources, making it unsuitable for large-scale hydropower generation, which typically relies on perennial rivers and dams in mountainous terrains.

7. (B) 1, 2, 3
Yercaud is located in the Shevaroy Hills of the Eastern Ghats in northern Tamil Nadu. Moving southward, Ooty is situated in the Nilgiris district within the Western Ghats. Further south lies Kodaikanal in the Palani Hills of Dindigul district. This geographical distribution reflects the north-to-south orientation of these popular hill stations across the state's diverse mountain landscapes.

8. (A) Economy driven by tea, coffee, horticulture, and tribal livelihoods.
The Nilgiris district has an economy primarily driven by the cultivation of plantation crops like tea and coffee, along with temperate horticulture. Its unique mountainous terrain also supports the livelihoods of various tribal communities. Tourism, centered on the region's scenic beauty and cool climate, remains a vital economic pillar, while the area is unsuitable for heavy industries or rice farming.

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46. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's natural endowment for renewable energy:
I. The state possesses significant geographic advantages for both wind and solar energy.
II. Muppandal is recognized as a major wind energy corridor.
III. Southern districts receive high solar radiation, making them ideal for solar parks.
IV. Wind energy generation is geographically impossible along coastal corridors.
V. The state heavily utilizes the Palghat gap's wind tunneling effect.
Identify the correct combination:
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) I, II and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

47. Which statement correctly identifies the economic role of Northern Tamil Nadu's geography?
(A) Solely dependent on hill station tourism for its overall GDP and financial stability.
(B) An industrial corridor and urban sprawl serving as Chennai's immediate hinterland.
(C) Driest rain shadow zone, incapable of supporting any large-scale industrial activities.
(D) The primary zone for large-scale lignite mining and thermal power generation hubs.
(E) Answer not known

48. Arrange the following major ports of Tamil Nadu geographically from North to South:
1. Chennai Port
2. Tuticorin Port
3. Kamarajar Port (Ennore)
(A) 3, 1, 2
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 1, 2, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1
(E) Answer not known

49. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Palghat Gap plays a pivotal role in the economic trade routes of Western Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): It forms a natural break in the Western Ghats, providing seamless rail and road connectivity to Kerala.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

50. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the laterite soil found in Tamil Nadu:
(A) It is primarily located in the hill areas of the state.
(B) It supports the growth of plantation crops like tea and coffee.
(C) It is highly fertile and is the main soil type supporting paddy in the Cauvery delta.
(D) Its economic use is heavily tied to the agricultural output of the Nilgiris and similar regions.
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following sequences correctly lists the hydropower dams in Tamil Nadu that rely on major river systems?
(A) Mettur, Bhavanisagar, Papanasam
(B) Neyveli, Koodankulam, Kalpakkam
(C) Muppandal, Kamarajar, SIPCOT
(D) Yercaud, Ooty, Kodaikanal
(E) Answer not known

52. The geographic expansion of the Chennai metropolitan area into adjacent coastal, deltaic, and inland zones primarily necessitates which of the following?
(A) Immediate halting of all port-based trade and maritime logistics activities.
(B) Conversion of the entire area into a strictly protected biosphere reserve.
(C) Shifting the state capital to the Palghat gap for better regional balance.
(D) Geographical planning to manage urban sprawl and flood vulnerability.
(E) Answer not known

53. What can be logically inferred about the economic health of the Cauvery delta region?

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(A) Completely insulated from inter-state water disputes and river management issues.
(B) Stability is fragile, sensitive to water supply and agricultural distress.
(C) Derives its main income from wind energy rather than traditional agriculture.
(D) Functions as a rain shadow zone strictly reliant on dryland crop cultivation.
(E) Answer not known

54. Match the following geographical challenges with the specific regions in Tamil Nadu that most acutely experience them:
List I: (Geographical Challenge)
P. High Urban Heat Island Effect
Q. Extreme Groundwater Depletion (Day Zero)
R. Rain shadow induced recurrent droughts
S. Flooding due to deltaic geography and monsoons
List II: (Region)
I. Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar
II. Cauvery Delta and Chennai
III. Chennai Metropolitan urban core
IV. Chennai City (2019 water crisis)
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

55. Identify the correctly matched pair linking a water source to its economic impact in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Groundwater - Exclusively used for sustaining coastal salt production
(B) Mettur Dam - Primary water source for the Chennai urban heat island
(C) Bhavanisagar - Serves as the main gateway for trade with Kerala
(D) Northeast Monsoon - Supports dryland agriculture with high variability risk
(E) Answer not known

56. Consider the following statements regarding the coastal economy of Tamil Nadu:
I. It is supported by an extensive 1076 km coastline along the Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mannar.
II. It incorporates diverse sectors such as fisheries, ports, tourism, and salt production.
III. It excludes beach mineral mining due to severe geographical constraints.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

57. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Tuticorin Port has fostered a strong industrial hinterland in southern Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): The port serves as a primary hub for salt export, container traffic, and coastal mineral trade.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

58. Where are SIPCOT industrial estates frequently sited to maximize economic integration and logistics efficiency?
(A) Exclusively atop the high peaks of the Nilgiris range.
(B) Near major ports and coastal connectivity hubs.
(C) Deep within protected wildlife and forest sanctuaries.
(D) In the center of dense urban residential neighborhoods.
(E) Answer not known

59. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the strategic location advantage of Tamil Nadu?
(A) Maritime access to the Indian Ocean and proximity to Sri Lanka.
(B) Landlocked geography protecting it from coastal cyclones and tsunamis.
(C) Proximity to the Himalayas ensuring perennial water supply for all rivers.
(D) Position strictly on the western seaboard monopolizing Arabian Sea trade.

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(E) Answer not known

60. Consider the following statements regarding the climate and geography of Southern Tamil Nadu (Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari):
I. The region is largely characterized as a dry zone facing agricultural challenges.
II. It possesses significant potential for wind and solar renewable energy.
III. The southernmost tip, Kanyakumari, features the confluence of three water bodies.
IV. The region is the largest producer of lignite coal in the state.
Identify the correct combination:
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) I and III
(D) II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

61. What key lesson regarding urban economic planning was most prominently inferred from the 2015 Chennai floods?
(A) Coastal cities do not require drainage infrastructure if they have a port.
(B) Disasters have a negligible impact on the logistics and supply chain economy.
(C) Hill station tourism should be relocated to coastal cities to prevent loss.
(D) Unplanned sprawl and concrete growth exacerbate disaster vulnerability.
(E) Answer not known

62. Match the energy resources with the geographical regions highly associated with them in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Energy Resource)
P. Solar Energy
Q. Wind Energy
R. Thermal Energy (Lignite)
S. Hydropower
List II: (Region)
I. Neyveli
II. Southern districts (high radiation)
III. Mettur and Papanasam
IV. Muppandal and coastal corridors
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched concerning topography and industrial location?
(A) Plains and coastal areas - Port-led industrialisation and factory siting
(B) Palghat Gap - High-altitude tea and coffee plantations
(C) Coimbatore Plateau - Engineering industry and connectivity hub
(D) Central Tamil Nadu (Salem) - Strategic geographic centrality for manufacturing
(E) Answer not known

64. Consider the following statements regarding the agricultural geography of Tamil Nadu:
I. Red soil dominates nearly 60 percent of the state's area.
II. Red soil is predominantly suitable for dryland crops and imposes agricultural limitations.
III. Alluvial soil is highly fertile and is mainly concentrated in the Cauvery delta.
IV. Laterite soil in hill areas is primarily used for cultivating paddy and sugarcane.
V. Crop suitability is strictly dictated by the distribution of rainfall zones and soil types.
Identify the correct combination:
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

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65. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Red soil dominance in Tamil Nadu poses no limitations to agricultural productivity and supports water-intensive crops uniformly across the state.
Reason (R): Red soil covers approximately 60 percent of the state and is predominantly suitable for dryland crops.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

39. The Urban Heat Island effect in the Chennai metropolitan area demonstrates the geographical concept of:
(A) Industrial pollution significantly enhancing soil fertility in metropolitan zones.
(B) Coastal erosion creating new inland waterways for sustainable maritime transport.
(C) Tectonic shifts causing regional temperature spikes and deep groundwater changes.
(D) Excessive concrete growth and urban sprawl altering local microclimates.
(E) Answer not known

40. What can be inferred about Chennai's water security based on recent geographic events?
(A) Vulnerable to groundwater depletion, evidenced by the 2019 Day Zero crisis.
(B) Permanently secured by abundant perennial rivers running through the central city.
(C) Relies entirely on desalinating water from the Gulf of Mannar for all needs.
(D) Completely unaffected by the high variability of the Northeast monsoon season.
(E) Answer not known

41. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Neyveli Lignite Corporation operates hydro-electric power plants that serve the entire southern region.
Reason (R): Neyveli contains significant lignite deposits which are primarily utilized for thermal power generation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

42. What percentage of Tamil Nadu's geographical area is dominated by red soil, which poses specific limitations and is mainly suited for dryland crops?
(A) 40 percent
(B) 50 percent
(C) 60 percent
(D) 70 percent
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements regarding Salem and Central Tamil Nadu:
I. Salem capitalizes on its geographic centrality within the state.
II. The region is largely recognized for its steel and textile industries.
III. It strictly relies on coastal beach mining for its economic output.
IV. Topography and connectivity play a key role in the region's factory siting.
Identify the correct combination:
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

44. Match the following forms of tourism with their associated geographic terrains in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Tourism Type)
P. Beach Tourism
Q. Eco and Wildlife Tourism
R. Hill Station Tourism
S. Temple and Heritage Tourism
List II: (Associated Terrain)
I. Ooty and Kodaikanal
II. Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mannar coastline
III. Widespread across deltaic and inland historic towns
IV. Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve and Western Ghats sanctuaries
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

45. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding agriculture and geography in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Cauvery Delta - Paddy production
(B) Hill areas - Plantation crops like tea and coffee
(C) Dry zones - Dryland crops
(D) Red soil regions - Water-intensive sugarcane farming
(E) Answer not known

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73. In the context of geographic and economic planning, the identification of backward districts in Tamil Nadu is primarily applied to:
(A) Permanently ban all industrial and manufacturing activity in those districts.
(B) Target regional development and formulate specific economic interventions.
(C) Convert those districts completely into national parks and wildlife zones.
(D) Shift the entire population to Chennai to boost urban sprawl and industry.
(E) Answer not known

74. What logical inference can be made regarding the relationship between Tamil Nadu's rainfall zones and its agricultural geography?
(A) Crop suitability is completely independent of regional rainfall variations.
(B) Northeast monsoon variations dictate regional crop choices and risk.
(C) Heavy rainfall zones strictly cultivate dryland crops to prevent erosion.
(D) The state's agricultural output is stabilized by year-round uniform rain.
(E) Answer not known

75. Based on geographical and climatic classifications, which of the following districts falls strictly under the drought-prone, rain shadow category in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Ramanathapuram
(B) Thanjavur
(C) Kanyakumari
(D) Nilgiris
(E) Answer not known

76. In the classification of agricultural geography, which crop is primarily associated as the most suitable for the fertile alluvial soil found in the Cauvery delta region?
(A) Tea
(B) Coffee
(C) Paddy
(D) Millet
(E) Answer not known

77. How is the geographical profile of Tamil Nadu's southern districts (like Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari) primarily classified in the context of state energy infrastructure?
(A) Major hubs for lignite-based thermal power generation plants.
(B) Critical catchments solely dedicated to hydropower production.
(C) Barren lands unsuitable for any form of energy generation.
(D) High-potential zones for renewable wind and solar energy.
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following locations is classified primarily as a hub for eco-tourism and a biodiversity conservation economy?
(A) SIPCOT Industrial Park, Ennore
(B) Kamarajar Port
(C) Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve
(D) Neyveli Lignite Mines
(E) Answer not known

79. Under which industrial classification does the geographic centrality of Salem primarily place its economic significance?
(A) IT and Software Services
(B) Steel and Textiles
(C) Beach Mineral Mining
(D) Container Handling Logistics
(E) Answer not known

80. According to the geographical zones of Tamil Nadu, the Coimbatore Plateau is best classified as an integral part of which regional economy?
(A) The agricultural deltaic economy of Eastern Tamil Nadu
(B) The dry zone agricultural belt of Southern Tamil Nadu
(C) The coastal salt production zone of the Gulf of Mannar
(D) The engineering and manufacturing hub of Western Tamil Nadu
(E) Answer not known

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(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the geographical location of Tamil Nadu and its economic impact:
(A) It enjoys significant maritime trade benefits due to its 1076 km long coastline.
(B) Proximity to Sri Lanka and Indian Ocean sea lanes enhances its strategic geopolitical value.
(C) Being at the southern tip limits its capacity for international container traffic.
(D) The coastline supports diverse economic activities including fisheries, tourism, and salt production.
(E) Answer not known

67. The strategy of developing SIPCOT industrial parks near plains and ports rather than in mountainous terrain best illustrates the application of which geographical concept?
(A) The impact of topography on connectivity and factory siting
(B) The necessity of the rain shadow effect for petrochemicals
(C) The exploitation of the Urban Heat Island effect
(D) The prioritization of tribal livelihoods over corporate ports
(E) Answer not known

68. What is the most significant economic inference drawn from the preservation of the Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve?
(A) Conservation efforts block all forms of regional industrial and urban growth.
(B) Forces local tribal populations to migrate to coastal ports for employment.
(C) Provides vast tracts of land for large-scale granite quarrying operations.
(D) Biodiversity protection fosters a sustainable conservation economy and ecotourism.
(E) Answer not known

69. Match the following rivers/water bodies with their corresponding geographic or economic features in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (River/Water Body)
P. Cauvery River
Q. Gulf of Mannar
R. Bhavani River
S. Thamirabarani River
List II: (Feature)
I. Bhavanisagar Dam hydropower
II. Papanasam Dam hydropower
III. Rice bowl agriculture and delta floods
IV. Extensive coastline and marine economy
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

70. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding mineral extraction and its economic geography:
(A) Neyveli - Extensive extraction of ilmenite and rutile for export purposes.
(B) Krishnagiri - Major lignite-based thermal power hub serving the state.
(C) Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari - Beach sand minerals with strategic value.
(D) Namakkal - Large-scale offshore petroleum drilling and refinery projects.
(E) Answer not known

71. Which statement correctly identifies the geographical advantage of the Muppandal region?
(A) Serves as a major gateway for the Northeast monsoon winds entering the state.
(B) Possesses the largest concentration of alluvial soil for paddy cultivation.
(C) Acts as the central hub for the Chennai industrial and IT software corridor.
(D) Utilizes natural coastal and ghat corridors for high-potential wind energy.
(E) Answer not known

72. Identify the incorrect statement about Chennai Port's geographical and economic role:
(A) It exclusively exports locally mined beach sand minerals like monazite.
(B) It is the largest port on the eastern seaboard of India.
(C) It acts as a primary trade gateway for container handling.
(D) Its infrastructure significantly drives maritime trade and the coastal economy.
(E) Answer not known

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9. (B) I, III and IV
The fertile Cauvery delta is widely recognized as the primary rice bowl of Tamil Nadu, supported by an extensive network of irrigation canals. Large-scale paddy production relies heavily on this system, making the regional economy extremely sensitive to water availability. Consequently, disruptions in water supply, often linked to inter-state river disputes, frequently result in significant distress for local farmers.

10. (B) Groundwater is strictly reserved for agriculture and is prohibited for industrial use.
Severe groundwater depletion is a critical issue in Tamil Nadu, famously leading to the 2019 Day Zero crisis in Chennai. While agriculture consumes a significant portion of groundwater, industries also rely heavily on this resource for their operations. The claim that industrial use is prohibited is incorrect, as both sectors contribute to the over-extraction and subsequent vulnerability of aquifers.

11. (B) October to December
The Northeast monsoon typically occurs between October and December, serving as the primary source of rainfall for Tamil Nadu. Unlike many other Indian states that rely on the Southwest monsoon, Tamil Nadu's agricultural cycle is heavily dependent on these late-year rains. This seasonal weather pattern dictates crop cycles and water management strategies across the state's diverse agricultural landscapes and delta regions.

12. (C) Shields the area from monsoon winds, creating drought-prone conditions for agriculture.
Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar are located in the rain shadow region of the Western Ghats. This geographical positioning shields these districts from the moisture-bearing monsoon winds, resulting in significantly lower rainfall compared to other areas. Consequently, these regions face chronic drought-prone conditions, which present substantial challenges for agriculture and necessitate the cultivation of hardy dryland crops to sustain rural livelihoods.

13. (A) I, II, III and V
Neyveli Lignite Corporation is central to the state's thermal power generation using local lignite deposits. The coastal regions of Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari are rich in valuable beach sand minerals like ilmenite and rutile. Additionally, Krishnagiri and Namakkal serve as major hubs for granite quarrying. The suggestion that granite generates no export revenue is incorrect, as it is a significant export.

14. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Cauvery water dispute causes significant distress for delta farmers due to unpredictable irrigation supplies. Separately, dams such as Mettur, Bhavanisagar, and Papanasam are utilized for generating hydropower, which is essential for the state's energy grid. While both statements are factually correct, the existence of hydropower dams does not explain the underlying causes of the inter-state agricultural water dispute.

15. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Alluvial soil dominates the fertile Cauvery delta, providing the ideal foundation for intensive paddy cultivation. Red soil covers about sixty percent of the state, often limiting agriculture to dryland varieties. Laterite soil, found in high-altitude hill areas, is exceptionally suitable for tea and coffee plantations. Sandy soil along coastal tracts supports coconut trees and contains strategic deposits of beach sand minerals.

16. (D) Wind energy corridor - Muppandal
Muppandal is a renowned wind energy corridor that leverages the natural wind tunneling effects of the Western Ghats gaps. While northern hill stations have lower solar potential due to cloud cover, and Kanyakumari lacks lignite, Muppandal stands out for its high-capacity wind farms. This region significantly contributes to Tamil Nadu's leadership in renewable energy by harnessing consistent coastal and mountain winds.

17. (A) The Chennai Floods
The 2015 Chennai Floods represented a catastrophic urban disaster that caused immense economic damage and highlighted extreme urban vulnerability. This event was largely attributed to intense rainfall combined with poor geographical planning and blocked drainage systems. It forced a comprehensive review of urban sprawl, wetland management, and the need for resilient infrastructure to protect the state's primary economic center.

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18. (C) Results from excessive concrete urban sprawl displacing vegetation and impacting local public health.
The Urban Heat Island effect in Chennai is primarily caused by rapid concrete urban sprawl, which replaces natural vegetation with heat-absorbing surfaces. Buildings and roads trap solar radiation, leading to significantly higher temperatures in the metropolitan core compared to surrounding rural areas. This phenomenon negatively impacts local public health and increases energy consumption for cooling, necessitating better urban greening strategies.

19. (B) 1, 2, 3
Red soil is the most dominant soil type in Tamil Nadu, covering approximately sixty percent of its total land area. It is followed by black and alluvial soils, which are concentrated in specific regions like the Cauvery delta and certain interior districts. Laterite soil occupies the smallest proportion, being restricted mainly to the high-altitude hills and specific plantation zones.

20. (C) I and III
Tamil Nadu's diverse geography supports various tourism sectors, including scenic beaches, historic temples, and wildlife sanctuaries. The Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve is a critical component of the state's conservation economy, attracting ecotourists and supporting local livelihoods. Contrary to claims of minimal impact, hill station tourism in Ooty and Yercaud provides vital economic support to mountain communities through hospitality and local trade.

21. (B) The entire state of Tamil Nadu enjoys a uniform, temperate climate ideal for heavy industries.
Climate geography in Tamil Nadu is diverse, with varying rainfall zones and temperature profiles that dictate crop suitability and industrial siting. Historically, high humidity in certain regions favored the textile industry's spinning processes. The claim that the entire state enjoys a uniform, temperate climate is incorrect, as conditions range from tropical coastal heat to cool mountain environments and semi-arid plains.

22. (C) Salem → Coimbatore → Palghat Gap → Kerala
The primary surface transport route from central Tamil Nadu to Kerala utilizes the Palghat Gap, a significant natural break in the Western Ghats. Cities like Salem and Coimbatore serve as major nodes along this corridor, facilitating seamless rail and road connectivity. This geographic feature is crucial for inter-state trade, allowing for the efficient transport of goods and passengers between regions.

23. (D) Port-led industrialisation and logistical hub development.
Establishing SIPCOT industrial estates in close proximity to major ports is a strategic move to promote port-led industrialization. This arrangement reduces logistics costs by providing direct access to maritime transport for importing raw materials and exporting finished goods. Such development creates efficient logistical hubs that strengthen the state's manufacturing sector and enhance its competitiveness in the global trade market.

24. (D) A is false but R is true.
The Northeast monsoon, occurring from October to December, is indeed Tamil Nadu's primary source of water for agriculture. However, it is not a highly reliable or invariant source; instead, it is known for its high variability, often leading to either severe floods or intense droughts. This inconsistency creates significant economic uncertainty and agricultural risks, making the assertion about its reliability false.

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25. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Mettur Dam is a major structure on the main Cauvery River, while Bhavanisagar Dam is situated on the Bhavani River. Papanasam Dam utilizes the Thamirabarani River in southern Tamil Nadu for power and irrigation. The Grand Anicut, also known as Kallanai, is an ancient engineering marvel located in the Cauvery delta region, designed to regulate water flow for agriculture.

26. (B) Western Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore) - Heavy chemical and salt extraction zone
Southern Tamil Nadu is correctly identified as a dry zone with agricultural challenges, while Salem in Central Tamil Nadu is a known steel and

textile hub. Northern Tamil Nadu, specifically Chennai, serves as a major industrial corridor. However, Western Tamil Nadu, centered around Coimbatore, is primarily famous for engineering and textiles rather than being a heavy chemical and salt zone.

27. (C) II and III
Hydropower in Tamil Nadu is generated through several key installations, including the Mettur and Papanasam dams. However, this energy source is limited by the seasonal nature of the state's rivers, which rely on varying monsoon rainfall. Consequently, hydropower cannot operate at full capacity year-round and does not eliminate the need for thermal or wind energy to maintain grid stability.

28. (C) A natural break in the Western Ghats providing rail and road connectivity to Kerala.
The Palghat Gap is a prominent natural break in the Western Ghats mountain range. Its primary economic significance lies in providing essential rail and road connectivity between Tamil Nadu and Kerala. By bypassing the rugged mountain terrain, it facilitates the smooth flow of goods, labor, and services, making it a vital corridor for regional trade and transport in South India.

29. (D) Widespread rural distress due to massive agricultural failure.
Recurring droughts in the rain shadow regions of Tamil Nadu lead to massive agricultural failure, which is the most severe economic consequence. This environmental challenge results in widespread rural distress, as farmers lose their primary source of income and food security. Such conditions often trigger rural-to-urban migration, increased debt among agricultural laborers, and a significant decline in the regional agrarian economy.

30. (A) I, III, IV and V
Kanyakumari marks the strategic confluence of three water bodies, and the southern districts benefit from high solar radiation, supporting solar energy projects. Muppandal serves as a critical wind energy corridor. While the region faces agricultural challenges in its dry zones, it possesses immense renewable energy potential. The suggestion that it lacks such potential is incorrect, as it is a leader in renewables.

31. (D) A is false but R is true.
Granite quarrying is not restricted to coastal areas; instead, it is a significant economic activity in several inland districts. For instance, Krishnagiri and Namakkal serve as major hubs for granite extraction, providing substantial employment and generating vital export revenue for the state. Because the assertion wrongly limits the activity to the coast based on soil, it is factually incorrect.

32. (D) Minerals like ilmenite and monazite mined near Thoothukudi hold high strategic value.
Beach sand minerals found along the coasts of Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari, such as ilmenite, rutile, and monazite, possess high strategic and economic value. These minerals are essential for various advanced industrial applications, including aerospace, electronics, and nuclear energy. Their extraction and export contribute significantly to the maritime economy, although mining activities are subject to strict environmental and governmental regulations.

33. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
The logical planning sequence begins with identifying backward districts based on specific economic and geographical limitations. This is followed by a detailed analysis of regional topography, climate, and existing infrastructure gaps. Once the context is understood, planners can formulate localized interventions like factory siting. Finally, implementing and monitoring industrial corridors ensures long-term connectivity and economic growth in these areas.

34. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Nilgiris are famous as a biosphere reserve and for plantation crops like tea. Thoothukudi is a major center for salt export and the mining of beach minerals. Ramanathapuram is characterized as a drought-prone rain shadow region with significant agricultural challenges. Namakkal serves as an important hub for both granite quarrying and the transport industry in Central Tamil Nadu.

35. (A) Chennai Port - Eastern seaboard's largest container handler
Chennai Port is correctly identified as the largest container handler on India's eastern seaboard, driving the regional economy through international trade. Kamarajar Port is a corporate

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a stable water supply for its intensive paddy cultivation. Agricultural distress in this region is often linked to inter-state water disputes and the variability of river flow. Consequently, any disruption in irrigation significantly impacts the livelihoods of local farmers and the overall stability of the regional economy.

54. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Urban Heat Island effect is most acute in Chennai's concrete urban core, while extreme groundwater depletion triggered the city's 2019 water crisis. Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar frequently experience recurrent droughts due to their location in the rain shadow region. Meanwhile, the Cauvery Delta and parts of Chennai are highly susceptible to flooding during monsoons because of their low-lying topography.

55. (D) Northeast Monsoon - Supports dryland agriculture with high variability risk
The Northeast monsoon is the primary source of water for Tamil Nadu, supporting widespread dryland agriculture. However, this source is characterized by high variability, presenting significant risks of either drought or flooding. Other water sources like Mettur Dam or Bhavanisagar have specific irrigation and power roles but do not serve as the main trade gateways or primary drivers of urban heat.

56. (B) I and II
Tamil Nadu's 1076 km coastline along the Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mannar supports a diverse maritime economy. This includes key sectors such as commercial fisheries, international ports, tourism, and salt production. Contrary to the claim that beach mineral mining is excluded, the coast is actually a major site for extracting strategic minerals, which contributes significantly to the state's wealth.

57. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tuticorin Port has successfully fostered a strong industrial hinterland in southern Tamil Nadu by providing essential maritime infrastructure. The port serves as a primary hub for salt export, extensive container traffic, and the trade of coastal minerals. This strategic economic role directly facilitates the growth of nearby industries, making the reason a correct explanation for the assertion regarding the region's development.

58. (B) Near major ports and coastal connectivity hubs.
SIPCOT industrial estates are frequently established near major ports and coastal connectivity hubs to maximize economic integration and logistics efficiency. This proximity allows industries to easily import raw materials and export finished products via maritime transport, significantly reducing transportation costs. Such strategic placement supports the state's goal of port-led industrialization and enhances the competitiveness of manufacturing sectors in the global market.

59. (A) Maritime access to the Indian Ocean and proximity to Sri Lanka.
Tamil Nadu enjoys a significant strategic advantage due to its extensive maritime access to the Indian Ocean and its proximity to Sri Lanka. This location places the state near major international sea lanes, facilitating global trade and enhancing its geopolitical importance. Its long coastline supports numerous ports that act as gateways for commerce, distinguishing its economy from landlocked or purely western-facing regions.

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60. (B) I, II and III
Southern Tamil Nadu is largely a dry zone that faces distinct agricultural challenges, yet it possesses immense potential for wind and solar energy generation. Kanyakumari, at the state's tip, is the famous confluence of three major water bodies. While the region is a renewable energy leader, the state's largest lignite deposits are actually located in Neyveli, in northern Tamil Nadu.

61. (D) Unplanned sprawl and concrete growth exacerbate disaster vulnerability.
The most prominent lesson from the 2015 Chennai floods was that unplanned urban sprawl and excessive concrete growth significantly increase disaster vulnerability. These factors blocked natural drainage paths and destroyed wetlands, exacerbating the impact of extreme rainfall. This event highlighted the urgent need for integrated geographical planning and resilient infrastructure to protect the urban economy from

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tourism are widespread across the state's historic deltaic and inland towns.

45. (D) Red soil regions - Water-intensive sugarcane farming
The Cauvery delta is correctly linked with paddy production, and hill areas are suitable for plantation crops like tea and coffee. Dry zones naturally support dryland crops due to limited water. However, red soil regions are not typically used for water-intensive sugarcane farming because these soils have low moisture retention, making them better suited for less demanding dryland agriculture.

46. (A) I, II, III and V
Tamil Nadu possesses significant geographic advantages for wind and solar energy, with Muppandal serving as a major wind corridor. Southern districts receive high solar radiation, making them ideal for large-scale solar parks. Additionally, the state effectively utilizes the wind tunneling effect of the Palghat gap. The claim that wind energy is impossible along coastal corridors is false, as many exist.

47. (B) An industrial corridor and urban sprawl serving as Chennai's immediate hinterland.
Northern Tamil Nadu's geography is dominated by an extensive industrial corridor and urban sprawl that serves as the immediate hinterland for Chennai. This region supports a wide range of manufacturing and service industries, benefiting from proximity to the capital and major transport hubs. It is neither a primary lignite mining zone nor a purely tourism-dependent area, reflecting its industrial importance.

48. (A) 3, 1, 2
Kamarajar Port, located in Ennore, is the northernmost of the three major ports. Just south of it lies the Chennai Port, which serves as a central hub for container traffic. The southernmost major port is Tuticorin Port, also known as V.O. Chidambaranar Port. This sequence accurately reflects the geographical distribution of the state's primary maritime gateways along its eastern coastline.

49. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Palghat Gap is a crucial geographic feature for Western Tamil Nadu's economy, as it provides a natural passage through the Western Ghats. This gap enables seamless rail and road connectivity to the neighboring state of Kerala, facilitating significant trade and movement. Therefore, its role as a natural break directly explains its pivotal importance in established inter-state economic trade routes.

50. (C) It is highly fertile and is the main soil type supporting paddy in the Cauvery delta.
Laterite soil is primarily found in the hill areas of Tamil Nadu and is well-suited for growing plantation crops such as tea and coffee. However, the claim that it is the main soil type supporting paddy in the Cauvery delta is incorrect. The delta region is actually dominated by highly fertile alluvial soil, which is far more suitable for intensive rice cultivation.

51. (A) Mettur, Bhavanisagar, Papanasam
Mettur, Bhavanisagar, and Papanasam are primary hydropower dams in Tamil Nadu that rely on significant river systems like the Cauvery, Bhavani, and Thamirabarani, respectively. These dams harness river water for electricity generation while also supporting extensive irrigation networks. Other listed locations like Neyveli and Muppandal are associated with thermal or wind energy, whereas Yercaud and Ooty are famous hill stations.

52. (D) Geographical planning to manage urban sprawl and flood vulnerability.
The rapid expansion of the Chennai metropolitan area into coastal, deltaic, and inland zones necessitates rigorous geographical planning. Such planning is essential to manage urban sprawl and mitigate the city's significant vulnerability to flooding. By integrating environmental considerations into development, the state can better protect infrastructure and residents while ensuring sustainable growth for its primary economic hub and surrounding regions.

53. (B) Stability is fragile, sensitive to water supply and agricultural distress.
The economic health of the Cauvery delta is inherently fragile because it relies heavily on

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CHAPTER 14

Achievements of Tamil Nadu: Economic, Industrial and Governance

1. Tamil Nadu's position as a manufacturing hub is highlighted by its standing in the country's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Historically, which position has Tamil Nadu predominantly occupied among Indian states in terms of economic size in recent years?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Fourth
(D) Fifth
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Electronics Manufacturing cluster in Tamil Nadu:
I. Sriperumbudur is considered the primary electronics manufacturing cluster of Tamil Nadu.
II. Tamil Nadu is heavily involved in the Apple supply chain through manufacturers like Foxconn and Pegatron.
III. Tamil Nadu holds an absolute monopoly in electronics exports from India without any competition.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

3. Read the assertion and the reason given below and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu is widely referred to as the "Detroit of India."
Reason (R): It houses a massive cluster of automobile and auto-components manufacturing industries, particularly around Chennai, contributing significantly to national production and exports.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Which city in Tamil Nadu is globally recognized as the 'Knitwear Capital' of India, accounting for a massive share of the country's cotton knitwear exports?
(A) Coimbatore
(B) Erode
(C) Karur
(D) Tiruppur
(E) Answer not known

5. Match the industrial achievements of Tamil Nadu (List I) with their globally recognised hubs (List II) and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Industrial Achievements)
P. Leather Export Cluster
Q. Pump and Motor Manufacturing
R. IT and Software Services
S. Granite Exports
List II: (Globally Recognised Hubs)
I. Coimbatore
II. Vellore-Ranipet
III. Krishnagiri
IV. Chennai
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following pairs regarding Geographical Indication (GI) tags in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?

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future climate-related disasters and logistical disruptions.

62. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Solar energy potential is highest in southern districts due to intense radiation, while wind energy is concentrated in Muppandal and along coastal corridors. Neyveli is the primary hub for lignite-based thermal energy. Hydropower generation is largely centered on major dams like Mettur and Papanasam. This distribution reflects how the state's energy infrastructure is strategically aligned with its diverse geographical features.

63. (B) Palghat Gap - High-altitude tea and coffee plantations
Plains and coastal areas are correctly associated with port-led industrialization. The Coimbatore Plateau is a known engineering and connectivity hub, and Salem capitalizes on its central location for manufacturing. However, the Palghat Gap is a low-lying natural break in the mountains used for transport connectivity, whereas high-altitude tea and coffee plantations are found in the rugged peaks of the Western Ghats.

64. (A) I, II, III and V
Red soil covers sixty percent of the state and is primarily suitable for dryland crops, while fertile alluvial soil is concentrated in the Cauvery delta. Crop suitability is strictly dictated by the interaction of rainfall zones and soil types. However, laterite soil in hill areas is actually used for plantation crops like tea and coffee, rather than water-intensive paddy and sugarcane.

65. (D) A is false but R is true.
Red soil does indeed cover approximately sixty percent of Tamil Nadu and is primarily suitable for dryland crops, making the reason statement true. However, the assertion that it poses no limitations and supports water-intensive crops uniformly is false. In reality, red soil's low moisture retention and lower fertility impose significant constraints on agricultural productivity, requiring specific crop choices and management.

66. (C) Being at the southern tip limits its capacity for international container traffic.
Tamil Nadu's location at India's southern tip is a major strategic asset that enhances, rather than limits, its capacity for international container traffic. Its proximity to major global sea lanes in the Indian Ocean makes it an ideal hub for maritime trade. The state's long coastline further supports diverse economic activities, including fisheries, salt production, and tourism, leveraging its extensive maritime access.

67. (A) The impact of topography on connectivity and factory siting
Developing SIPCOT industrial parks on plains and near ports, instead of in mountainous terrain, illustrates the profound impact of topography on factory siting and connectivity. Level land facilitates easier construction and better road or rail access, while proximity to ports reduces logistical overheads. This strategy ensures that industrial hubs are efficiently connected to supply chains, maximizing economic output through favorable geographic conditions.

68. (D) Biodiversity protection fosters a sustainable conservation economy and ecotourism.
Preserving the Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve is a strategic choice that fosters a sustainable conservation economy and ecotourism. By protecting its unique biodiversity, the state attracts visitors and supports environmental research, which provides long-term economic benefits. This conservation approach does not block all growth but rather directs it towards sustainable sectors that respect the ecological limits of the sensitive mountainous terrain and its inhabitants.

69. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The Cauvery River is central to the state's rice bowl agriculture but also prone to delta floods. The Gulf of Mannar supports a diverse marine economy along its extensive coastline. Bhavanisagar Dam on the Bhavani River and Papanasam Dam on the Thamirabarani River are critical for hydroelectric power generation. Each water body plays a distinct role in shaping the state's regional economic geography.

70. (C) Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari - Beach sand minerals with strategic value.
The coastal regions of Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari are correctly identified as major areas for mining beach sand minerals with strategic industrial value. Neyveli is known for

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port rather than a tourism center, and the Gulf of Mannar is known for its marine biodiversity rather than steel. SIPCOT industrial parks are associated with manufacturing and logistics rather than hill station ecotourism.

36. (C) I and III
Kanyakumari is uniquely situated at the confluence of the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean. Its coastal ecosystem is rich in beach sand minerals, supporting significant mining activities. Contrary to the claim of being unsuitable for wind energy, the district is actually a major hub for wind power generation, leveraging its coastal and mountain geography.

37. (B) It is heavily restricted and generates absolutely no export revenue for the state.
Granite quarrying is a vital sector in Tamil Nadu, particularly in districts like Krishnagiri and Namakkal, where it provides extensive employment opportunities. The claim that it generates no export revenue is factually incorrect, as the state is a significant exporter of high-quality granite. While environmental balance is necessary, the industry remains a major contributor to the state's economic output.

38. (B) Origin in Western Ghats → Mettur Dam → Cauvery Delta
The Cauvery river system begins with its origin in the Western Ghats, where it collects rainwater and runoff. The water then flows downstream into the Mettur Dam, which serves as a critical storage reservoir for regulation. Finally, the released water reaches the fertile Cauvery delta, where it is distributed through an extensive network of canals to support agricultural production.

39. (D) Excessive concrete growth and urban sprawl altering local microclimates.
The Urban Heat Island effect in the Chennai metropolitan area illustrates the impact of excessive concrete growth and urban sprawl. As natural land covers are replaced by buildings and roads, the city's microclimate is altered, leading to higher temperatures compared to rural surroundings. This geographical phenomenon emphasizes the environmental consequences of unplanned urbanization and the loss of green spaces in cities.

40. (A) Vulnerable to groundwater depletion, evidenced by the 2019 Day Zero crisis.
Recent events, most notably the 2019 Day Zero crisis, demonstrate that Chennai's water security is highly vulnerable. This vulnerability is primarily due to severe groundwater depletion and a heavy reliance on the inconsistent Northeast monsoon. The city lacks permanent perennial rivers and faces challenges in balancing urban demand with available water resources, necessitating improved sustainable water management practices.

41. (D) A is false but R is true.
The Neyveli Lignite Corporation is primarily focused on extracting lignite coal for thermal power generation, rather than operating hydroelectric plants. While Neyveli does contain vast lignite deposits that are crucial for the southern region's energy needs, the assertion that these facilities are hydro-electric is factually incorrect. Therefore, the reason provided is true, but the initial assertion is false.

42. (C) 60 percent
Approximately sixty percent of Tamil Nadu's geographical area is covered by red soil. This soil type presents specific agricultural limitations as it is generally less fertile and has lower water-holding capacity than alluvial soil. Consequently, these regions are predominantly suited for cultivating hardy dryland crops, which requires farmers to adapt their techniques to the natural constraints of the terrain.

43. (A) I, II and IV
Salem benefits significantly from its central geographic location within Tamil Nadu, which enhances its connectivity to other regions. The city is a well-known hub for the steel and textile industries, where topography and strategic transport links play a key role in factory siting. However, the region does not rely on coastal beach mining, as it is located far inland.

44. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Beach tourism is concentrated along the extensive coastline of the Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mannar. Eco and wildlife tourism thrive in the Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve and various Western Ghats sanctuaries. Hill station tourism is centered on popular destinations like Ooty and Kodaikanal. Meanwhile, temple and heritage

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79. (B) Steel and Textiles
Salem's geographic centrality within Tamil Nadu has established it as a major industrial hub, particularly in the steel and textile sectors. The city hosts significant manufacturing facilities that leverage its strategic location for efficient distribution across the state. This classification distinguishes Salem from coastal regions focused on maritime logistics or beach mineral mining, highlighting its importance in the state's inland industrial and manufacturing landscape.

80. (D) The engineering and manufacturing hub of Western Tamil Nadu
The Coimbatore Plateau is best classified as the heart of Western Tamil Nadu's engineering and manufacturing hub. This region is famous for its textile mills, pump manufacturing, and diverse engineering industries. Its elevation and climate, combined with strategic connectivity, have fostered a robust industrial ecosystem. This economic profile sets it apart from the deltaic agricultural zones or the southern salt and renewable energy belts.

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medicine exporter.
(D) The state government strictly prohibits any foreign direct investment in the pharmaceutical production sector.
(E) Answer not known

13. Match the Tamil Nadu local governance initiatives (List I) with their primary objectives (List II) and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Governance Initiatives)
P. AMRUT Scheme Implementation
Q. Smart Cities Mission
R. 73rd Amendment Adoption
S. 50% Women's Reservation
List II: (Primary Objectives)
I. Rural local body empowerment
II. Ensuring gender equity in local governance
III. Basic urban infrastructure and water supply
IV. Developing technology-driven urban centers
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following pairs regarding major ports in Tamil Nadu and their primary cargo handling is incorrectly matched?
(A) Kamarajar Port (Ennore) - Coal and LNG handling
(B) Chennai Port - Container traffic and automobiles
(C) Kattupalli Port - Exclusively agricultural produce
(D) V.O. Chidambaranar Port (Thoothukudi) - Coal and copper concentrates
(E) Answer not known

15. Consider the following statements regarding the fiscal management of Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu generally exhibits robust Own Tax Revenue (OTR) collections.
II. The state strictly avoids complying with the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act limits.
III. Better tax administration has improved collection efficiency post-GST implementation.
IV. State's revenue generation enables significant funding for welfare schemes.
V. The state has historically maintained a massive revenue surplus every single year since independence.
Which of the statements given above represent the correct combination?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

16. What is the primary agricultural achievement for which the Erode region of Tamil Nadu secured a Geographical Indication (GI) tag, benefiting the global recognition of its farmers?
(A) Cardamom
(B) Black Pepper
(C) Basmati Rice
(D) Turmeric
(E) Answer not known

17. Read the assertion and the reason given below and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has achieved widespread success in reducing leakages in the public distribution system.
Reason (R): The state has completely privatized its entire public distribution network to multinational corporations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

18. Read the case study scenario given below and identify the correct cooperative network.
A foreign delegation wants to study a successful cooperative model that procures milk from rural producers, processes it, and provides a steady income to farmers while maintaining urban supply. Which Tamil Nadu state-led cooperative network should they examine?
(A) TANCOF
(B) Co-optex
(C) Aavin
(D) TANSI
(E) Answer not known

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(A) Kancheepuram - Bronze Idols
(B) Madurai - Silk Sarees
(C) Erode - Turmeric
(D) Salem - Sungudi Sarees
(E) Answer not known

7. Select the correct descending order of the stated renewable energy sources in Tamil Nadu based on their typically installed capacity and historical dominance in the state:
(A) Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Biomass, Small Hydro
(B) Wind Energy, Solar Energy, Biomass, Small Hydro
(C) Wind Energy, Biomass, Solar Energy, Small Hydro
(D) Solar Energy, Biomass, Wind Energy, Small Hydro
(E) Answer not known

8. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the IT sector achievements in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Tamil Nadu's IT exports have been continuously declining over the last decade.
(B) Chennai is recognized as the second largest IT hub in India.
(C) The state has established a significant footprint in software exports and employment generation.
(D) Major global IT companies have set up substantial operations in state-promoted IT parks.
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements about Tamil Nadu's renewable energy sector:
I. The Kamuthi Solar Power Project is one of the largest single-location solar power plants in the world.
II. The Muppandal wind farm is India's largest operational onshore wind farm.
III. Tamil Nadu completely relies on thermal power and has no significant renewable energy generation.
IV. Tamil Nadu ranks lowest among Indian states in installed wind energy capacity.
Identify the incorrect combination of statements:
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

10. Read the assertion and the reason given below and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has successfully achieved a high rate of financial inclusion among its rural population.
Reason (R): The robust expansion of the cooperative sector, including Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), and aggressive implementation of Jan Dhan accounts have deepened banking coverage.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

11. Arrange the following infrastructure development milestones in Tamil Nadu in the correct logical/chronological sequence of project initiation to operational outcome:
1. Identifying nodes along the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor
2. Establishing SIPCOT industrial parks in the nodes
3. Promoting Global Investors Meet to attract investments
4. Exporting manufactured goods from Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4
(E) Answer not known

12. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the pharmaceutical industry in Tamil Nadu?
(A) The pharmaceutical sector is entirely dependent on international imports with no domestic manufacturing capacity.
(B) State-wide manufacturing is strictly restricted to Ayurvedic medicines and traditional wellness products.
(C) It has a prominent pharmaceutical cluster near Chennai and is a significant generic

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lignite rather than ilmenite, and Krishnagiri is a hub for granite rather than thermal power. Namakkal is recognized for its transport and poultry industries, as well as granite quarrying, rather than offshore petroleum drilling projects.

71. (D) Utilizes natural coastal and ghat corridors for high-potential wind energy.
The Muppandal region possesses a unique geographical advantage by utilizing natural coastal and mountain corridors that create a wind tunneling effect. This phenomenon makes it one of the highest-potential zones for wind energy generation in the world. By harnessing consistent and powerful winds, Muppandal has become a central hub for renewable energy, contributing significantly to Tamil Nadu's green power infrastructure and economy.

72. (A) It exclusively exports locally mined beach sand minerals like monazite.
Chennai Port is the largest maritime gateway on India's eastern seaboard, handling a diverse range of cargo, primarily focusing on extensive container traffic. While the state does mine beach sand minerals, the port does not exclusively export them. Its primary economic role is facilitating international trade across various industrial sectors, thereby driving the regional economy and supporting South India's manufacturing and logistics chains.

73. (B) Target regional development and formulate specific economic interventions.
Identifying backward districts in Tamil Nadu is a strategic planning tool used to target regional development. By recognizing areas with economic and geographical limitations, the government can formulate specific interventions, such as providing industrial incentives or improving infrastructure. This approach aims to reduce regional disparities and promote balanced economic growth across the state, rather than banning industry or shifting entire populations.

74. (B) Northeast monsoon variations dictate regional crop choices and risk.
Tamil Nadu's agricultural geography is deeply intertwined with its rainfall zones, particularly the variations of the Northeast monsoon. These fluctuations dictate regional crop choices and determine the level of risk faced by farmers. Because the state's water supply is not uniform or perennial, agricultural output is highly sensitive to seasonal rains, requiring careful management of irrigation and the selection of hardy crops.

75. (A) Ramanathapuram
Ramanathapuram is strictly classified as a drought-prone, rain shadow district in Tamil Nadu. Located on the leeward side of the Western Ghats, it receives significantly less rainfall than coastal or deltaic regions. This geographical constraint shapes its agricultural economy, necessitating a focus on dryland farming and water conservation. In contrast, districts like Thanjavur and Kanyakumari benefit from more abundant water resources and different climates.

76. (C) Paddy
Paddy is the primary crop associated with the fertile alluvial soil of the Cauvery delta. This region's rich soil deposits and extensive irrigation network provide the ideal conditions for intensive rice cultivation. As a result, the delta is often referred to as the state's rice bowl. While crops like tea and coffee are grown in hill areas, paddy remains the dominant agricultural product here.

77. (D) High-potential zones for renewable wind and solar energy.
The southern districts of Tamil Nadu, such as Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, are classified as high-potential zones for renewable energy. These areas benefit from high solar radiation and consistent wind patterns, making them ideal for solar parks and wind farms. This geographical advantage has positioned the region as a critical contributor to the state's energy grid, moving away from a sole reliance on thermal power.

78. (C) Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve
The Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve is a primary hub for eco-tourism and a biodiversity conservation economy. Its diverse ecosystems and unique wildlife attract visitors interested in nature, while also serving as a critical area for environmental protection. Unlike industrial parks or mining sites, this region focuses on sustainable development that preserves its natural heritage while providing livelihoods through tourism and conservation-related activities.

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19. Select the correct sequence of steps involved in the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) achievement mechanism utilized by the Tamil Nadu government for social welfare schemes:
(A) Beneficiary identification, Aadhaar seeding, Bank account verification, Fund transfer
(B) Fund transfer, Aadhaar seeding, Bank account verification, Beneficiary identification
(C) Bank account verification, Beneficiary identification, Fund transfer, Aadhaar seeding
(D) Aadhaar seeding, Fund transfer, Beneficiary identification, Bank account verification
(E) Answer not known

20. Consider the following statements about the e-Governance achievements of Tamil Nadu:
I. The state has won national awards for its digital governance and public service delivery portals.
II. Tamil Nadu entirely relies on manual, paper-based systems for issuing land records.
III. Transparency in governance has improved due to the integration of services through e-Sevai centres.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I and II
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

21. Match the road and transit infrastructure initiatives in Tamil Nadu (List I) with their focus areas (List II) and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Infrastructure Initiatives)
P. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Q. State Highways Development
R. Chennai Metro Rail
S. Chennai-Bengaluru Corridor
List II: (Focus Areas)
I. Industrial freight and logistics movement
II. Urban mass rapid transit
III. Inter-district high-speed connectivity
IV. Rural habitation connectivity
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

22. Which of the following pairs regarding Tamil Nadu's urban development programs is correctly matched?
(A) AMRUT - Rural electrification and agricultural power grid stabilization
(B) PMGSY - Major metropolitan railway expansion and urban transit projects
(C) Smart Cities Mission - Urban infrastructure rejuvenation
(D) CPGRAMS - Comprehensive national agricultural crop insurance and farmer relief
(E) Answer not known

23. All of the following represent major industrial manufacturing clusters recognized in Tamil Nadu, EXCEPT:
(A) Automobile and component manufacturing clusters located around Chennai
(B) Knitwear, textile, and export-oriented apparel industries in Tiruppur
(C) Heavy engineering, motor pumps, and foundries situated in Coimbatore
(D) Diamond cutting and polishing in Kanyakumari
(E) Answer not known

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24. Consider the following statements regarding water supply achievements in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) focuses on providing tap water connections to rural households.
II. Chennai relies heavily on seawater desalination plants to ensure urban water security.
III. The state has abandoned all rainwater harvesting schemes as they were proven ineffective.
IV. Tamil Nadu's water security is fully independent of monsoon rains due to perennial rivers.
Which of the following statements given above is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) III and IV
(D) I and IV

(E) Answer not known

50. Select the correct sequence of ports in Tamil Nadu from North to South along the Coromandel coast:
(A) Chennai Port, Kamarajar Port (Ennore), V.O. Chidambaranar Port (Thoothukudi)
(B) Kamarajar Port (Ennore), Chennai Port, V.O. Chidambaranar Port (Thoothukudi)
(C) V.O. Chidambaranar Port (Thoothukudi), Chennai Port, Kamarajar Port (Ennore)
(D) Chennai Port, V.O. Chidambaranar Port (Thoothukudi), Kamarajar Port (Ennore)
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following pairs concerning fiscal policies in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) Own Tax Revenue - State income from stamp duty and excise
(B) Revenue Surplus - State expenditures exceeding revenues perpetually every fiscal year
(C) FRBM Act - Legislation aimed at maximizing the fiscal deficit without any legal limits
(D) GST Implementation - Policy that led to a complete and permanent cessation of state revenue
(E) Answer not known

52. Read the assertion and the reason given below and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Apple iPhones are actively manufactured in Tamil Nadu, boosting the state's electronics export profile.
Reason (R): Major contract manufacturers like Foxconn and Pegatron have established large-scale assembly facilities in the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

53. Consider the following statements regarding the Smart Cities Mission in Tamil Nadu:
I. Multiple cities in Tamil Nadu were selected under the national Smart Cities Mission.
II. The mission aims to provide core infrastructure, clean environment, and smart solutions.
III. The mission entirely focuses on rural agricultural development.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

54. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tamil Nadu's industrial performance.
(A) Tamil Nadu possesses a highly diversified industrial base.
(B) The state ranks among the top contributors to India's manufacturing GDP.
(C) Tamil Nadu is devoid of any foreign direct investment in the manufacturing sector.
(D) The state government formulates distinct policies to attract electric vehicle (EV) manufacturers.
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following statements accurately reflects Tamil Nadu's achievement in the renewable energy sector?
(A) Tamil Nadu has abandoned all wind energy projects in favor of thermal coal power generation.
(B) Solar energy generation in the state is strictly restricted to small residential rooftops.
(C) Tamil Nadu generates zero renewable energy due to significant geographical limitations.
(D) The state is a national leader in installed wind energy capacity.
(E) Answer not known

56. Consider the following statements regarding the public transport and connectivity achievements in Tamil Nadu:
I. Chennai Metro Rail has successfully completed Phase 1 and enhanced urban mobility.
II. State Highways provide crucial linkages connecting rural roads to National Highways.
III. PMGSY focuses on establishing all-weather road connectivity to unconnected rural habitations.

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industrial units.
V. Single Window Portals have been established to streamline investor approvals.

Which of the statements given above represent the correct combination?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) II, III, and V
(D) I, II and IV
(E) Answer not known

31. Tamil Nadu is renowned for its specific Geographic Indication (GI) tags which boost local economies. Which district is globally famous for its GI-tagged pure silk sarees?
(A) Dindigul
(B) Kancheepuram
(C) Nilgiris
(D) Thoothukudi
(E) Answer not known

32. In the context of Tamil Nadu's economic achievements, what does the term 'Special Economic Zone' (SEZ) primarily refer to?
(A) An agricultural zone where no industrial or manufacturing activity is permitted.
(B) A restricted urban area meant only for high-end residential real estate development.
(C) A protected forest area strictly regulated against any form of human entry.
(D) A designated zone with liberal economic laws to boost exports and employment.
(E) Answer not known

33. Read the assertion and the reason given below and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu is a leading state in the export of engineering goods, such as pumps and motors.
Reason (R): The Coimbatore industrial cluster has developed a highly specialized ecosystem supporting heavy engineering and foundries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

34. Select the correct statement regarding local body governance in Tamil Nadu.
(A) The state of Tamil Nadu has not yet formally adopted the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.
(B) Local body elections are conducted by the Election Commission of India instead of the state body.
(C) It has implemented 50% reservation for women in local body elections.
(D) Mayors in all municipal corporations are strictly appointed by the Governor without local voting.
(E) Answer not known

35. Match the Tamil Nadu geographical locations (List I) with their prominent renewable energy installations (List II) and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Geographical Locations)
P. Muppandal
Q. Kamuthi
R. Chennai
S. Nilgiris
List II: (Prominent Installations/Hubs)
I. Massive Solar Plant
II. Largest onshore Wind Farm
III. IT and Automobile hub
IV. Tea and Horticulture
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

36. Arrange the following institutional tiers in the cooperative credit structure in Tamil Nadu in the correct order from the village level to the state level:
1. Primary Agricultural Credit Society
2. District Central Cooperative Bank
3. State Cooperative Bank

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 3, 2, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2
(E) Answer not known

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(E) Answer not known

25. Arrange the following cities in terms of their integration into the Chennai Metro Rail and subsequent expansion phases, representing urban mobility progression:
1. Operationalization of Phase 1 in Central Chennai
2. Extension to Wimco Nagar
3. Initiation of Phase 2 corridors
4. Proposed feasibility studies for other tier-2 cities

Which of the following represents the correct logical and chronological order?
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2
(E) Answer not known

26. Read the assertion and the reason given below and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act in Tamil Nadu has led to a high disposal rate of appeals by the State Information Commission.
Reason (R): The RTI Act mandates absolute secrecy of all government documents, thereby making disposal of cases trivial.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

27. Which of the following best explains why Tamil Nadu is frequently cited as a model for public grievance redressal in India?
(A) It has integrated digital platforms like the CM Cell and CPGRAMS for responsive tracking.
(B) The state strictly limits the total number of grievances any individual citizen can file annually.
(C) It relies exclusively on local panchayat leaders to manually resolve all types of state-level grievances.
(D) It imposes legal penalties on citizens for submitting formal complaints against government officials.
(E) Answer not known

28. Match the Tamil Nadu economic indicators (List I) with their corresponding descriptions (List II) and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Economic Indicators)
P. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)
Q. Per Capita Income
R. Own Tax Revenue
S. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
List II: (Descriptions)
I. Average income earned per person in the state
II. Capital brought in by international investors
III. Total value of goods and services produced within the state
IV. Income generated directly by the state through taxes like SGST
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

29. Which of the following pairs regarding Tamil Nadu's industrial achievements is incorrectly matched?
(A) Chennai - Major automobile and auto-component production hub
(B) Tiruppur - Global textile and cotton apparel export cluster
(C) Krishnagiri - Extensive granite extraction and export operations
(D) Ranipet - Largest IT and software export hub
(E) Answer not known

30. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's investment attraction achievements:
I. The state frequently hosts the Global Investors Meet (GIM) to attract capital.
II. Pledged investments at these meets span across diverse sectors like renewable energy and IT.
III. Tamil Nadu consistently ranks lowest in the ease of doing business index.
IV. Significant efforts are made to ensure a high conversion rate of MoUs into actual

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average.
Reason (R): The state possesses a diversified economy with strong manufacturing, robust IT services, and a stable agricultural base.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

44. Match the Tamil Nadu state departments/ agencies (List I) with their core responsibilities (List II) and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (State Departments/Agencies)
P. SIPCOT
Q. TANGEDCO
R. Aavin
S. TIDCO
List II: (Core Responsibilities)
I. Dairy development and milk procurement
II. Establishing industrial parks and complexes
III. Power generation and distribution
IV. Promoting large and medium industries
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following pairs regarding infrastructure in Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched?
(A) Chennai Metro Rail - Urban mass transit
(B) State Highways - Intra-state connectivity
(C) Desalination Plants - Coastal urban water supply
(D) PMGSY - National Highway toll plazas
(E) Answer not known

46. Consider the following statements concerning Tamil Nadu's agricultural and allied sector achievements:
I. The state is a leading producer of various horticulture crops.
II. Aavin operates the largest network of cooperative milk producers in the state.
III. Tamil Nadu completely imports all its food grains from neighboring states.
IV. Erode turmeric and Kancheepuram silk have received GI tags.
V. The agriculture sector provides no contribution to the state's export revenue.
Identify the incorrect combination of statements:
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) III and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

47. Which sector is primarily responsible for the rapid economic growth and massive employment generation in the Sriperumbudur-Oragadam industrial belt near Chennai?
(A) Traditional Handicrafts and Pottery production
(B) Automobile and Electronics Manufacturing
(C) Commercial Deep-sea Fishing operations
(D) Large-scale Coal Mining activities
(E) Answer not known

48. Which statutory body is responsible for monitoring and ensuring the successful implementation of the Right to Information Act across government departments in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Tamil Nadu State Human Rights Commission
(B) Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
(C) Tamil Nadu State Election Commission
(D) Tamil Nadu Information Commission
(E) Answer not known

49. Match the key governance achievements (List I) with their primary beneficiaries or outcomes (List II) and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Governance Achievements)
P. 50% Women's Reservation in Local Bodies
Q. CPGRAMS & CM Cell Integration
R. Ease of Doing Business Reforms
S. Financial Inclusion (Jan Dhan)
List II: (Beneficiaries/Outcomes)
I. Industrialists and Global Investors
II. Unbanked rural and urban population
III. Female grassroots political leaders
IV. General public seeking grievance redressal
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV

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(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

62. Which Tamil Nadu state agency is primarily tasked with the creation of industrial infrastructure by establishing industrial complexes, parks, and growth centers across various districts?
(A) TIDEL
(B) ELCOT
(C) SIPCOT
(D) TASMAC
(E) Answer not known

63. If the Government of Tamil Nadu wants to increase the percentage of its Own Tax Revenue (OTR) to fund welfare schemes, which of the following measures is it most likely to optimize?
(A) Significantly increasing the total requests for financial grants from the Central Government.
(B) Improving collection efficiency of SGST and state excise.
(C) Borrowing extensively from the World Bank and other international financial institutions.
(D) Selling off all state-owned agricultural lands to private real estate development firms.
(E) Answer not known

64. All of the following are recognized national recognitions or achievements of Tamil Nadu's e-Governance initiatives EXCEPT:
(A) Implementing comprehensive and responsive digital grievance redressal systems for citizens.
(B) Winning prestigious national awards for the best state e-Sevai portal implementations.
(C) Enhancing transparency across the state through the use of digitized land records.
(D) Eliminating physical offices and replacing them with AI bots.
(E) Answer not known

65. Why is Tamil Nadu often referred to as an "economic powerhouse" among Indian states?
(A) It ranks among the top three states in GSDP with a diversified economic base.
(B) Because it possesses the largest geographical land area among all states in the country.
(C) Because it is currently the sole producer of petroleum and natural gas in South Asia.
(D) Because it relies entirely on foreign humanitarian aid to fund its annual state budget.
(E) Answer not known

66. Tamil Nadu has developed several robust industrial clusters. Which of the following statements does NOT represent an achievement of these clusters?
(A) The Tiruppur cluster exports over USD 4 billion worth of knitwear.
(B) The Vellore-Ranipet cluster is a globally dominant player in leather exports.
(C) The Coimbatore cluster solely manufactures traditional bullock carts.
(D) The Chennai cluster hosts a massive aggregation of IT and software services.
(E) Answer not known

67. Identify the unique feature of Tamil Nadu's demographic and administrative governance that bolsters its rural development.
(A) Active Panchayati Raj Institutions with 50% women's reservation.
(B) Centralizing all rural administrative powers directly to the office of the Chief Minister.
(C) The complete abolition of all village panchayats in favor of centralized corporate administration.
(D) Excluding various marginalized communities from any meaningful participation in local governance.
(E) Answer not known

68. What is a major advantage of the expansion of the Kamarajar Port at Ennore?
(A) It significantly reduces the industrial capability of Chennai by moving resources away.
(B) It strictly prohibits the entry of large international cargo ships into the harbor area.
(C) It restricts port operations exclusively to luxury passenger cruise ships and tourism.
(D) It enhances the capacity to handle coal and LNG for industrial energy needs.
(E) Answer not known

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IV. Tamil Nadu has no operational airports for domestic or international connectivity.

Which of the statements given above represent the correct combination?

(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

57. Arrange the following major economic milestones/policies of Tamil Nadu in the logical order of their implementation to foster industrial growth:

1. Formulation of sector-specific industrial policies
2. Land acquisition and establishment of SIPCOT industrial parks
3. Hosting Global Investors Meet (GIM) to sign MoUs
4. Commencement of commercial production and export via SEZs

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

58. Match the GI-tagged products of Tamil Nadu (List I) with their economic significance (List II) and select the correct option using the codes given below:

List I: (GI-tagged Products)

P. Erode Turmeric
Q. Kancheepuram Silk
R. Salem Fabric
S. Nilgiri Tea

List II: (Economic Significance)

I. Boosts export revenue in the plantation sector
II. Preserves traditional handloom weaver heritage and fetches premium prices
III. Enhances farmer income through recognized spice quality
IV. Strengthens the local textile weaving cluster's market identity

(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

59. Which of the following pairs relating to Tamil Nadu's governance and welfare metrics is incorrectly matched?

(A) FRBM Compliance - Encouraging unregulated state borrowing
(B) Aadhaar Seeding - Elimination of duplicate beneficiaries
(C) Jan Dhan Accounts - Promotion of financial inclusion
(D) CPGRAMS - Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
(E) Answer not known

60. Read the assertion and the reason given below and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has significantly improved its Ease of Doing Business ranking in recent years.

Reason (R): The state government has introduced comprehensive single-window clearance systems and digitized various regulatory approvals to assist investors.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

61. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's export performance:

I. Tamil Nadu accounts for a substantial share of India's total exports.
II. The export basket is highly diversified, including automobiles, textiles, and electronics.
III. Engineering goods exported from clusters like Coimbatore have a global market.
IV. The state's export performance relies entirely on agricultural raw materials.
V. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) contribute significantly to the state's manufactured exports.

Which of the statements given above represent the correct combination?

(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, III, IV and V

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(E) Answer not known

77. Compared to other major Indian ports, Chennai Port's historical and ongoing significance is largely attributed to its handling of:
(A) Handling exclusively crude oil imports for the entire nation's energy requirements.
(B) Managing only inland waterway passenger ferries and small local transport vessels.
(C) Serving as a port exclusively for defense naval vessels and military logistics.
(D) A diversified cargo base, emphasizing container traffic and automobile exports.
(E) Answer not known

78. Select the correct statement reflecting Tamil Nadu's grievance redressal achievement.
(A) The Chief Minister's Special Cell functions strictly offline and rejects digital petitions.
(B) Grievance redressal in Tamil Nadu is handled exclusively by private multinational corporations.
(C) It has integrated grievance mechanisms to ensure accountability and responsiveness.
(D) Citizens are required to pay a hefty fee to register a grievance on the CPGRAMS portal.
(E) Answer not known

79. A policymaker wishes to improve rural habitation connectivity to markets in a newly formed district in Tamil Nadu. Which of the following existing successful state-implemented schemes provides the best framework for this objective?
(A) National Smart Cities Mission for urban development
(B) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
(C) Jal Jeevan Mission for rural household water supply
(D) Chennai Metro Rail Expansion for urban mass transit
(E) Answer not known

80. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tamil Nadu's achievements in the health and pharmaceutical sectors.
(A) The state hosts a significant pharmaceutical manufacturing cluster located near Chennai.
(B) Tamil Nadu contributes notably to the national export of diverse generic medicines.
(C) The state government has successfully implemented e-governance in healthcare delivery.
(D) Mandating only traditional healing practices in all state hospitals.
(E) Answer not known

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69. Based on Tamil Nadu's persistent growth in per capita income and high GSDP ranking, what can be inferred about the state's socio-economic trajectory?
(A) The state's economic growth is concentrated entirely within the traditional agricultural sector.
(B) Transition from an agrarian economy to industrialized and service-oriented sectors.
(C) The state is currently experiencing a period of severe and prolonged economic stagnation.
(D) High per capita income levels have led to a complete cessation of all social welfare schemes.
(E) Answer not known

70. Tamil Nadu has successfully utilized Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to boost exports. Which of the following is a classic example of an export category heavily driven by such zones in the state?
(A) Unprocessed agricultural grains and cereals
(B) Inland freshwater fish and aquaculture
(C) IT/ITES and electronics
(D) Traditional wooden toys and handicrafts
(E) Answer not known

71. In the assessment of Tamil Nadu's economic achievements, what does the term 'Financial Inclusion' practically imply?
(A) Strictly restricting all banking services to the top 10% income bracket population.
(B) The process of exclusively using physical cash for all government-related transactions.
(C) Legally mandating that every citizen must invest their savings in the stock market.
(D) Ensuring access to affordable financial products like Jan Dhan accounts for all.
(E) Answer not known

72. Tamil Nadu's industrial output can be classified into multiple domains. Which of the following pairs correctly classifies the industry type with its regional achievement?
(A) Electronics & iPhones - Sriperumbudur
(B) Heavy Engineering - Kanyakumari district
(C) Leather - Tiruppur industrial cluster
(D) Textiles - Ranipet manufacturing zone
(E) Answer not known

73. When comparing Tamil Nadu's urbanization and urban governance to the national average, which of the following is true?
(A) Tamil Nadu is consistently ranked as one of the least urbanized states in all of India.
(B) It has a higher degree of urbanization managed through Smart Cities and AMRUT.
(C) Urban governance in Tamil Nadu is entirely and directly managed by the Central Government.
(D) The state of Tamil Nadu strictly prohibits the further expansion of any metropolitan areas.
(E) Answer not known

74. Tamil Nadu holds a prominent position in India regarding the export of automobiles. Which category of vehicles constitutes a major portion of Tamil Nadu's automobile exports alongside passenger cars?
(A) Railway locomotives
(B) Two-wheelers
(C) Civilian aircraft
(D) Hovercrafts
(E) Answer not known

75. What national scheme, vigorously implemented in Tamil Nadu, is primarily aimed at improving urban infrastructure, water supply, and sewerage networks in designated cities?
(A) AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation)
(B) PM-Kisan (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana)
(C) MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act)
(D) PM Fasal Bima Yojana (National Crop Insurance Scheme)
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following factors is the LEAST relevant to Tamil Nadu's emergence as a premier IT sector hub?
(A) Availability of a vast pool of engineering graduates.
(B) Establishment of dedicated IT parks and SEZs by the state government.
(C) The state's proximity to the Himalayan mountain range.
(D) Strong connectivity and establishment of the IT Corridor (OMR).

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37. Which of the following pairs regarding the IT sector in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) Software Exports - Primarily driven by the large-scale commercial agricultural sector
(B) Chennai IT Corridor - Also known as Old Mahabalipuram Road
(C) IT Employment - Declining rapidly due to recent changes in industrial policies
(D) Tier-2 IT hubs - Designated clusters exclusively located in high-altitude hilly regions
(E) Answer not known

38. Consider the following statements regarding the leather industry in Tamil Nadu:
I. Vellore and Ranipet form one of the world's largest leather exporter clusters.
II. The leather industry in Tamil Nadu strictly caters only to the domestic market and exports are banned.
III. The sector provides significant employment opportunities, including for women.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

39. Identify the key feature that distinguishes Tamil Nadu's industrial corridor development, particularly the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC).
(A) It aims to completely eliminate all forms of agricultural land across the two neighboring states.
(B) It is designed as a secure transit route reserved exclusively for national defense personnel.
(C) It prohibits the participation of any private sector enterprises in infrastructure development.
(D) It focuses on nodes with high-quality infrastructure to attract manufacturing investments.
(E) Answer not known

40. What is considered the primary advantage of the state government's Aadhaar seeding initiative in the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme?
(A) It eliminates ghost beneficiaries and minimizes financial leakages.
(B) It drastically reduces administrative transparency and public oversight of funds.
(C) It significantly increases the procedural delay in the allocation of state funds.
(D) It restricts welfare benefits solely to urban residents living in metropolitan areas.
(E) Answer not known

41. Consider the following statements about the automobile industry in Tamil Nadu:
I. Chennai is often referred to as the Detroit of India.
II. The state is a major hub for both commercial car exports and two-wheeler exports.
III. Tamil Nadu holds a significant share in the global automobile supply chain.
IV. The automobile industry is solely concentrated in the Kanyakumari district.
Which of the statements given above represent the correct combination?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

42. Arrange the following steps in the logical flow of e-Governance service delivery as implemented in Tamil Nadu's e-Sevai centers:
1. Citizen submits an online application with supporting documents
2. Verification by the concerned departmental officer
3. Final approval and digital signature by the competent authority
4. Issuance of the digital certificate to the citizen
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1
(E) Answer not known

43. Read the assertion and the reason given below and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has consistently achieved a per capita income above the national

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Second
Tamil Nadu has consistently maintained its status as the second-largest economy in India in terms of Gross State Domestic Product. This ranking reflects the state's robust industrial base, diverse service sector, and steady agricultural contributions. Its economic size highlights its pivotal role in the national economy and its attractiveness to global investors and manufacturers.

2. (A) I and II
Sriperumbudur serves as the primary electronics manufacturing hub in Tamil Nadu, hosting numerous international firms. The state has successfully integrated into the global Apple supply chain through major contract manufacturers like Foxconn and Pegatron. While the state is a leader, it does not hold an absolute monopoly, as other Indian states also compete in electronics exports.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Chennai is widely recognized as the Detroit of India due to its massive concentration of automobile and auto-component manufacturing industries. The region accounts for a significant portion of the country's vehicle production and international exports. This specialized ecosystem attracts major global car manufacturers, fostering extensive industrial growth, employment opportunities, and technological advancements within the state's manufacturing landscape.

4. (D) Tiruppur
Tiruppur is globally acknowledged as the knitwear capital of India, significantly contributing to the nation's textile exports. The city houses a vast network of manufacturing units specializing in cotton hosiery and readymade garments. This industrial cluster provides massive employment and drives economic growth through its specialized production capabilities, making it a vital hub for the international apparel market.

5. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Tamil Nadu's industrial landscape is defined by specialized regional clusters. Vellore and Ranipet are renowned for leather exports, while Coimbatore is a global leader in pump and motor manufacturing. Chennai serves as the primary hub for IT and software services. Krishnagiri is recognized for its extensive granite extraction and export operations, showcasing the state's diverse industrial achievements.

6. (C) Erode - Turmeric
Erode is famous for its high-quality turmeric, which has earned a Geographical Indication tag, boosting its global market value. Kancheepuram is renowned for pure silk sarees, not bronze idols, which are linked to Swamimalai. Madurai is known for Jasmine and Sungudi sarees, while Salem is recognized for unique fabric and stainless steel, reflecting the state's diverse heritage.

7. (B) Wind Energy, Solar Energy, Biomass, Small Hydro
Tamil Nadu's renewable energy profile is historically dominated by wind energy, maintaining the highest installed capacity among all states. Solar energy has seen rapid growth recently, securing the second position. Biomass and small hydroelectric projects follow with smaller yet significant contributions. This descending order reflects the state's strategic focus on diversifying its energy mix while leveraging its natural resources.

8. (A) Tamil Nadu's IT exports have been continuously declining over the last decade.
Tamil Nadu has experienced consistent growth in IT exports over the last decade, rather than a decline. Chennai remains the second-largest IT hub in India, attracting major global corporations to state-promoted IT parks and Special Economic Zones. This sector is a primary driver of employment and economic growth, significantly contributing to the state's reputation as a technology leader.

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76. (C) The state's proximity to the Himalayan mountain range.
Tamil Nadu's success as an IT hub is built on a large pool of engineering talent, state-promoted IT parks, and excellent connectivity along corridors like OMR. Geographical factors like proximity to the Himalayan mountain range are entirely irrelevant to the development of the technology sector in South India. The state's growth in IT is a result of strategic policy interventions and a robust education system that meets global industry demands.

77. (D) A diversified cargo base, emphasizing container traffic and automobile exports.
Chennai Port's historical and ongoing importance lies in its ability to handle a highly diversified cargo base. It is a major hub for container traffic and serves as a primary exit point for automobile exports from the region's manufacturing clusters. This versatility allows it to support a wide range of industries, distinguishing it from ports that might handle only specific commodities like crude oil or serve primarily military functions.

78. (C) It has integrated grievance mechanisms to ensure accountability and responsiveness.
Tamil Nadu has successfully improved its governance by integrating various grievance mechanisms to ensure they are accountable and responsive to citizen needs. These systems, often digitized for easier access, allow for the formal registration and tracking of complaints across different government levels. This approach enhances transparency and trust in public administration, ensuring that citizen concerns are addressed systematically without the need for high fees or purely private interventions.

79. (B) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
For a policymaker aiming to connect rural habitations to markets, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana provides the most effective framework. This successful scheme is specifically designed to establish all-weather road connectivity to previously unconnected villages. By linking rural producers to wider market networks, PMGSY plays a crucial role in boosting rural incomes and facilitating the movement of goods and services, thereby promoting overall rural economic development.

80. (D) Mandating only traditional healing practices in all state hospitals.
While Tamil Nadu values traditional systems like Siddha, it does not mandate only traditional healing in state hospitals; rather, it provides a comprehensive healthcare system that includes modern allopathic medicine. The state is a leader in pharmaceutical manufacturing near Chennai and is a major exporter of generic medicines. Its healthcare delivery is further enhanced by e-governance initiatives, making it a model state for both medical production and public health services.

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to ensure social security and equitable access for the entire population.

18. (C) Aavin
Aavin is the trademark of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited, which serves as a successful model for rural milk procurement and processing. It ensures a steady income for dairy farmers while providing quality milk products to urban consumers. This cooperative network is a cornerstone of the state's white revolution and serves as a study for sustainable development.

19. (A) Beneficiary identification, Aadhaar seeding, Bank account verification, Fund transfer
The Direct Benefit Transfer mechanism involves identifying eligible beneficiaries, followed by seeding their Aadhaar numbers to ensure uniqueness. Subsequently, bank account verification is conducted to ensure the details are accurate for electronic transfers. Finally, funds are transferred directly to the verified accounts, minimizing leakages and ensuring that welfare benefits reach the intended recipients efficiently and transparently.

20. (A) I and III
Tamil Nadu is a leader in digital governance, earning national recognition for its public service delivery and the integration of services through e-Sevai centers. This transition has significantly improved transparency and accessibility for citizens. The state has moved away from purely manual systems for land records, utilizing digitized platforms to streamline administration and reduce the potential for corruption.

21. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Road and transit initiatives in Tamil Nadu target specific connectivity needs. PMGSY focuses on rural habitation connectivity, while State Highways development improves inter-district high-speed travel. The Chennai Metro Rail serves as a major urban mass rapid transit system. Meanwhile, the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor is designed to facilitate industrial freight and logistics movement between these two major economic hubs.

22. (C) Smart Cities Mission - Urban infrastructure rejuvenation
The Smart Cities Mission is a national initiative aimed at rejuvenating urban infrastructure through technology and smart solutions. In contrast, AMRUT focuses specifically on basic urban amenities like water supply and sewerage. PMGSY is a rural road program, and CPGRAMS is a centralized system for public grievance redressal, rather than an agricultural insurance scheme, reflecting diverse government development focuses.

23. (D) Diamond cutting and polishing in Kanyakumari
While Tamil Nadu has major clusters for automobiles in Chennai, textiles in Tiruppur, and engineering in Coimbatore, diamond cutting and polishing is not a recognized major industrial hub in Kanyakumari. Diamond processing is primarily centered in states like Gujarat. Tamil Nadu's industrial strength lies in manufacturing, IT, and leather, which drive its significant contribution to India's total exports.

24. (C) III and IV
Tamil Nadu has not abandoned rainwater harvesting; it was a pioneer in making it mandatory for all buildings. The state's water security is not independent of monsoons, as it lacks perennial rivers and relies on seasonal rainfall. The Jal Jeevan Mission and desalination plants in Chennai are active strategies used to address rural and urban water requirements respectively.

25. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The progression of urban mobility in Chennai started with the operationalization of Phase 1 in the central areas. This was followed by extensions to regions like Wimco Nagar to increase coverage. Currently, the initiation of extensive Phase 2 corridors is underway. Looking forward, the state is conducting feasibility studies for introducing similar rapid transit systems in other tier-2 cities.

26. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Tamil Nadu State Information Commission has achieved high disposal rates for appeals, reflecting a commitment to transparency. However, the RTI Act is designed to promote openness rather than mandate absolute secrecy.

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9. (C) III and IV
Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in renewable energy, making statements about its complete reliance on thermal power and low wind capacity ranking incorrect. The state actually ranks among the highest in wind energy capacity nationally. Projects like Kamuthi and Muppandal showcase its global and national leadership in solar and wind power, reflecting a highly successful green energy transition.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu has achieved high financial inclusion through a robust network of cooperative societies and the aggressive implementation of national banking schemes. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies play a crucial role in providing rural residents with essential banking services. The expansion of Jan Dhan accounts further ensures that even marginalized populations have access to formal financial systems, reducing economic vulnerability.

11. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
Industrial development typically follows a logical progression starting with identifying strategic nodes along major corridors. Once nodes are identified, agencies like SIPCOT establish industrial parks to provide infrastructure. The state then promotes these areas through events like the Global Investors Meet to attract capital. Finally, manufacturing units commence operations and export goods through designated Special Economic Zones.

12. (C) It has a prominent pharmaceutical cluster near Chennai and is a significant generic medicine exporter.
Tamil Nadu boasts a significant pharmaceutical cluster, particularly near Chennai, which serves as a major hub for manufacturing and exporting generic medicines. This sector benefits from state support and a strong research ecosystem. The industry is well-integrated into global markets, contributing to India's reputation as the pharmacy of the world through diverse production and international trade.

13. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The AMRUT scheme focuses on urban infrastructure and water supply, while the Smart Cities Mission drives technology-driven urban development. The adoption of the 73rd Amendment empowers rural local bodies, ensuring decentralized governance. Furthermore, implementing 50% reservation for women in local body elections promotes gender equity and active participation of women in grassroots political decision-making processes.

14. (C) Kattupalli Port - Exclusively agricultural produce
Kattupalli Port is a modern, multi-cargo port that handles diverse industrial goods, including containers and heavy machinery, rather than being restricted exclusively to agricultural produce. Kamarajar Port specializes in coal and LNG, while Chennai Port is a major hub for container traffic and automobiles. V.O. Chidambaranar Port plays a vital role in handling coal and copper concentrates.

15. (A) I, III and IV
Tamil Nadu demonstrates robust Own Tax Revenue collections and has improved tax administration post-GST, enabling substantial funding for various welfare schemes. While the state aims for fiscal responsibility, maintaining a revenue surplus every single year since independence is not historically accurate. These fiscal strengths allow the state to maintain a high level of social spending and infrastructure development.

16. (D) Turmeric
The Erode region is globally recognized for its turmeric production, which was granted a Geographical Indication tag to protect its unique quality and origin. This recognition benefits local farmers by enhancing the spice's marketability and price in international markets. It highlights the region's agricultural prowess and the state's commitment to promoting traditional products through formal intellectual property rights.

17. (C) A is true but R is false.
Tamil Nadu has effectively reduced leakages in its public distribution system through digitization and robust state-led management, rather than privatization. The state maintains a universal PDS model that provides essential food grains to its citizens. The reason provided is false because the network remains under government control

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Muppandal is home to one of the largest onshore wind farms in the world. Kamuthi hosts a massive single-location solar power plant. Chennai is the state's primary IT and automobile manufacturing hub. The Nilgiris region is globally recognized for its tea plantations and specialized horticulture, reflecting the state's regional economic diversity.

36. (B) 1, 2, 3
The cooperative credit structure in Tamil Nadu is organized into three distinct tiers to provide financial assistance to the agricultural sector. At the village level, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies interact directly with farmers. These are supported by District Central Cooperative Banks at the district level. The apex body is the State Cooperative Bank, which coordinates the entire system at the state level.

37. (B) Chennai IT Corridor - Also known as Old Mahabalipuram Road
The Chennai IT Corridor, primarily located along Old Mahabalipuram Road, is the heart of the state's thriving technology sector. It hosts numerous global software companies and provides employment to hundreds of thousands of professionals. This corridor is not driven by agriculture, nor is it declining. Furthermore, tier-2 IT hubs are established in cities like Coimbatore and Madurai rather than high-altitude regions.

38. (A) I and III
The leather industry in Tamil Nadu is a major global player, with Vellore and Ranipet serving as significant export clusters. This sector is highly export-oriented and provides extensive employment, particularly for women in rural and semi-urban areas. Contrary to being restricted to the domestic market, it contributes a substantial share to India's total leather export earnings and adheres to international quality standards.

39. (D) It focuses on nodes with high-quality infrastructure to attract manufacturing investments.
The Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor focuses on developing strategic industrial nodes equipped with high-quality infrastructure to attract major manufacturing investments. It aims to integrate transport, power, and communication networks to facilitate seamless industrial growth across state borders. This approach is designed to foster economic development through private sector participation and global competitiveness, rather than eliminating agriculture or serving only military purposes.

40. (A) It eliminates ghost beneficiaries and minimizes financial leakages.
Aadhaar seeding in the Direct Benefit Transfer scheme is primarily intended to eliminate ghost beneficiaries and ensure that welfare funds reach the correct individuals. By linking unique identities to bank accounts, the government can minimize financial leakages and prevent duplicate claims. This process increases the transparency and efficiency of social welfare programs, ensuring that limited state resources are utilized effectively for the needy.

41. (C) I, II and III
Chennai's designation as the Detroit of India is well-earned through its massive production and export of cars and two-wheelers. The state is deeply integrated into the global automobile supply chain, hosting numerous international manufacturers. This industrial activity is not limited to Kanyakumari; it is primarily concentrated in the northern industrial belts, making Tamil Nadu a national leader in vehicle manufacturing and exports.

42. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The delivery of digital services through e-Sevai centers follows a standardized procedure for efficiency. It begins with a citizen submitting an online application. This is followed by a verification process conducted by departmental officers. Once verified, the competent authority provides a final digital approval and signature. Finally, the processed digital certificate is issued to the citizen, completing the transparent and paperless service cycle.

43. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu's per capita income consistently remains above the national average due to its highly diversified and resilient economy. The state's balanced growth across manufacturing, information technology, and agriculture provides a stable income base for its population. This economic success is further supported by high levels of urbanization and human development,

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The reason provided is false because the Act's primary purpose is to provide citizens access to government information, thereby enhancing accountability and reducing corruption in public administration.

27. (A) It has integrated digital platforms like the CM Cell and CPGRAMS for responsive tracking.
Tamil Nadu is a model for grievance redressal due to its integrated digital platforms like the CM Special Cell and CPGRAMS. These systems allow for responsive tracking and timely resolution of citizen complaints. Unlike models that limit or penalize filing, the state's approach emphasizes accountability and accessibility, ensuring that government departments remain answerable to the public through structured monitoring.

28. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Economic metrics help assess the state's financial health. GSDP represents the total value of all goods and services produced within the state's borders. Per capita income indicates the average earnings per person. Own Tax Revenue includes income generated through state taxes like SGST, while Foreign Direct Investment refers to capital investments made by international entities into the state's economy.

29. (D) Ranipet - Largest IT and software export hub
Ranipet is globally recognized as a leather manufacturing and export cluster, not as the largest IT and software hub. Chennai is the primary center for IT and software exports in Tamil Nadu. Other matches, such as Tiruppur for textiles and Krishnagiri for granite, accurately reflect the specialized industrial geography that contributes to the state's diverse and robust economic performance.

30. (A) I, II, IV and V
Tamil Nadu actively attracts investment through events like the Global Investors Meet and by providing streamlined approvals via Single Window Portals. The state focuses on converting MoUs into actual industrial units across sectors like IT and renewable energy. It does not rank lowest in ease of doing business; rather, it has consistently implemented reforms to improve its national standing and competitiveness.

31. (B) Kancheepuram
Kancheepuram is world-famous for its traditional handloom silk sarees, which have been awarded a Geographical Indication tag. This recognition protects the unique weaving techniques and pure silk used by local artisans. The silk industry in Kancheepuram is a major economic driver, providing livelihoods to thousands of weavers and preserving an important part of Tamil Nadu's rich cultural and industrial heritage.

32. (D) A designated zone with liberal economic laws to boost exports and employment.
A Special Economic Zone is a designated area within a state that operates under more liberal economic and business laws compared to the rest of the country. These zones are established to attract foreign investment, boost manufacturing, and increase export volumes. By offering tax incentives and simplified regulatory procedures, SEZs play a crucial role in job creation and overall economic development.

33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Coimbatore has earned a global reputation for its excellence in engineering, particularly in the production of pumps and motors. This success is underpinned by a specialized industrial ecosystem that includes numerous foundries and small-scale component manufacturers. This synergy allows the region to dominate both the national market and contribute significantly to India's engineering exports, showcasing the state's industrial specialization.

34. (C) It has implemented 50% reservation for women in local body elections.
Tamil Nadu has taken progressive steps in local governance by implementing a 50% reservation for women in local body elections. This move ensures significant female representation in grassroots decision-making. The state has adopted the 73rd and 74th Amendments, and local elections are conducted by the State Election Commission. Mayors in municipal corporations are typically elected, reflecting a democratic decentralized governance structure.

35. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
Tamil Nadu's geography supports diverse economic activities and energy projects.

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52. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu has become a central hub for global electronics manufacturing, with major facilities for assembling Apple iPhones. This achievement is driven by contract manufacturers like Foxconn and Pegatron establishing large-scale plants in the state. These operations not only boost the state's export profile but also create significant technical employment, reinforcing Tamil Nadu's position as a preferred destination for high-end electronics production.

53. (A) I and II
Several cities in Tamil Nadu were selected under the national Smart Cities Mission to upgrade urban infrastructure and provide smart solutions for citizens. The mission focuses on improving core services like water supply, sanitation, and urban mobility through technological integration. It is specifically aimed at urban rejuvenation rather than rural agricultural development, making the state one of the leading participants in this nationwide urban transformation initiative.

54. (C) Tamil Nadu is devoid of any foreign direct investment in the manufacturing sector.
Tamil Nadu is one of the top recipients of Foreign Direct Investment in India, especially in the manufacturing sector. The state has a highly diversified industrial base and contributes significantly to the national manufacturing GDP. Furthermore, the government actively promotes emerging sectors like electric vehicles through targeted policies. Therefore, the statement claiming a lack of FDI in manufacturing is factually incorrect and misleading.

55. (D) The state is a national leader in installed wind energy capacity.
Tamil Nadu is a national leader in installed wind energy capacity, leveraging its favorable geographical conditions to generate significant green power. The state has not abandoned wind energy; instead, it has some of the largest wind farms in the country. Solar power is also a major component of its energy mix, moving the state away from total reliance on thermal power and toward environmental sustainability.

56. (B) I, II and III
Tamil Nadu has made significant strides in improving transport infrastructure through urban metro projects, an extensive network of state highways, and rural road programs like PMGSY. These initiatives ensure comprehensive connectivity across urban and rural landscapes. Contrary to the incorrect statement, the state also possesses multiple operational domestic and international airports, which are vital for global trade and passenger movement throughout the region.

57. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
Fostering industrial growth involves a series of strategic steps starting with the formulation of clear sector-specific policies. This is followed by the physical creation of industrial space through land acquisition and SIPCOT parks. The state then uses investment meets to secure formal commitments via MoUs. Finally, these investments translate into commercial production and exports, often through designated Special Economic Zones to maximize economic impact.

58. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Geographical Indication tags provide significant economic benefits. Erode Turmeric's tag enhances farmer income through recognized spice quality. Kancheepuram Silk's tag preserves weaver heritage and ensures premium prices. Salem Fabric's tag strengthens the local textile cluster's market identity. Nilgiri Tea's tag boosts export revenue by certifying its unique origin and quality in the global plantation sector, highlighting the state's diverse traditional strengths.

59. (A) FRBM Compliance - Encouraging unregulated state borrowing
Compliance with the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act is intended to regulate and limit state borrowing to ensure long-term fiscal sustainability, not to encourage unregulated debt. Other pairs are correct: Aadhaar seeding helps eliminate duplicates, Jan Dhan accounts promote financial inclusion, and CPGRAMS is a national portal for grievance redressal. Tamil Nadu's focus remains on maintaining fiscal discipline while funding essential social welfare schemes.

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60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu has significantly improved its Ease of Doing Business ranking by implementing comprehensive reforms, including single-window clearance systems. These digital platforms streamline various regulatory approvals, making it easier for domestic and international investors to set up businesses. This proactive approach by the state government reduces administrative hurdles and fosters a more transparent and investor-friendly environment, contributing to its status as an industrial powerhouse.

61. (A) I, II, III and V
Tamil Nadu is a leading exporter in India, with a diverse basket of goods including automobiles, textiles, and electronics. Engineering clusters like Coimbatore have a global presence, and Special Economic Zones play a pivotal role in driving manufactured exports. The state's export performance is not limited to agricultural raw materials; it is heavily supported by a strong manufacturing base and modern industrial policies that attract global trade.

62. (C) SIPCOT
The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu is the primary agency responsible for creating industrial infrastructure. It establishes industrial complexes, parks, and growth centers across the state to facilitate manufacturing activities. By providing essential amenities like roads, water, and power in these zones, SIPCOT helps attract both domestic and foreign investments, playing a crucial role in the state's balanced regional industrial development.

63. (B) Improving collection efficiency of SGST and state excise.
To increase Own Tax Revenue, the state government focuses on improving the collection efficiency of taxes it directly controls, such as SGST and state excise. While grants from the center and international borrowing provide funds, they do not count as the state's own tax revenue. Optimizing existing tax administration is a sustainable way to fund welfare schemes without relying solely on debt or selling off public assets.

64. (D) Eliminating physical offices and replacing them with AI bots.
Tamil Nadu's e-Governance achievements focus on enhancing citizen services through digital portals like e-Sevai and improving transparency via digitized records. While it has won national awards for these efforts, the state has not replaced its entire physical administrative infrastructure with AI bots. The goal of e-Governance is to complement and streamline existing government functions to make them more accessible and responsive to the general public.

65. (A) It ranks among the top three states in GSDP with a diversified economic base.
Tamil Nadu is considered an economic powerhouse because it consistently ranks among the top three Indian states in Gross State Domestic Product. This high ranking is driven by a well-diversified economy that excels in manufacturing, services, and agriculture. Unlike states that might rely on a single sector or aid, Tamil Nadu's broad economic base and industrial strength contribute significantly to India's overall growth and stability.

66. (C) The Coimbatore cluster solely manufactures traditional bullock carts.
Coimbatore is a modern industrial hub famous for high-tech manufacturing, including pump motors, auto components, and foundries, rather than just traditional bullock carts. Other clusters like Tiruppur for knitwear, Vellore-Ranipet for leather, and Chennai for IT and software are correctly identified by their significant contributions to exports and employment, showcasing the state's advanced and specialized industrial landscape that supports global supply chains.

67. (A) Active Panchayati Raj Institutions with 50% women's reservation.
The active participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions, strengthened by a 50% reservation for women, is a unique feature of Tamil Nadu's governance that bolsters rural development. This decentralization ensures that local communities have a voice in their own administration and that development projects are tailored to their needs. Such grassroots political empowerment fosters inclusive growth and improves the delivery of social services in rural areas.

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68. (D) It enhances the capacity to handle coal and LNG for industrial energy needs.
The expansion of the Kamarajar Port at Ennore has significantly enhanced its ability to handle large-scale industrial cargo, particularly coal and liquefied natural gas. This is crucial for meeting the energy demands of the state's industrial sectors. Far from restricting operations, the port's modern infrastructure allows it to accommodate large international vessels, thereby improving the efficiency of the state's logistics and supporting its manufacturing-led growth.

69. (B) Transition from an agrarian economy to industrialized and service-oriented sectors.
Tamil Nadu's high per capita income and strong GSDP growth indicate a successful transition from a primarily agrarian economy to one dominated by industry and services. This structural change has allowed the state to achieve higher productivity and provide better employment opportunities. Despite this modernization, the state continues to implement robust social welfare schemes, ensuring that economic growth leads to improved quality of life and human development.

70. (C) IT/ITES and electronics
Special Economic Zones in Tamil Nadu have been highly effective in boosting exports in modern sectors like Information Technology, IT-Enabled Services, and electronics. These zones provide the necessary infrastructure and tax incentives to attract global tech firms and manufacturers. While the state also exports textiles and leather, the growth in high-tech manufactured exports through SEZs is a defining feature of its recent economic success and global integration.

71. (D) Ensuring access to affordable financial products like Jan Dhan accounts for all.
In the context of Tamil Nadu's economic achievements, financial inclusion refers to the goal of ensuring that all citizens, especially the rural and urban poor, have access to affordable financial services. This includes basic bank accounts like Jan Dhan, credit facilities, and insurance. Such access empowers individuals to save, invest, and manage financial risks, thereby reducing poverty and promoting more equitable economic growth across the state's population.

72. (A) Electronics & iPhones - Sriperumbudur
The Sriperumbudur region has emerged as a global hub for electronics manufacturing, including the assembly of sophisticated products like iPhones. This match correctly reflects the state's regional industrial specialization. In contrast, Tiruppur is known for textiles, Ranipet for leather, and Coimbatore for engineering. These distinct clusters allow the state to maintain a diversified industrial base that contributes significantly to national production and international exports.

73. (B) It has a higher degree of urbanization managed through Smart Cities and AMRUT.
Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanized states in India, with a significant proportion of its population living in cities and towns. This urbanization is managed through proactive government programs like the Smart Cities Mission and AMRUT, which aim to improve urban infrastructure and services. The state's urban governance model emphasizes technology-driven solutions and efficient public services, setting a benchmark for other rapidly urbanizing regions in the country.

74. (B) Two-wheelers
Alongside passenger cars, two-wheelers constitute a major portion of Tamil Nadu's automobile exports. The state houses several large-scale manufacturing facilities for leading motorcycle and scooter brands that cater to both domestic and international markets. This strength in multiple vehicle categories reinforces the state's reputation as a global automotive hub, leveraging its port connectivity and specialized labor force to maintain a high share of national exports.

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75. (A) AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation)
The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation is a major national scheme implemented in Tamil Nadu to upgrade urban infrastructure. Its primary focus is on ensuring reliable water supply and sewerage connections to every household in designated cities. By improving basic urban amenities and creating green spaces, the scheme aims to enhance the quality of life for urban residents and support sustainable urban development across the state.

which facilitate better employment opportunities and overall higher standards of living for citizens.

44. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Various state agencies drive Tamil Nadu's development in specific sectors. SIPCOT is responsible for establishing industrial parks, while TANGEDCO manages power generation and distribution. Aavin handles dairy development and milk procurement from rural farmers. TIDCO focuses on promoting large and medium industries through joint ventures and infrastructure projects, showcasing a comprehensive approach to industrial and social progress through specialized governmental bodies.

45. (D) PMGSY - National Highway toll plazas
The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a rural development scheme focused on providing all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations, not on managing National Highway toll plazas. Other pairs are correct: Chennai Metro Rail handles urban transit, State Highways facilitate intra-state travel, and desalination plants provide critical water supply to coastal cities like Chennai, reflecting the state's diverse infrastructure management.

46. (C) III and V
Tamil Nadu is a significant producer of food grains and does not rely entirely on imports; it also generates export revenue from agricultural products. The state is a leader in horticulture, and Aavin runs a massive milk cooperative network. Statements claiming a total lack of food production or export contributions are incorrect, as agriculture and allied sectors remain vital components of the state's economic landscape.

47. (B) Automobile and Electronics Manufacturing
The Sriperumbudur-Oragadam industrial belt is a major global hub for automobile and electronics manufacturing. It hosts massive assembly plants for international brands, driving significant economic growth and creating hundreds of thousands of jobs. This region's development is a testament to the state's successful industrial policy and its ability to attract high-tech manufacturing investments, rather than focusing on traditional crafts, fishing, or coal mining.

48. (D) Tamil Nadu Information Commission
The Tamil Nadu Information Commission is the statutory body empowered to oversee the implementation of the Right to Information Act in the state. It handles second appeals and complaints from citizens who have been denied information by government departments. This body plays a critical role in ensuring transparency and accountability in governance, protecting the citizen's right to access public records and information.

49. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Governance initiatives in Tamil Nadu target diverse groups to ensure inclusive development. Women's reservation in local bodies empowers female grassroots leaders. The integration of CPGRAMS and the CM Cell improves public grievance redressal. Ease of Doing Business reforms benefit global investors and industrialists. Meanwhile, financial inclusion schemes like Jan Dhan accounts provide essential banking services to the previously unbanked rural and urban populations.

50. (B) Kamarajar Port (Ennore), Chennai Port, V.O. Chidambaranar Port (Thoothukudi)
Traveling from North to South along the Coromandel coast of Tamil Nadu, the major ports are Kamarajar Port at Ennore, followed by Chennai Port. Further south is the V.O. Chidambaranar Port in Thoothukudi. This strategic distribution of ports allows the state to handle vast quantities of international trade and industrial cargo, serving different geographic regions and industrial clusters effectively through maritime connectivity.

51. (A) Own Tax Revenue - State income from stamp duty and excise
Own Tax Revenue refers to the income a state generates through its own taxation powers, including stamp duty, state excise, and SGST. This is a critical indicator of fiscal health. Other concepts like revenue surplus or the FRBM Act relate to maintaining financial discipline rather than maximizing deficits or ceasing revenue. GST implementation changed the taxation structure but did not stop the state's revenue generation.

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CHAPTER 15

Achievements of Tamil Nadu: Education, Sports, Arts, Science and Culture

1. What is the specific percentage highlighted for Tamil Nadu's literacy achievement, which stands above the national average?
(A) 74.0 percent
(B) 80.1 percent
(C) 82.9 percent
(D) 85.5 percent
(E) Answer not known

2. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has significantly narrowed the gender gap in its literacy achievements.
Reason (R): The state's historical social reform legacy heavily prioritized women's education and empowerment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding higher education in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu has implemented a policy to ensure the presence of Arts and Science colleges in every taluk to improve access.
II. The state holds the largest number of engineering colleges in India affiliated with Anna University.
III. Government medical colleges in Tamil Nadu are exclusively centralized in Chennai to streamline medical education.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

4. Match the premier educational institutions in Tamil Nadu with their respective achievements or features:
List I: (Institutions)
P. Anna University
Q. IIT Madras
R. IIM Trichy
S. AIIMS Madurai
List II: (Achievements/Features)
I. Consistently ranked first in engineering in NIRF
II. Largest affiliation of engineering colleges and high state research output
III. Premier management education institute contributing to state development
IV. New healthcare and medical education institute to expand rural healthcare supply
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

5. Identify the correct statement regarding the Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme in Tamil Nadu.
(A) It utilizes volunteer teachers for learning recovery and addressing student gaps.
(B) It was specifically designed as a credit recovery program for college students.
(C) It provides subsidized financial loans to students pursuing technical education.
(D) It restricts its geographic coverage and enrollment strictly to elite schools.
(E) Answer not known

6. Arrange the following landmark educational and sporting milestones associated with Tamil

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

20. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's achievements in the Olympics and athletics:
I. Tamil Nadu athletes have made consistent and significant contributions to the national Olympic contingent.
II. The state is renowned for dominating winter Olympic sports like ice hockey.
III. The state promotes sports infrastructure to support future Olympians through dedicated state bodies.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

21. Match the following cultural and institutional facets of Tamil Nadu with their corresponding attributes:
List I: (Cultural Facets)
P. Sangam Literature
Q. Music Academy Chennai
R. Bharatanatyam
S. Thirukkural
List II: (Attributes)
I. Nominated for UNESCO's Memory of the World register
II. Central to Sabha culture and the December music season
III. Classical dance form recognized as a significant intangible heritage
IV. Translated into over 80 languages demonstrating universal relevance
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

22. P.T. Usha, who serves as an inspiration in South Indian athletics, is historically recognized by which moniker?
(A) Dhing Express
(B) Golden Girl of Chennai
(C) Madurai Express
(D) Payyoli Express
(E) Answer not known

23. Arrange the following events related to the recognition of Tamil Nadu's culture and literature in logical chronological order of their historical origins:
I. Composition of Sangam Literature
II. Composition of Thirukkural
III. Establishment of the Music Academy, Chennai
IV. Nomination of Sangam literature to UNESCO's Memory of the World register
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

24. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Tamil literature and its recognition:
(A) Thirukkural - Universal translations in 80 plus languages
(B) Jnanpith Award - Highest literary award received by modern Tamil writers
(C) U.V. Swaminatha Iyer - Pioneer of the Tamil film industry
(D) Sahitya Akademi - National recognition for Tamil literary achievements
(E) Answer not known

25. Identify the correct statement regarding Tamil Nadu's contribution to ISRO.
(A) The state's contribution is restricted to providing raw materials for rocket construction.
(B) The state provides the primary administrative headquarters for ISRO within Chennai.
(C) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is the only scientist from the region to attain leadership in ISRO.
(D) The state produced prominent scientists who led key satellite and lunar missions.
(E) Answer not known

26. Consider the following statements regarding school and higher education schemes in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Noon Meal Scheme was instrumental in

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S. M.S. Dhoni

List II: (Achievements)

I. Instrumental legacy in preserving ancient Tamil literature
II. Musical innovations leading to two Oscars and a Grammy
III. Five-time World Chess Champion
IV. Integral connection to Tamil cricket culture through IPL

(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's contribution to Science and Technology:

I. Tamil Nadu has contributed significantly to ISRO through eminent space scientists.
II. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, originating from Rameswaram, was a prominent missile scientist.
III. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam served as the President of India.
IV. The state lacks any prominent CSIR laboratories for industrial research.
V. Scientists from Tamil Nadu have been integral to various national satellite missions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

15. Identify the correctly matched pair of CSIR laboratories in Tamil Nadu and their locations:

(A) CLRI - Karaikudi
(B) CECRI - Chennai
(C) CECRI - Madurai
(D) CLRI - Chennai
(E) Answer not known

16. Select the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of the following premier educational institutions in Tamil Nadu:

1. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras
2. National Institute of Technology (NIT) Tiruchirappalli
3. Anna University
4. Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Trichy

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

17. How does the widespread establishment of Arts and Science colleges in every taluk primarily impact Tamil Nadu's educational outcomes?

(A) It significantly reduces the number of students entering specialized engineering fields.
(B) It ensures high higher education density and broadens access for rural students.
(C) It limits state higher education opportunities exclusively to core technical subjects.
(D) It results in the systematic closure of traditional state-run residential universities.
(E) Answer not known

18. Which of the following best describes the significance of the Nadaswaram and Thavil in Tamil Nadu?

(A) They are contemporary electronic instruments developed for use in modern Tamil cinema.
(B) They are primary instruments used for vocal training in regional Carnatic music Sabhas.
(C) They are specific rhythmic dance props utilized during modern Bharatanatyam recitals.
(D) They are traditional instruments representing the state's temple music and heritage.
(E) Answer not known

19. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The Tamil film industry (Kollywood) has recently seen an expansion in its global reach and Oscar connections.

Reason (R): Tamil music composers and associated South Indian tracks, such as "Naatu Naatu", have gained immense global recognition and Academy Awards.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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List II: (Impacts)
I. Global recognition of South Indian musical and cinematic excellence
II. Representing the massive global reach of the Tamil film industry
III. Nominated for UNESCO's Memory of the World register
IV. Universally relevant text translated into 80 plus languages
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

46. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tamil Nadu's sporting culture.
(A) Viswanathan Anand has brought global recognition to the state through chess.
(B) MS Dhoni's connection with CSK has strongly influenced the contemporary cricket fan culture in Tamil Nadu.
(C) Tamil Nadu athletes strictly avoid participating in the National Games.
(D) The state actively supports Kabaddi, leading to its modernization via teams like Tamil Thalaivas.
(E) Answer not known

47. Select the sequence that correctly lists the achievements of Tamil Nadu in increasing order of their geographic or cultural scope (from a specific city scheme to a globally recognized literary translation):
(A) AIIMS Madurai → Illam Thedi Kalvi → Thirukkural translations
(B) Thirukkural translations → Illam Thedi Kalvi → AIIMS Madurai
(C) Illam Thedi Kalvi → AIIMS Madurai → Thirukkural translations
(D) AIIMS Madurai → Thirukkural translations → Illam Thedi Kalvi
(E) Answer not known

48. The Noon Meal Scheme introduced in Tamil Nadu was successfully replicated at the national level primarily because it yielded significant positive outcomes in which dual areas?
(A) Sports and Music
(B) Higher education research and Startup funding
(C) School attendance and Childhood nutrition
(D) Agricultural productivity and Export
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's literary recognitions:
I. Sahitya Akademi awards have consistently recognized outstanding works by Tamil writers.
II. The Jnanpith Award, India's highest literary honor, has been conferred on eminent Tamil writers.
III. U.V. Swaminatha Iyer played a crucial legacy role in unearthing and publishing ancient Tamil literature.
IV. Modern Tamil literary figures have achieved substantial national recognition.
V. The state government bans the translation of Tamil literature into foreign languages.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

50. Identify the correctly matched pair of Tamil Nadu sports entities and their domain:
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium - Madurai
(B) Tamil Thalaivas - Cricket
(C) Viswanathan Anand - Athletics
(D) Chennai Super Kings - IPL Franchise
(E) Answer not known

51. How do CSIR laboratories like CLRI structurally contribute to Tamil Nadu's industrial ecosystem?
(A) Through advanced research and technology transfer to the industrial sector.
(B) By manufacturing finished leather goods for direct retail and consumer sales.
(C) By replacing traditional universities for offering various liberal arts degrees.
(D) By acting as the sole administrative authority for regional sports development.
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following is NOT an attribute of Tamil Nadu's higher education achievements?
(A) Narrowing the gender gap through high female literacy and enrolment
(B) A high density of Arts and Science colleges

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improving school attendance and childhood nutrition.
II. State education initiatives have successfully reduced school dropout rates.
III. NIT Tiruchirappalli consistently holds a low national ranking in engineering education.
IV. Illam Thedi Kalvi utilized volunteer teachers to mitigate pandemic-induced learning losses.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

27. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in Chennai is a vital component of Tamil Nadu's sports infrastructure.
Reason (R): It has served as a primary venue for hosting major events like the National Games, fostering athletic talent in the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

28. Identify the incorrect statement regarding AIIMS Madurai.
(A) It is established to enhance the rural healthcare supply in southern Tamil Nadu.
(B) It was the first AIIMS to be established in India during the 1950s.
(C) It aims to provide premier medical education and tertiary healthcare.
(D) It represents a significant addition to the state's medical infrastructure.
(E) Answer not known

29. Match the following social and sporting schemes or initiatives of Tamil Nadu with their primary outcomes:
List I: (Schemes/Initiatives)
P. Noon Meal Scheme
Q. Illam Thedi Kalvi
R. Pro Kabaddi League (Tamil Thalaivas)
S. SDAT Initiatives
List II: (Outcomes)
I. Improvement of student attendance and basic nutrition
II. Bridging educational gaps through volunteer teachers
III. Modernization and promotion of a traditional sport
IV. Development of infrastructure for athletes and Olympians
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

30. Select the correct sequence representing the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) standing (from highest to lowest rank generally) among the following engineering institutes in Tamil Nadu:
(A) IIT Madras > NIT Tiruchirappalli > Anna University
(B) Anna University > IIT Madras > NIT Tiruchirappalli
(C) NIT Tiruchirappalli > Anna University > IIT Madras
(D) IIT Madras > Anna University > NIT Tiruchirappalli
(E) Answer not known

31. Which of the following is NOT a form of global or national recognition associated with Tamil Nadu's classical arts and literature?
(A) Translations of Thirukkural into over 80 languages
(B) Nomination of Sangam literature to the UNESCO Memory of the World register
(C) UNESCO recognition of Bharatanatyam's roots within intangible heritage contexts
(D) Mandatory adoption of Tamil as the official language of the United Nations
(E) Answer not known

32. Consider the following statements regarding the cultural heritage recognition of Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu possesses sites that are recognized by UNESCO as World Heritage Sites.

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Nadu in chronological order of their inception or occurrence:

I. Introduction of the Noon Meal Scheme for school children
II. Establishment of IIT Madras
III. Launch of the Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme
IV. Hosting of the 44th Chess Olympiad in Chennai

(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, I, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

7. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tamil Nadu's sports achievements.
(A) The Chennai Super Kings (CSK) have built a massive fan base and won multiple IPL titles.
(B) Tamil Nadu lacks proper sports infrastructure and consistently finishes last in the National Games.
(C) Tamil Thalaivas represent the modernization of Tamil Nadu's traditional sport in the Pro Kabaddi league.
(D) Viswanathan Anand's five-time world champion status reflects the state's deep chess culture.
(E) Answer not known

8. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding sports personalities or teams and their associated sport in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Viswanathan Anand - Boxing
(B) L. Devendro Singh - Chess
(C) Tamil Thalaivas - Kabaddi
(D) Chennai Super Kings - Hockey
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding the 2022 Chess Olympiad and Tamil Nadu's chess culture:

I. The 44th Chess Olympiad 2022 was hosted in Chennai.
II. The event witnessed global participation and left a significant sporting legacy.
III. Tamil Nadu has produced a large number of chess grandmasters.
IV. The chess olympiad was strictly restricted to only Asian nations.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

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10. Which of the following is NOT an objective or function of the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu (SDAT)?
(A) Operating entirely as a profit-making private franchise
(B) Developing sports infrastructure across the state
(C) Organizing state and national level competitions
(D) Providing training and facilities for athletes
(E) Answer not known

11. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Bharatanatyam is internationally recognized as Tamil Nadu's definitive classical dance form.

Reason (R): Tamil Nadu's cultural heritage, including its classical arts, has garnered global attention and UNESCO recognition.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

12. Thirukkural has been translated into approximately how many languages?
(A) 20 plus languages
(B) 40 plus languages
(C) 60 plus languages
(D) 80 plus languages
(E) Answer not known

13. Match the following eminent personalities with their respective achievements connected to Tamil Nadu:

List I: (Personalities)
P. A.R. Rahman
Q. U.V. Swaminatha Iyer
R. Viswanathan Anand

(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

39. Which of the following best reflects the significance of A.R. Rahman's achievements and the Oscar recognition for South Indian music for Tamil Nadu?
(A) It serves as definitive proof that Tamil cinema produces only musical films.
(B) It highlights global reach and international appreciation of regional music.
(C) It ensures that all future Tamil productions are nominated for Academy Awards.
(D) It indicates a total transition from classical music to western pop music.
(E) Answer not known

40. Arrange the following landmark achievements or events related to Tamil Nadu in chronological order:
I. Introduction of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (historical national replication context)
II. Launch of the Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme
III. Chennai Super Kings winning their first IPL title
IV. Hosting of the 44th Chess Olympiad in Chennai
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) III, I, II, IV
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) I, IV, III, II
(E) Answer not known

41. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Tamil Nadu's arts and cultural institutions:
(A) Bharatanatyam - Tamil Nadu's classical dance
(B) Music Academy Chennai - Sabhas and the December music season
(C) Carnatic music - Traditional classical music of the region
(D) Nadaswaram - A prominent style of modern abstract painting
(E) Answer not known

42. Identify the correct statement regarding Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's connection to Tamil Nadu.
(A) He hailed from Rameswaram and contributed to ISRO before becoming President.
(B) He was born in Chennai and focused his scientific work on agricultural development.
(C) He founded the Central Leather Research Institute to modernize state industries.
(D) He served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu prior to his presidential tenure.
(E) Answer not known

43. Consider the following statements about CSIR laboratories in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) is located in Chennai.
II. CLRI is responsible for major leather research and technology transfer globally.
III. CECRI in Karaikudi is another premier CSIR institution located in the state.
IV. These laboratories focus primarily on developing sports infrastructure.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and II
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

44. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Chennai was chosen to host the prestigious 44th Chess Olympiad in 2022.
Reason (R): Tamil Nadu has a deep-rooted chess culture, producing numerous grandmasters including the five-time world champion Viswanathan Anand.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

45. Match the literary and cinematic achievements of Tamil Nadu with their corresponding impacts:
List I: (Achievements)
P. Kollywood
Q. Oscar connections (Naatu Naatu/A.R. Rahman)
R. Sangam Literature
S. Thirukkural

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(B) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam - Rameswaram
(C) Viswanathan Anand - Chess Grandmaster
(D) A.R. Rahman - Oscar-winning music composer from Chennai
(E) Answer not known

59. Identify the correct statement regarding IIT Madras.
(A) It is primarily a state-funded educational institution for the liberal arts.
(B) It consistently ranks first in engineering in the NIRF rankings.
(C) It was newly established in Madurai to expand technical education in 2019.
(D) It restricts its academic admissions solely to students residing in Chennai.
(E) Answer not known

60. Consider the following statements about Tamil Nadu's achievements in various sectors:
I. The Music Academy in Chennai plays a pivotal role in the December Carnatic music season.
II. Jnanpith Awards have been bestowed upon writers from Tamil Nadu, reflecting its literary excellence.
III. Tamil Nadu's literacy rate currently stands below the national average.
IV. The state has an active nodal agency, SDAT, for sports development.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

61. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tamil Nadu's musical heritage.
(A) Classical Tamil music completely rejects all forms of vocal performance in favor of pure instrumental display.
(B) Carnatic music has a vast global following and sabha culture.
(C) Nadaswaram and Thavil are integral traditional instruments of temple music.
(D) The Music Academy in Chennai is instrumental in preserving the Carnatic tradition.
(E) Answer not known

62. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has established a prominent position in India's space and scientific research domains.
Reason (R): The state has contributed eminent scientists to ISRO, including a former President, and hosts vital research institutions like CLRI and CECRI.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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63. Select the correct sequence that lists these Tamil Nadu sports entities from an individual athlete to a state-based franchise to a state-level administrative body:
(A) SDAT → Chennai Super Kings → Viswanathan Anand
(B) Viswanathan Anand → Chennai Super Kings → SDAT
(C) Chennai Super Kings → SDAT → Viswanathan Anand
(D) Viswanathan Anand → SDAT → Chennai Super Kings
(E) Answer not known

64. The chess culture of Tamil Nadu culminated in the historic hosting of which major global event in 2022?
(A) World Chess Championship
(B) Asian Games Chess Tournament
(C) 44th Chess Olympiad
(D) Commonwealth Chess Championship
(E) Answer not known

65. Consider the following statements regarding the arts, sports, and culture of Tamil Nadu:
I. Bharatanatyam is internationally recognized as Tamil Nadu's classical dance.
II. The Tamil film industry (Kollywood) has expanded its reach globally.
III. MS Dhoni and Chennai Super Kings are pivotal to the state's modern cricket culture.
IV. Viswanathan Anand is celebrated as a five-

situated in every taluk
(C) A complete lack of nationally ranked institutions like IITs or NITs
(D) Operating the largest number of engineering colleges affiliated with a single state technical university
(E) Answer not known

53. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Female literacy in Tamil Nadu has shown a remarkable achievement by significantly narrowing the gender gap.
Reason (R): This outcome is heavily rooted in the state's long-standing social reform legacy that championed women's rights and education.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

54. Consider the following statements about medical education in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu has a strong supply of rural healthcare professionals supported by its extensive network of government medical colleges.
II. The establishment of AIIMS in Madurai is a major achievement in expanding tertiary medical education and healthcare.
III. State medical colleges have drastically reduced their seat count to maintain high tuition costs.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

55. Match the scientific and technical entities in Tamil Nadu with their core areas of focus:
List I: (Entities)
P. IIT Madras
Q. CLRI Chennai
R. CECRI Karaikudi
S. Anna University
List II: (Focus)
I. Top NIRF ranked engineering institute known for research and startups
II. Global recognition in leather research and technology
III. Premier laboratory for electrochemical research
IV. State university with the largest affiliation of engineering colleges
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

56. Which of the following best highlights the broader socio-educational impact of Anna University's structure in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It centralizes all engineering programs in Chennai, effectively limiting rural access.
(B) It focuses exclusively on humanities and classical arts to preserve Tamil culture.
(C) It standardizes and disperses technical education by affiliating many colleges.
(D) It functions purely as a scientific research lab with no student teaching departments.
(E) Answer not known

57. Arrange the following recognitions or milestones in Tamil Nadu's literary and artistic heritage in chronological order of their traditional origins or occurrence:
I. The composition of Sangam Literature
II. U.V. Swaminatha Iyer's foundational work in printing ancient Tamil manuscripts
III. A.R. Rahman winning Academy Awards for his musical compositions
IV. The hosting of the 44th Chess Olympiad in Chennai
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

58. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding personalities and their origins or primary connections to Tamil Nadu:
(A) M.S. Dhoni - Tamil Nadu born ISRO Scientist

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II. Geographical Indication (GI) tags are frequently awarded to protect traditional Tamil Nadu products and crafts.
III. The state has a strong tradition of classical music and dance known globally.
IV. State cultural artifacts like the Nadaswaram are entirely extinct.
V. The literary heritage of Tamil Nadu has received national awards like the Jnanpith.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

33. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding CSIR laboratories and their primary research focus in Tamil Nadu:
(A) CECRI - Aerospace Engineering
(B) CLRI - Leather Research
(C) CSIR Madras Complex - Agricultural Botany
(D) CLRI - Electrochemical Science
(E) Answer not known

34. What is the primary operational strategy utilized by the "Illam Thedi Kalvi" scheme to achieve its educational goals in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Distributing free personal laptops to all students in primary schools.
(B) Mandating extended daily school hours for all regular classroom teachers.
(C) Replacing traditional physical schooling with a fully digital curriculum.
(D) Utilizing volunteer networks to conduct local learning recovery sessions.
(E) Answer not known

35. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): There is a significant initiative to nominate Sangam literature to the UNESCO Memory of the World register.
Reason (R): Sangam literature holds profound universal historical significance and represents a highly ancient, continuous literary tradition.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

36. L. Devendro Singh, who has a strong connection to sports training and events supported in Tamil Nadu, is known for his achievements in which sport?
(A) Athletics
(B) Chess
(C) Boxing
(D) Kabaddi
(E) Answer not known

37. Consider the following statements about the musical traditions of Tamil Nadu:
I. The Nadaswaram and Thavil are integral traditional instruments used in temple music.
II. Carnatic music has a vast global following and is actively preserved by institutions like the Music Academy.
III. Bharatanatyam recitals completely forbid the use of traditional musical instruments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

38. Match the following distinguished individuals with their respective fields or titles related to Tamil Nadu's achievements:
List I: (Individuals)
P. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
Q. Viswanathan Anand
R. P.T. Usha
S. A.R. Rahman
List II: (Achievements)
I. Globally recognized music composer with Oscar achievements
II. Celebrated chess grandmaster and five-time world champion
III. Former President of India and ISRO missile scientist
IV. Legendary athlete known as the Payyoli Express
(A) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I

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time world chess champion from the state.
V. The state actively discourages the practice of traditional sports like Kabaddi.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and III
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

66. Match the following figures or works associated with Tamil Nadu's literary achievements:
List I: (Figures/Works)
P. Thirukkural
Q. U.V. Swaminatha Iyer
R. Modern Tamil Writers
S. Sangam Literature
List II: (Achievements)
I. Legacy of recovering and publishing ancient Tamil texts
II. Universally acclaimed work translated into over 80 languages
III. Nominated for the UNESCO Memory of the World register
IV. Recognized nationally through Jnanpith and Sahitya Akademi awards
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

67. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding cultural recognitions of Tamil Nadu:
(A) Bharatanatyam - Tamil Nadu's classical dance
(B) Sangam Literature - UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (Dance)
(C) Margazhi Season - State-sponsored Kabaddi tournament
(D) GI Tags - Exclusively given to modern electronic goods
(E) Answer not known

68. The primary rationale behind the UNESCO Memory of the World register nomination for Sangam literature is based on:
(A) Its immediate commercial value for the expansion of the regional film industry.
(B) Its detailed accounts of modern engineering and manufacturing techniques.
(C) Its status as an ancient, rich, and continuous classical literary heritage.
(D) Its specific instructions regarding the modernization of traditional sports.
(E) Answer not known

69. Which of the following is NOT an educational achievement attributed to Tamil Nadu?
(A) A complete eradication of all Arts and Science colleges in rural taluks
(B) Maintaining a literacy rate of 82.9 percent, which is above the national average
(C) Successful implementation of the Noon Meal Scheme to improve attendance
(D) Establishing a vast network of engineering and medical colleges
(E) Answer not known

70. What does the Oscar achievement for "Naatu Naatu" and A.R. Rahman's global awards collectively signify for Tamil Nadu's cultural landscape?
(A) The complete abandonment of traditional Carnatic music within the state.
(B) The permanent decline of the regional film industry known as Kollywood.
(C) The restriction of Tamil music solely to religious and temple ceremonies.
(D) The integration and global recognition of South Indian musical talent.
(E) Answer not known

71. Identify the correct statement regarding the Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme.
(A) It was a centralized digital curriculum created exclusively by IIT Madras.
(B) It utilized volunteer teachers to address gaps and aid learning recovery.
(C) It permanently replaced the mid-day meal scheme in all government schools.
(D) It was exclusively meant for postgraduate students within state universities.
(E) Answer not known

72. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the educational institutions in Tamil Nadu.
(A) NIT Tiruchirappalli is recognized nationally for its engineering education.
(B) IIM Trichy contributes significantly to management education in the state.
(C) AIIMS Madurai was established to centralize all medical care exclusively in northern

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of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, many scientists from the state have held critical positions in ISRO, managing satellite launches and lunar missions. These contributions have been instrumental in establishing India as a significant player in the global space research community.

26. (A) I, II and IV
The Noon Meal Scheme in Tamil Nadu revolutionized school attendance by providing nutrition, a model later adopted nationally. Continuous education initiatives have effectively lowered dropout rates across the state. Furthermore, the Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme successfully used volunteers to bridge learning gaps caused by the pandemic. Conversely, NIT Tiruchirappalli is highly regarded and consistently ranks as one of India's top engineering institutions.

27. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in Chennai is a cornerstone of the state's sports infrastructure, providing high-quality facilities for various athletic disciplines. Its role in hosting major national and international events, such as the National Games, has been crucial in fostering local talent. By providing a professional venue for competition, the stadium supports the development of athletes who represent the state and country.

28. (B) It was the first AIIMS to be established in India during the 1950s.
The statement that AIIMS Madurai was the first AIIMS established in the 1950s is incorrect, as AIIMS New Delhi holds that distinction. AIIMS Madurai is a relatively recent initiative aimed at enhancing tertiary healthcare and medical education in southern Tamil Nadu. Its establishment reflects the state's ongoing commitment to improving rural healthcare supply and providing advanced medical facilities to a broader population.

29. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
The Noon Meal Scheme focuses on nutrition and attendance, while Illam Thedi Kalvi addresses learning recovery through volunteers. The Pro Kabaddi League, featuring teams like Tamil Thalaivas, has modernized a traditional sport for a contemporary audience. SDAT initiatives are dedicated to developing infrastructure and training programs for athletes, ensuring that the state remains a competitive force in national and international sporting arenas.

30. (A) IIT Madras > NIT Tiruchirappalli > Anna University
In the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), IIT Madras consistently holds the top position among engineering institutions in India. NIT Tiruchirappalli generally follows as a premier national-level institute, frequently outranking state universities. Anna University, while a major hub for technical education with high research output, typically follows these national institutes in the specific engineering rankings, reflecting their different institutional scales and research focuses.

31. (D) Mandatory adoption of Tamil as the official language of the United Nations
While Tamil literature and arts receive significant global recognition, such as Thirukkural's many translations and UNESCO nominations for Sangam literature and Bharatanatyam, the language has not been adopted as an official language of the United Nations. Recognition typically comes through cultural heritage listings and literary awards rather than mandatory international administrative status. The state's influence remains primarily cultural and educational on the global stage.

32. (A) I, II, III and V
Tamil Nadu is rich in heritage, featuring UNESCO World Heritage Sites and numerous Geographical Indication tags for traditional products. Its classical music and dance traditions are celebrated worldwide. Furthermore, the state's literary excellence is recognized through prestigious national honors like the Jnanpith Award. Traditional instruments like the Nadaswaram remain vibrant and central to cultural life, contradicting any suggestions of their extinction.

33. (B) CLRI - Leather Research
The Central Leather Research Institute in Chennai is dedicated specifically to research and technological advancements in the leather sector. Other laboratories like CECRI in Karaikudi focus

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ANSWERS

1. (C) 82.9 percent
Tamil Nadu has consistently prioritized education, resulting in a literacy rate of 82.9 percent, which significantly exceeds the national average. This achievement reflects the state's commitment to inclusive schooling and robust educational infrastructure. High literacy rates facilitate socio-economic development and contribute to a skilled workforce, positioning the state as a leader in human development indicators across the country.

2. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The significant reduction of the gender gap in literacy within Tamil Nadu is a direct result of historical social reform movements. These movements championed women's rights and education as fundamental to societal progress. By prioritizing empowerment and creating accessible learning environments, the state ensured that educational opportunities were extended to women, effectively narrowing the disparity between genders over several decades.

3. (A) I and II
Tamil Nadu's higher education strategy involves placing Arts and Science colleges in every taluk to enhance geographic accessibility. Furthermore, Anna University serves as a massive technical hub, affiliating the largest number of engineering colleges in India. However, medical education is not restricted to Chennai; instead, government medical colleges are distributed across various districts to ensure a decentralized and robust healthcare supply.

4. (C) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
Anna University is recognized for its extensive affiliation of engineering colleges and significant research output. IIT Madras consistently holds the top rank in national engineering surveys, fostering innovation and startups. IIM Trichy provides premier management education, while AIIMS Madurai represents a critical expansion in medical infrastructure. These institutions collectively strengthen the state's reputation as a premier destination for diverse professional education.

5. (A) It utilizes volunteer teachers for learning recovery and addressing student gaps.
The Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme was launched to address the learning gaps created by school closures during the pandemic. By utilizing a vast network of volunteer teachers, the program brings education directly to students' doorsteps in their local communities. This community-based approach facilitates learning recovery and ensures that children from various backgrounds receive the necessary support to resume their academic progress.

6. (B) II, I, III, IV
Chronologically, IIT Madras was established in 1959 to boost technical education. The Noon Meal Scheme was introduced in schools in the early 1980s to improve nutrition and attendance. Much later, the Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme was launched to combat pandemic-related learning losses, followed by the hosting of the 44th Chess Olympiad in Chennai in 2022, marking a major milestone.

7. (B) Tamil Nadu lacks proper sports infrastructure and consistently finishes last in the National Games.
The claim that Tamil Nadu lacks sports infrastructure is factually incorrect, as the state possesses world-class facilities like the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. Tamil Nadu consistently performs well in the National Games and other athletic competitions. The presence of state-backed development authorities and a thriving culture in chess, cricket, and kabaddi demonstrates a robust and well-supported sporting ecosystem across the region.

8. (C) Tamil Thalaivas - Kabaddi
Tamil Thalaivas is a prominent franchise representing the state in the Pro Kabaddi League, reflecting the modernization of a traditional sport. While Viswanathan Anand is a world-renowned chess grandmaster rather than a boxer,

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42. (A) He hailed from Rameswaram and contributed to ISRO before becoming President.
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born in Rameswaram and became one of India's most distinguished scientists, playing a key role in the development of the country's missile and space programs at ISRO and DRDO. His scientific leadership eventually led to his tenure as the 11th President of India. His life story is a source of immense pride and inspiration throughout Tamil Nadu and the nation.

43. (A) I, II and III
The Central Leather Research Institute in Chennai is a global leader in leather technology and research. CECRI, located in Karaikudi, is another premier institution within the state specializing in electrochemical science. These laboratories focus on industrial and scientific research to drive economic growth. Their primary mission is technical innovation rather than the development of sports infrastructure, which is managed by different state bodies.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Chennai's selection as the host for the 44th Chess Olympiad was a recognition of its status as the "Chess Capital of India." The state's deep-rooted chess culture is evidenced by the large number of grandmasters it has produced, including world champion Viswanathan Anand. This strong foundation provided the necessary enthusiasm and expertise to host a successful global event, further solidifying the state's international sporting reputation.

45. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
Kollywood represents the massive global reach of the Tamil film industry, while Oscar recognition highlights the excellence of South Indian music on the world stage. Sangam literature is an ancient heritage nominated for the UNESCO Memory of the World register. Thirukkural is a universally relevant ethical text that has been translated into over 80 languages, demonstrating the global impact of Tamil Nadu's literary traditions.

46. (C) Tamil Nadu athletes strictly avoid participating in the National Games.
The statement that Tamil Nadu athletes avoid the National Games is incorrect, as the state actively participates and frequently secures numerous medals across various disciplines. Tamil Nadu has a vibrant sports culture supported by state initiatives and iconic figures like Viswanathan Anand and MS Dhoni. Modern sports like Kabaddi are also heavily promoted, ensuring that athletes have ample opportunities to compete at the highest national levels.

47. (A) AIIMS Madurai → Illam Thedi Kalvi → Thirukkural translations
This sequence reflects an increasing geographic and cultural scope. AIIMS Madurai is a specific institutional project serving a regional healthcare need. Illam Thedi Kalvi is a state-wide educational initiative addressing learning gaps across all districts of Tamil Nadu. Thirukkural translations represent a global cultural reach, with the text's ethical teachings being disseminated in over 80 languages to audiences around the entire world.

48. (C) School attendance and Childhood nutrition
The Noon Meal Scheme was designed with the dual purpose of improving school enrollment and addressing childhood malnutrition. By providing free, nutritious meals, the state incentivized parents to send their children to school regularly. The success of this initiative in Tamil Nadu led to its adoption at the national level, proving that integrated welfare and education policies can significantly enhance human development outcomes.

49. (A) I, II, III and IV
Tamil literature has received extensive national recognition through prestigious awards like the Jnanpith and Sahitya Akademi honors. Figures like U.V. Swaminatha Iyer were instrumental in preserving ancient texts, ensuring the continuity of the literary tradition. Modern writers continue to achieve national acclaim. Far from banning translations, the state often encourages the dissemination of Tamil literature into foreign languages to share its cultural wealth globally.

50. (D) Chennai Super Kings - IPL Franchise
The Chennai Super Kings is a highly successful and popular franchise in the Indian Premier League (IPL). While the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium is a major facility in Chennai, not Madurai, and Tamil Thalaivas is a Kabaddi team rather than a cricket team, the CSK entry is correctly matched.

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17. (B) It ensures high higher education density and broadens access for rural students.
The policy of establishing Arts and Science colleges in every taluk aims to democratize higher education by reducing geographic barriers. This decentralized approach ensures that students from rural and economically disadvantaged backgrounds have easier access to undergraduate programs. Consequently, the state maintains a high density of higher education institutions, contributing to improved enrollment ratios and a more educated workforce across all regions.

18. (D) They are traditional instruments representing the state's temple music and heritage.
The Nadaswaram and Thavil are iconic musical instruments that are deeply embedded in the religious and social fabric of Tamil Nadu. They are predominantly played during temple festivals, auspicious ceremonies, and weddings, symbolizing the state's rich musical heritage. These traditional instruments produce a unique sound that is central to the Mangala Isai tradition, preserving the classical aesthetic of regional temple culture.

19. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Tamil film industry, or Kollywood, has achieved unprecedented global reach, bolstered by significant international awards. The recognition of South Indian musical talent, exemplified by A.R. Rahman's Oscars and the global success of tracks like "Naatu Naatu," highlights the rising influence of regional cinema. These accolades serve as a testament to the industry's creative excellence and its ability to resonate with audiences and critics worldwide.

20. (C) I and III
Tamil Nadu athletes are regular contributors to India's Olympic teams, excelling in various track and field events. The state actively supports these athletes through the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu, which builds infrastructure and provides training programs. While the state is strong in summer athletics and traditional sports, it does not have a presence in winter sports like ice hockey.

21. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Sangam literature is historically significant and nominated for the UNESCO Memory of the World register. The Music Academy in Chennai is central to the vibrant December music season. Bharatanatyam is celebrated as a classical dance form with immense intangible heritage value. Thirukkural's universal ethical teachings have seen it translated into more than 80 languages, highlighting its worldwide cultural and literary relevance.

22. (D) Payyoli Express
P.T. Usha is one of India's most celebrated athletes and serves as a major inspiration for sportspersons across South India. She is widely known by the nickname "Payyoli Express," referring to her birthplace in Kerala and her exceptional speed on the track. Her legacy in athletics continues to motivate aspiring runners in Tamil Nadu and the rest of the country to pursue excellence.

23. (A) I, II, III, IV
Chronologically, Sangam literature represents the earliest phase of Tamil literary history, followed by the composition of the ethical masterpiece Thirukkural. The establishment of the Music Academy in Chennai in the 20th century marked a formalization of classical music traditions. More recently, the nomination of ancient Sangam literature to the UNESCO Memory of the World register highlights the global recognition of this heritage.

24. (C) U.V. Swaminatha Iyer - Pioneer of the Tamil film industry
U.V. Swaminatha Iyer was a renowned scholar who dedicated his life to the recovery and publication of ancient Tamil manuscripts, not a pioneer of the film industry. While Thirukkural is indeed translated globally and Tamil writers have received Jnanpith and Sahitya Akademi awards, Iyer's contribution was strictly literary. He is affectionately known as "Tamil Thatha" for his efforts in preserving the language's heritage.

25. (D) The state produced prominent scientists who led key satellite and lunar missions.
Tamil Nadu has been a fertile ground for scientific talent, producing several leaders who have spearheaded India's space exploration efforts. Beyond the well-known contributions

Tamil Nadu.
(D) Anna University is renowned for its NIRF ranking and high research output.
(E) Answer not known

73. The success and national replication of Tamil Nadu's Noon Meal Scheme demonstrates which core policy concept?
(A) The complete privatization of all basic state educational infrastructure.
(B) Centralizing all higher education strictly within designated urban zones.
(C) Substituting academic learning with vocational and professional sports training.
(D) Integrating welfare with education to improve student social outcomes.
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following is NOT linked to Tamil Nadu's legacy in space and science research?
(A) Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM Pune)
(B) APJ Abdul Kalam
(C) Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI)
(D) Contributions to ISRO missions
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following statements best describes the significance of U.V. Swaminatha Iyer's contribution to Tamil Nadu?
(A) He was the first athlete from the state to win an Olympic medal.
(B) He recovered, edited, and published ancient Sangam literature.
(C) He was a pioneering scientist who founded the CECRI institution.
(D) He is the founder of the modern Tamil film industry in Chennai.
(E) Answer not known

76. Identify the correct statement regarding Tamil Nadu's achievements in Kabaddi.
(A) Kabaddi is a newly introduced western sport gaining popularity in Tamil Nadu.
(B) The state promotes modernization of the sport through teams like Tamil Thalaivas.
(C) The sport of Kabaddi has been entirely replaced by chess in all state schools.
(D) Tamil Nadu has never participated in any major national Kabaddi tournaments.
(E) Answer not known

77. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the legacy of Thirukkural.
(A) It is strictly a religious text applicable only to a specific community in Tamil Nadu.
(B) It has achieved immense global reach through its translations.
(C) It has been translated into over 80 languages worldwide.
(D) It is celebrated for its universal relevance and ethical literature.
(E) Answer not known

78. What does Tamil Nadu's policy of establishing Arts and Science colleges in every taluk practically achieve?
(A) It restricts higher education exclusively to the elite urban population.
(B) It shifts the focus entirely away from technical fields like engineering.
(C) It democratizes access to higher education across all divisions.
(D) It forces students to migrate to other states for undergraduate degrees.
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the achievements of IIT Madras?
(A) It has a strong global alumni network.
(B) It fosters a robust ecosystem for research and startups.
(C) It has consistently ranked first in the NIRF engineering category.
(D) It is a state-run university affiliated entirely with Anna University.
(E) Answer not known

80. Which of the following best reflects the primary impact of Tamil Nadu's historical social reform movements on its current demographic indicators?
(A) The complete centralization of heavy industries in coastal cities.
(B) The exclusive promotion of English over regional languages in schools.
(C) A high female literacy rate and narrower educational gender gap.
(D) The elimination of all traditional sports in favor of athletics.
(E) Answer not known

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on electrochemical science, not aerospace. The CSIR Madras Complex houses various units but is not primarily centered on agricultural botany. These institutions provide critical scientific support to the state's industrial sectors through targeted research and innovation.

34. (D) Utilizing volunteer networks to conduct local learning recovery sessions.
The Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme operates by mobilizing a large network of volunteers to conduct learning sessions within residential communities. This strategy was designed to bridge educational gaps that emerged when schools were closed during the pandemic. By bringing education directly to the students' neighborhoods, the program ensures personalized attention and helps maintain the continuity of learning for children in various socio-economic groups.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The nomination of Sangam literature to the UNESCO Memory of the World register is justified by its status as one of the oldest and most continuous literary traditions. This ancient body of work provides profound insights into early South Indian society, culture, and ethics. Its universal historical significance makes it a prime candidate for global preservation and recognition, ensuring its legacy is protected for future generations.

36. (C) Boxing
L. Devendro Singh is a well-known Indian boxer who has participated in major international tournaments and has been associated with sports training initiatives supported in Tamil Nadu. His achievements in the boxing ring have made him a respected figure in Indian combat sports. Training facilities and sporting events in the state often host athletes of his caliber, contributing to the development of a competitive boxing culture.

37. (A) I and II
Nadaswaram and Thavil are essential traditional instruments that define the temple music landscape of Tamil Nadu. Additionally, Carnatic music enjoys a significant global following, supported by institutions like the Music Academy in Chennai. However, Bharatanatyam recitals are deeply intertwined with traditional music, and vocalists along with instrumentalists are integral to these performances, rather than being forbidden or excluded from the dance.

38. (D) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a renowned missile scientist and the former President of India. Viswanathan Anand is a world-class chess grandmaster with five world titles. P.T. Usha is the legendary track athlete known as the Payyoli Express. A.R. Rahman is a globally acclaimed music composer who has won multiple Academy Awards. Together, these individuals represent the state's excellence across science, sports, and the arts.

39. (B) It highlights global reach and international appreciation of regional music.
A.R. Rahman's Academy Award wins and the international recognition of South Indian tracks signify a growing global appreciation for the region's unique musical talent. These achievements show that regional music can transcend linguistic and cultural barriers to achieve worldwide success. This global reach enhances the prestige of the Tamil film industry and highlights its capacity to produce world-class creative content that resonates internationally.

40. (A) I, III, II, IV
The Mid-Day Meal Scheme has deep historical roots in Tamil Nadu, with national replication occurring much earlier. The Chennai Super Kings won their first IPL title in 2010. The Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme was launched in 2021 to address pandemic-related educational challenges. Finally, the 44th Chess Olympiad was hosted in Chennai in 2022, representing the most recent of these significant milestones for the state.

41. (D) Nadaswaram - A prominent style of modern abstract painting
The Nadaswaram is a traditional wind instrument central to Tamil Nadu's temple music and auspicious ceremonies, not a style of modern abstract painting. While Bharatanatyam is indeed the state's classical dance and the Music Academy is a hub for Carnatic music during the December season, the description of the Nadaswaram is factually incorrect. It remains a vital symbol of the state's musical heritage.

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59. (B) It consistently ranks first in engineering in the NIRF rankings.
IIT Madras is an Institute of National Importance that has consistently secured the top position in the engineering category of the National Institutional Ranking Framework. It is known globally for its research excellence, innovation ecosystem, and successful startup incubator. While located in Chennai, it is a federally funded institution that admits students from across the country based on national-level entrance examinations, rather than being a state-run liberal arts college.

60. (A) I, II and IV
The Music Academy in Chennai is a cornerstone of the annual Carnatic music season. Tamil writers have been honored with the Jnanpith Award, reflecting high literary standards. Additionally, the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu (SDAT) actively promotes athletic talent. The statement regarding literacy is incorrect, as Tamil Nadu's literacy rate of 82.9 percent is well above the national average, showcasing the state's educational success.

61. (A) Classical Tamil music completely rejects all forms of vocal performance in favor of pure instrumental display.
The claim that classical Tamil music rejects vocal performance is incorrect, as vocal music is a primary and highly celebrated component of the Carnatic tradition. The music culture includes a rich mix of both vocal and instrumental performances, with instruments like the Nadaswaram and Thavil playing integral roles in temple music. Institutions like the Music Academy in Chennai actively work to preserve and promote all aspects of this vocal-led tradition.

62. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu's prominent position in space and scientific research is well-established through its human and institutional contributions. The state has produced iconic scientists like Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, who led major national projects and served as President. Furthermore, the presence of specialized CSIR laboratories like CLRI and CECRI provides the necessary infrastructure for advanced research, confirming the state's significant role in India's overall scientific development.

63. (B) Viswanathan Anand → Chennai Super Kings → SDAT
This sequence correctly organizes sports entities by their nature. Viswanathan Anand represents an individual athlete of international repute. The Chennai Super Kings is a prominent state-based franchise in the Indian Premier League. Finally, the Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu (SDAT) is the state-level administrative body responsible for developing sports infrastructure and supporting athletes across all disciplines, representing a broader organizational scope.

64. (C) 44th Chess Olympiad
The 44th Chess Olympiad, held in Chennai in 2022, was a landmark event that brought together chess players from nearly 200 countries. This historic hosting was a testament to Tamil Nadu's deep-rooted chess culture and its reputation as the chess hub of India. The event significantly boosted the profile of the game and left a lasting sporting legacy in the region, inspiring future generations of grandmasters.

65. (A) I, II, III and IV
Tamil Nadu's cultural profile is defined by Bharatanatyam's classical status, Kollywood's global cinematic reach, and a strong cricket culture led by MS Dhoni and the Chennai Super Kings. Viswanathan Anand's chess achievements further enhance this prestige. The state does not discourage traditional sports; on the contrary, it actively promotes and modernizes sports like Kabaddi through professional leagues and state-backed initiatives to preserve regional heritage.

66. (D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Thirukkural is a universal masterpiece translated into many languages. U.V. Swaminatha Iyer is celebrated for his legacy of recovering and publishing ancient Tamil texts. Modern Tamil writers have gained national recognition through Jnanpith and Sahitya Akademi awards. Sangam literature remains one of the state's most significant cultural assets and has been nominated for the UNESCO Memory of the World register due to its ancient heritage.

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Viswanathan Anand is renowned for chess, not athletics, further confirming the accuracy of the IPL franchise pairing.

51. (A) Through advanced research and technology transfer to the industrial sector.
CSIR laboratories like the CLRI support the industrial ecosystem by conducting cutting-edge research and transferring new technologies to businesses. This bridge between science and industry helps modernize production processes, especially in sectors like leather manufacturing. These institutes do not replace traditional universities or manufacture retail goods directly; instead, they provide the essential scientific foundation required for industrial innovation and global competitiveness.

52. (C) A complete lack of nationally ranked institutions like IITs or NITs
The claim that Tamil Nadu lacks nationally ranked institutions is incorrect, as the state hosts premier institutes like IIT Madras and NIT Tiruchirappalli, which are among the top-ranked in India. The state is actually characterized by high literacy rates, a narrowing gender gap, and a vast network of Arts, Science, and engineering colleges. This robust educational landscape makes Tamil Nadu a leading hub for higher learning and technical research.

53. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu's success in narrowing the gender gap in literacy is deeply linked to its history of social reform. These movements actively campaigned for equality and recognized education as a tool for women's empowerment. By fostering a social environment that values female education, the state was able to implement policies that effectively increased school enrollment and literacy among women, leading to better demographic outcomes today.

54. (A) I and II
Tamil Nadu maintains a strong healthcare system supported by an extensive network of government medical colleges that train professionals for rural service. The establishment of AIIMS in Madurai further enhances the state's capacity for tertiary medical care and education. Rather than reducing seat counts, the state has consistently worked to expand medical education opportunities to meet the growing healthcare needs of its diverse population.

55. (B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
IIT Madras is top-ranked for engineering and research, while CLRI is a global leader in leather technology. CECRI is the premier laboratory for electrochemical research, and Anna University manages the largest affiliation of engineering colleges in the state. Together, these institutions form a powerful scientific and technical foundation that drives innovation and provides high-quality professional education in various specialized fields.

56. (C) It standardizes and disperses technical education by affiliating many colleges.
Anna University plays a crucial role in the state's education system by providing a centralized framework for standardizing technical education across hundreds of affiliated colleges. This structure ensures that engineering programs maintain consistent quality regardless of their location. By dispersing these opportunities across the state, it improves access for students in various districts, rather than centralizing all technical learning strictly within the capital city.

57. (A) I, II, III, IV
The composition of Sangam literature dates back to antiquity, forming the earliest cultural milestone. Much later, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, U.V. Swaminatha Iyer performed foundational work in printing these ancient manuscripts. A.R. Rahman's Academy Award wins occurred in the 21st century, followed by the hosting of the 44th Chess Olympiad in 2022, representing the most modern achievement in this timeline.

58. (A) M.S. Dhoni - Tamil Nadu born ISRO Scientist
M.S. Dhoni is a legendary cricketer and the captain of the Chennai Super Kings, but he was not born in Tamil Nadu nor is he an ISRO scientist. The other pairings are correct: Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was from Rameswaram, Viswanathan Anand is a chess grandmaster, and A.R. Rahman is an Oscar-winning composer from Chennai. Dhoni's connection to the state is primarily through his long-standing association with the IPL.

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the Chennai Super Kings are a leading cricket franchise in the IPL. These entities highlight the diverse and successful sporting culture that flourishes within the state's professional landscape.

9. (B) I, II and III
Chennai hosted the 44th Chess Olympiad in 2022, an event that drew participants from across the globe and cemented the state's international sporting reputation. Tamil Nadu is often referred to as the chess capital of India due to its high density of grandmasters. This deep-rooted culture was showcased during the Olympiad, which was open to nations worldwide, not just Asian countries.

10. (A) Operating entirely as a profit-making private franchise
The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu is a state-governed body focused on public welfare rather than operating as a profit-driven private franchise. Its primary functions include developing sports infrastructure, organizing competitions, and providing specialized training facilities for athletes. These efforts aim to foster talent at the grassroots level and support representatives in national and international sporting events across various disciplines.

11. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bharatanatyam is recognized globally as the quintessential classical dance form of Tamil Nadu, deeply rooted in the state's temple traditions. This international recognition is part of a broader appreciation for the region's cultural heritage, which includes various arts acknowledged by UNESCO. The continuous preservation and global performances of these art forms have established the state's cultural identity as a significant global heritage.

12. (D) 80 plus languages
Thirukkural, authored by the philosopher-poet Thiruvalluvar, is one of the most translated non-religious works in the world. Its universal ethical teachings on virtue, wealth, and love have led to its translation into over 80 languages globally. This extensive reach underscores the text's timeless relevance and its profound influence on world literature, bridging diverse cultures through its concise and insightful couplets.

13. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
A.R. Rahman is a global icon in music with multiple Academy Awards, while U.V. Swaminatha Iyer is revered for preserving ancient Tamil manuscripts. Viswanathan Anand has dominated the world of chess as a five-time champion, and M.S. Dhoni's leadership of the Chennai Super Kings has made him an integral part of the state's modern sporting identity and cricket culture.

14. (A) I, II, III and V
Tamil Nadu has significantly influenced national science through figures like Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, who rose from Rameswaram to become a missile scientist and the President of India. Scientists from the state are deeply involved in ISRO's satellite missions. Additionally, the state hosts several prominent CSIR laboratories, such as CLRI and CECRI, which disprove any claims regarding a lack of research facilities.

15. (D) CLRI - Chennai
The Central Leather Research Institute is a premier national laboratory located in Chennai, focusing on the leather industry's technological advancement. In contrast, the Central Electrochemical Research Institute is situated in Karaikudi, not Chennai or Madurai. These institutions are part of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and play a vital role in industrial research and development within the state and beyond.

16. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The establishment of premier institutes in Tamil Nadu followed a specific timeline, starting with IIT Madras in 1959. NIT Tiruchirappalli was subsequently founded in 1964 as a regional engineering college. Anna University was established in 1978 to unify technical education, while IIM Trichy is a more recent addition, founded in 2011 to provide world-class management training within the state's educational ecosystem.

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67. (A) Bharatanatyam - Tamil Nadu's classical dance
Bharatanatyam is officially and internationally recognized as the classical dance form of Tamil Nadu. While Sangam literature is a literary heritage rather than a dance form, and the Margazhi season is a music and dance festival rather than a Kabaddi tournament, the Bharatanatyam pairing is accurate. Geographical Indication (GI) tags are typically used for traditional crafts and products rather than being exclusive to modern electronic goods.

68. (C) Its status as an ancient, rich, and continuous classical literary heritage.
The nomination of Sangam literature for the UNESCO Memory of the World register is based on its exceptional historical and cultural value. As one of the world's oldest continuous literary traditions, it provides a unique window into the social and ethical life of ancient South India. Its preservation is vital for global heritage, as it represents a sophisticated classical tradition that has influenced Tamil culture for over two millennia.

69. (A) A complete eradication of all Arts and Science colleges in rural taluks
The claim that the state has eradicated Arts and Science colleges in rural areas is the opposite of the truth. Tamil Nadu has implemented a policy to ensure the presence of such colleges in every taluk to improve access. The state's genuine achievements include a high literacy rate, the successful Noon Meal Scheme, and a vast network of technical and medical institutions that support a high enrollment ratio.

70. (D) The integration and global recognition of South Indian musical talent.
The Academy Awards received by A.R. Rahman and the recognition of tracks like "Naatu Naatu" highlight the global impact of South Indian musical artistry. These achievements demonstrate that regional musical styles are being integrated into the global cultural mainstream and are receiving worldwide acclaim. This recognition boosts the international standing of the regional film industry and showcases the creative excellence found within the diverse musical traditions of the state.

71. (B) It utilized volunteer teachers to address gaps and aid learning recovery.
The Illam Thedi Kalvi scheme is a community-driven initiative that relies on volunteers to provide supplementary education to children. Its primary goal is to address the learning losses incurred during the pandemic by bringing lessons to the neighborhood level. This flexible and inclusive approach ensures that students, particularly from disadvantaged backgrounds, receive the necessary support to recover their academic progress outside the formal classroom setting.

72. (C) AIIMS Madurai was established to centralize all medical care exclusively in northern Tamil Nadu.
The statement that AIIMS Madurai centralizes care in northern Tamil Nadu is incorrect, as Madurai is located in the southern part of the state. The institute was established specifically to expand high-quality medical education and tertiary healthcare to the southern region. Institutions like NIT Tiruchirappalli, IIM Trichy, and Anna University continue to serve as national and state leaders in engineering and management education.

73. (D) Integrating welfare with education to improve student social outcomes.
The Noon Meal Scheme exemplifies the integration of social welfare with educational policy. By providing nutrition within the school environment, the state addresses the immediate physical needs of children while encouraging academic participation. This holistic approach has proven effective in improving both health and educational outcomes, demonstrating that addressing socio-economic barriers like hunger is essential for achieving broad-based improvements in student attendance and learning.

74. (A) Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM Pune)
While Tamil Nadu has a rich legacy in space and science through figures like APJ Abdul Kalam and institutions like the CLRI in Chennai, the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) is located in Pune, Maharashtra. The state's scientific contributions are primarily centered around ISRO missions, aerospace research,

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(A) Tender Creation → Bid Submission → Technical Evaluation → Financial Bid Opening → Award of Contract
(B) Bid Submission → Tender Creation → Financial Bid Opening → Technical Evaluation → Award of Contract
(C) Tender Creation → Technical Evaluation → Bid Submission → Award of Contract → Financial Bid Opening
(D) Financial Bid Opening → Bid Submission → Tender Creation → Technical Evaluation → Award of Contract
(E) Answer not known

8. Arrange the following administrative milestones of Tamil Nadu's e-Governance evolution in chronological order of their widespread implementation:
1. Formation of Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT)
2. Establishment of Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA)
3. Rollout of the e-District Project across all districts
4. Implementation of the Integrated Financial and Human Resources Management System (IFHRMS)

(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3
(E) Answer not known

9. In the context of Tamil Nadu's education planning, the acronym UDISE Plus stands for:
(A) Unified Digital Infrastructure for School Education Plus
(B) Universal Data Information System for Education Plus
(C) Universal Digital Initiative for School Expansion Plus
(D) Unified District Information System for Education Plus
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Chief Minister's (CM) Dashboard in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It monitors scheme implementation and tracks district performance
(B) It is a portal designed for filing public interest litigations
(C) It is a platform for processing employees' pension claims
(D) It is a digital library for managing ancient Tamil literature
(E) Answer not known

11. Consider the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu State Data Centre (TNSDC):
I. It provides a secure hosting environment for state government applications.
II. It facilitates disaster recovery mechanisms for critical data.
III. It is maintained and operated under the supervision of ELCOT.
IV. It directly issues physical driving licenses to citizens without RTO intervention.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

12. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): Common Service Centres (CSCs) like e-Sevai drastically increase citizen convenience in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): The e-District project is responsible for issuing digital certificates like income and nativity certificates.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

13. Match the e-Governance models in Tamil Nadu with their appropriate examples:
List I: (Models)
P. G2C (Government to Citizen)
Q. G2B (Government to Business)
R. G2G (Government to Government)
S. G2E (Government to Employee)
List II: (Examples)
I. IFHRMS Portal
II. Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Portal
III. e-Sevai Certificate Portal

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CHAPTER 16

E-Governance in Tamil Nadu

1. In the context of e-Governance models, which of the following best defines a G2C (Government to Citizen) transaction?
(A) Interaction between the government and commercial business entities
(B) Digital delivery of public services directly to individual residents
(C) Internal communication between various government departments
(D) Digital payroll and human resource services for government employees
(E) Answer not known

2. The Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT), a key agency for establishing IT infrastructure and procurement, was established in which year?
(A) 1977
(B) 1985
(C) 1996
(D) 2000
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA):
I. It functions as the nodal agency for implementing e-Governance initiatives in Tamil Nadu.
II. It is legally responsible for manufacturing optical fibre cables for the state.
III. It oversees the implementation of the Tamil Nadu e-District project.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II only
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu FibreNet Corporation (TANFINET) aims to provide high-speed bandwidth connectivity to all Village Panchayats in the state.
Reason (R): It utilizes an optical fibre network backbone to bridge the digital divide and enable rural e-Governance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Match the following e-Governance portals in Tamil Nadu with their respective domains:
List I: (Portals)
P. e-Patta
Q. TNREGINET
R. IFHRMS
S. UDISE Plus
List II: (Domains)
I. Property Registration
II. Land Records
III. School Education Data
IV. Financial and HR Management
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following pairs regarding Tamil Nadu's e-Governance framework is correctly matched?
(A) TNSWAN - State hardware procurement
(B) CCTNS - Judicial virtual hearings
(C) TNeGA - Hospital management
(D) e-Sevai - Issuance of civic certificates
(E) Answer not known

7. Select the option that shows the correct sequence of steps involved in the Tamil Nadu e-Procurement system.

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(E) Answer not known

21. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN) provides a secure internal connectivity backbone across government departments.
Reason (R): TNSWAN is designed as an open public Wi-Fi network accessible to all citizens without authentication.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

22. Match the following departments of Tamil Nadu with their primary e-Governance portals/ applications:
List I: (Departments)
P. Police Department
Q. Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection
R. Registration Department
S. School Education Department
List II: (Portals/Applications)
I. EMIS
II. TNREGINET
III. CCTNS
IV. Smart Ration Card System
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

23. Which of the following pairs regarding Chennai Smart City e-Governance components is correctly matched?
(A) Property Tax App - Traffic signal automation
(B) Command and Control Centre - Integrated urban civic management
(C) ATCS - Digital issuing of birth certificates
(D) Smart Water Sensors - Payroll processing for municipal staff
(E) Answer not known

24. A health worker in rural Tamil Nadu needs to track the medication status of a beneficiary suffering from hypertension under a doorstep healthcare scheme. Which e-Governance application is most suitable for this task?
(A) Unified School Education EMIS Application
(B) TNPASS Interdepartmental Service Portal
(C) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam Application
(D) Kaveri Online Property Registration Portal
(E) Answer not known

25. Under which e-Governance transaction classification does the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (e-Procurement) portal fall?
(A) G2C (Government to Citizen)
(B) G2E (Government to Employee)
(C) G2G (Government to Government)
(D) G2B (Government to Business)
(E) Answer not known

26. Consider the following statements about the e-Procurement system in Tamil Nadu:
I. It significantly increases transparency and reduces corruption in public tendering.
II. It encourages cartelization and strictly disallows reverse bidding.
III. It operates under the framework of the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act.
IV. It mandates the physical submission of commercial bids to prevent cyber theft.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

27. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The implementation of Smart Ration Cards has completely eliminated the need for Fair Price Shops in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): Biometric authentication and Aadhaar seeding in the PDS digitization process reduce duplicate beneficiaries and leakages.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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IV. TNSWAN Inter-departmental Network
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following pairs regarding health e-Governance in Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched?
(A) eSanjeevani - Telemedicine consultations
(B) HMIS - Hospital management data reporting
(C) Kaveri Portal - Online blood bank registry
(D) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam App - Tracking non-communicable diseases at doorstep
(E) Answer not known

15. Consider the following statements about the Integrated Financial and Human Resources Management System (IFHRMS) in Tamil Nadu:
I. It automates payroll processing for government employees.
II. It handles online leave management and service register maintenance.
III. It streamlines pension processing and DCRG tracking.
IV. It is used to collect professional tax directly from private sector employees.
V. It integrates bill passing mechanisms directly at the state treasuries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following is NOT a service provided through the Tamil Nadu e-District portal?
(A) Issuance of Community Certificate
(B) Issuance of Income Certificate
(C) Issuance of International Passports
(D) Issuance of Nativity Certificate
(E) Answer not known

17. What is the most appropriate primary advantage of utilizing Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) linked with Aadhaar for welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Increases the number of physical offices required in rural districts
(B) Eliminates leakages through targeted bank account delivery
(C) Standardizes the academic syllabus of higher education institutions
(D) Allows the government to manually scrutinize every digital transaction
(E) Answer not known

18. Select the option that shows the correct sequence for obtaining an Encumbrance Certificate (EC) online via TNREGINET.
(A) Login → Select Zone/District/SRO → Enter Date Range → Search and Download
(B) Enter Date Range → Login → Search and Download → Select Zone/District/SRO
(C) Search and Download → Enter Date Range → Select Zone/District/SRO → Login
(D) Select Zone/District/SRO → Search and Download → Login → Enter Date Range
(E) Answer not known

19. Arrange the hierarchy of Common Service Centres (CSCs) and network infrastructure penetration in Tamil Nadu from the highest state level down to the grassroots:
1. State Data Centre (TNSDC)
2. District Point of Presence (TNSWAN)
3. Block Level Network Nodes
4. Village Panchayat Connectivity (TANFINET)
(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3
(E) Answer not known

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Minister's Good Governance Associates (CMGGA) programme in Tamil Nadu:
I. It aims to facilitate data-driven governance and monitor scheme implementation.
II. It exclusively recruits retired bureaucrats to oversee rural development.
III. It deploys young professionals at the district level to support administration.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II only
(C) I and III
(D) III only

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(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

35. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The eSanjeevani telemedicine platform significantly benefits rural patients in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): It provides online specialist consultations remotely at localized Health and Wellness Centres, eliminating long-distance travel.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

36. Match the following abbreviations related to Tamil Nadu's e-Governance infrastructure with their expansions/roles:
List I: (Abbreviations)
P. TNeGA
Q. ELCOT
R. TANFINET
S. TNSWAN
List II: (Expansions/Roles)
I. Nodal agency for e-Governance implementation
II. IT procurement and infrastructure corporation
III. Optical fibre network for rural broadband
IV. Government intra-departmental network
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following pairs concerning the Chief Minister's Cell in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) Grievance Redressal Mechanism - Online petition tracking with defined response times
(B) CMGGA - Exclusively providing armed security to the Chief Minister
(C) CM Dashboard - Physical storage of citizen complaint letters
(D) e-Treasury - Portal for submitting municipal water tax complaints
(E) Answer not known

38. Consider the following statements regarding Aadhaar seeding in Tamil Nadu's public systems:
I. It helps eliminate ghost beneficiaries in the Public Distribution System (PDS).
II. It is a critical component for executing Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) accurately.
III. It automatically generates and dispatches international passports to citizens.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II only
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

39. Which of the following serves as the best example of a G2E (Government to Employee) e-Governance initiative in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Issuance of encumbrance certificates via TNREGINET
(B) Online payroll slip generation and leave management via HRMS
(C) Registering complaints on the CM Cell portal
(D) Participating in e-tendering through the procurement portal
(E) Answer not known

40. Which of the following is the least relevant objective for the digitization of FMB (Field Measurement Book) sketches in Tamil Nadu land records?
(A) To provide easy online access to land boundaries for property owners
(B) To reduce property-related disputes through clear digital mapping
(C) To enhance the aesthetic and artistic appeal of revenue documents
(D) To integrate spatial data with the online e-Patta system
(E) Answer not known

41. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer:

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28. Match the following e-Governance services with their primary target groups in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Services)
P. DCRG Processing via IFHRMS
Q. e-Patta and FMB Sketch Access
R. TNPASS Interdepartmental processing
S. eSanjeevani Consultations
List II: (Target Groups)
I. Government Employees and Secretariat
II. Patients seeking healthcare
III. Pensioners
IV. Property Owners and Farmers
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

29. Which of the following pairs regarding e-Governance interaction types is incorrectly matched?
(A) G2G - Downloading Encumbrance Certificates by an individual buyer
(B) G2C - Issuance of Birth Certificates
(C) G2B - Online Registration of MSMEs
(D) G2E - Employee Leave Management via HRMS
(E) Answer not known

30. Select the option that shows the correct sequence of steps to apply for an online Nativity Certificate through the e-Sevai portal.
(A) Login to e-Sevai → Fill Application Data → Upload Documents → Make Payment → Revenue Officer Verification
(B) Upload Documents → Login to e-Sevai → Make Payment → Revenue Officer Verification → Fill Application Data
(C) Make Payment → Upload Documents → Revenue Officer Verification → Login to e-Sevai → Fill Application Data
(D) Revenue Officer Verification → Make Payment → Fill Application Data → Upload Documents → Login to e-Sevai
(E) Answer not known

31. Arrange the administrative workflow for processing an online Community Certificate through the Tamil Nadu e-District portal from initiation to final approval:
1. Application submission at an e-Sevai centre
2. Verification and report by the Village Administrative Officer (VAO)
3. Recommendation by the Revenue Inspector (RI)
4. Final approval and digital signing by the Zonal Deputy Tahsildar
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1
(E) Answer not known

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32. In what primary way does the Amma e-Sevai initiative differ in its objective compared to the standard e-Sevai centres?
(A) Delivers digital services for industrial licensing and permits
(B) Functions as a specialized e-commerce platform for rural products
(C) Delivers digital services to remote areas using mobile units
(D) Restricts its service scope to tracking healthcare registrations
(E) Answer not known

33. Which of the following is a primary feature of the Tamil Nadu Court Information System (TANCIS)?
(A) Providing direct financial subsidies to litigating citizens
(B) Enables case management, tracking, and judicial efficiency
(C) Operating virtual police stations for online FIR registration
(D) Facilitating the online auction of disputed agricultural lands
(E) Answer not known

34. Consider the following statements about the implementation of e-Courts in Tamil Nadu:
I. It enables virtual hearings to improve accessibility for litigants.
II. It allows for the e-Filing of cases in the Madras High Court.
III. It permanently replaces all physical trial courts across the state.
IV. It provides a digital tracking mechanism for daily case proceedings.
V. It empowers citizens to issue direct digital arrest warrants online.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

with robotic systems
(C) Limits high-speed internet access to senior government staff
(D) Excels in providing innovative citizen-centric digital services
(E) Answer not known

48. What is the major advantage of implementing online property tax payment systems for Urban Local Bodies in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Permanently waives tax obligations for urban residential citizens
(B) Eliminates the need for urban planning and municipal elections
(C) Accelerates revenue realization and improves collection efficiency
(D) Restricts payment options for citizens without mobile smartphones
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) in Tamil Nadu:
I. It interconnects police stations across the state to facilitate data sharing.
II. It allows citizens to view and download online FIRs under permissible categories.
III. It facilitates the integration of police records with courts and prisons.
IV. It maintains an updated database of habitual offenders for swift investigation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

50. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The e-District project decentralized the issuance of essential certificates to the block and village levels.
Reason (R): It requires citizens to manually travel to the State Secretariat in Chennai to submit physical verification files.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

51. Match the following e-Governance portals in Tamil Nadu with their core functional area:
List I: (Portals)
P. EMIS
Q. TNPASS
R. TANCIS
S. IFHRMS
List II: (Functional Areas)
I. School Education Monitoring
II. Interdepartmental File Processing
III. Judiciary Case Information
IV. Treasury and Payroll Integration
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following pairs concerning municipal and urban e-Governance in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) Online Birth Registration - Exclusively handled by the Police Department
(B) Property Tax Mobile App - Intended for tracking long-distance state transport buses
(C) Chennai Smart City - Command and Control Centre for urban management
(D) ATCS (Advanced Traffic Control) - Distributing smart ration cards in urban zones
(E) Answer not known

53. In the context of e-Governance infrastructure, SWAN is defined as:
(A) State Wide Area Network
(B) System Wide Automation Network
(C) Secure Web Application Node
(D) State Wireless Access Network
(E) Answer not known

54. Which designated agency in Tamil Nadu functions as the primary nodal procurement agency for IT hardware and software for all government departments?
(A) TNeGA
(B) TANFINET
(C) TNSDC
(D) ELCOT

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Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu implemented the Integrated Financial and Human Resources Management System (IFHRMS) to ensure financial control and online treasury payments.
Reason (R): The state maintains both primary and secondary government data centres for hosting applications.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

42. Match the following health e-Governance systems in Tamil Nadu with their corresponding functions:
List I: (Systems)
P. eSanjeevani
Q. NHM HMIS
R. Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam App
S. Smart Ration Card
List II: (Functions)
I. Specialist telemedicine consultations
II. Health facility data reporting and monitoring
III. Tracking beneficiaries for doorstep health delivery
IV. Public Distribution System digitization
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

43. Which of the following pairs regarding the digitization of land records in Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched?
(A) e-Patta - Legal record of land ownership
(B) Encumbrance Certificate - Record of soil fertility testing
(C) Chitta - Revenue assessment document
(D) FMB - Field Measurement Boundary sketch
(E) Answer not known

44. Consider the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders system:
I. It promotes e-procurement to ensure a level playing field for bidders.
II. It eliminates the risk of physical tampering and cartelization of bids.
III. It incorporates reverse auction mechanisms to achieve cost savings.
IV. It allows arbitrary awarding of contracts without competitive bidding.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

45. Select the option that correctly represents the sequence of administrative workflow for grievance redressal initiated through the online CM Cell portal.
(A) Initial Scrutiny → Forwarding to Nodal Officer → Field Verification → Final Disposal
(B) Field Verification → Initial Scrutiny → Final Disposal → Forwarding to Nodal Officer
(C) Forwarding to Nodal Officer → Field Verification → Initial Scrutiny → Final Disposal
(D) Final Disposal → Initial Scrutiny → Forwarding to Nodal Officer → Field Verification
(E) Answer not known

46. Arrange the following bodies involved in the implementation of e-Governance in Tamil Nadu from the top policy level down to the district implementation level:
1. Information Technology and Digital Services Department
2. Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA)
3. District e-Governance Societies (DeGS)
4. Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) operating e-Sevai centres
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1
(E) Answer not known

47. Tamil Nadu regularly receiving the National Award for e-Governance in various sectors primarily indicates that the state:
(A) Spends the highest budget on international computer hardware
(B) Has replaced its administrative workforce

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and specialized industrial laboratories, rather than being the home of the national tropical meteorology institute.

75. (B) He recovered, edited, and published ancient Sangam literature.
U.V. Swaminatha Iyer is hailed for his monumental efforts in salvaging ancient Tamil palm-leaf manuscripts that were on the verge of being lost. His dedicated work in editing and publishing these texts revived interest in Sangam literature and provided a foundation for modern Tamil studies. Known as "Tamil Thatha," his contribution was essential for preserving the linguistic and cultural heritage of the Tamil people for future generations.

76. (B) The state promotes modernization of the sport through teams like Tamil Thalaivas.
Kabaddi is a traditional sport of Tamil Nadu that has undergone significant modernization and professionalization. The state actively supports this transition through teams like the Tamil Thalaivas in the Pro Kabaddi League. This promotion has revitalized interest in the sport among the youth and provided a platform for local players to compete at a professional level, ensuring that this ancient heritage remains vibrant in the modern era.

77. (A) It is strictly a religious text applicable only to a specific community in Tamil Nadu.
Thirukkural is renowned for being a secular and universal text rather than a strictly religious one. Its ethical couplets focus on human conduct, virtue, and governance, making them applicable to all humanity regardless of religion or community. Its global relevance is evidenced by its translation into over 80 languages, cementing its status as one of the most important works of world literature and ethical philosophy.

78. (C) It democratizes access to higher education across all divisions.
By establishing Arts and Science colleges at the taluk level, the state government has made undergraduate education geographically accessible to students in rural and semi-urban areas. This policy removes the need for long-distance migration for basic degrees, thereby democratizing higher education and increasing the gross enrollment ratio. It ensures that a broader demographic can participate in the workforce and pursue further specialized or technical studies.

79. (D) It is a state-run university affiliated entirely with Anna University.
IIT Madras is an autonomous, federally funded Institute of National Importance, not a state-run university affiliated with Anna University. It operates independently under the central government's Ministry of Education. While it shares the city of Chennai with Anna University, its mission is focused on high-level national and international research, innovation, and technical education, consistently earning top rankings in national institutional framework assessments.

80. (C) A high female literacy rate and narrower educational gender gap.
The historical social reform movements in Tamil Nadu championed education and equality as central pillars of social justice. This legacy has directly resulted in high female literacy rates and a significantly smaller gap between male and female educational attainment compared to other regions. These positive demographic indicators reflect the long-term success of policies rooted in the state's commitment to inclusive development and women's empowerment.

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(E) Answer not known

55. Consider the following statements regarding the digitization of pension payments through e-Governance in Tamil Nadu:
I. It deliberately delays the processing of DCRG due to complex manual verification layers.
II. It automates the calculation and processing of retirement benefits.
III. It facilitates the direct crediting of pension amounts to beneficiaries' bank accounts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II only
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

56. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct answer:
Assertion (A): Advanced Traffic Control Systems (ATCS) in Chennai have completely replaced the need for all traffic police personnel on the roads.
Reason (R): ATCS utilizes automated signaling and sensor data to optimize traffic mobility and reduce congestion.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

57. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Tamil Nadu FibreNet Corporation (TANFINET).
(A) It is a special purpose vehicle for executing the BharatNet project in the state.
(B) It aims to connect all Village Panchayats through an optical fibre network.
(C) It serves as the digital backbone to deliver e-services to rural citizens.
(D) It provides a 1 Gbps undersea link connecting Chennai to global stock markets.
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following is NOT an objective of introducing the Smart Ration Card system in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Issuing mandatory vehicle registration certificates
(B) Weeding out bogus and duplicate cards through Aadhaar seeding
(C) Ensuring intra-state portability for drawing essential commodities
(D) Enabling online tracking of PDS stock allocations
(E) Answer not known

59. Consider the following statements about the online birth and death registration system in Tamil Nadu:
I. It is a fully centralized online system operated by the civil registration authorities.
II. It allows for real-time updating and issuance of digital certificates.
III. It mandates a waiting period of 5 years before a certificate can be verified.
IV. It explicitly prohibits citizens from downloading certificates via the internet.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

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60. Match the following Tamil Nadu government IT agencies with their primary functions:
List I: (Agencies)
P. TNeGA
Q. TANFINET
R. ELCOT
S. TNSDC
List II: (Functions)
I. Formulation and execution of e-Governance projects
II. Establishing optical fibre broadband networks
III. Setting up IT Parks and IT procurement
IV. Hosting and disaster recovery for state data
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

61. Which of the following pairs regarding state e-Governance initiatives is incorrectly matched?
(A) TANCIS - Distributing agricultural subsidies

under the Government to Business model as it digitizes the procurement process, including tender publication and bid submission. It promotes transparency and fair competition by allowing businesses to engage with government departments through a secure online platform.

26. (B) II and IV
The e-Procurement system in Tamil Nadu is designed to enhance transparency and reduce corruption by operating under a strict legal framework. Contrary to encouraging cartelization, it promotes competitive bidding and often utilizes reverse auctions to lower costs. Furthermore, it mandates the electronic submission of bids to ensure security and efficiency, rather than requiring physical documents which could be susceptible to tampering.

27. (D) A is false but R is true.
While Smart Ration Cards have revolutionized the Public Distribution System through biometric authentication and Aadhaar seeding, they have not eliminated the need for Fair Price Shops. These shops remain essential physical points for distributing commodities to the public. However, the digital integration effectively reduces leakages and duplicate beneficiaries, ensuring that essential supplies reach the correct families with greater precision.

28. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Tamil Nadu's e-Governance services target specific groups to ensure tailored delivery. Retirement benefits are processed for pensioners via IFHRMS, while property owners and farmers access land records through e-Patta and FMB systems. TNPASS handles interdepartmental files for government employees and the secretariat. Additionally, the eSanjeevani platform provides digital health consultations for patients, particularly those living in remote or rural locations.

29. (A) G2G - Downloading Encumbrance Certificates by an individual buyer
An individual buyer downloading an Encumbrance Certificate from a government portal is an example of a Government to Citizen transaction, not Government to Government. G2G interactions involve data exchange between different government departments or agencies. In contrast, G2C models focus on the digital delivery of information and documents directly to members of the general public for their personal or legal use.

30. (A) Login to e-Sevai → Fill Application Data → Upload Documents → Make Payment → Revenue Officer Verification
Applying for a Nativity Certificate through the e-Sevai portal follows a logical administrative sequence. After logging into the system, the applicant fills in the required data and uploads supporting documents. Once the necessary fee payment is made online, the application is forwarded for verification by the relevant revenue officials. This digital workflow ensures that applications are processed systematically and can be tracked.

31. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The processing of a Community Certificate begins with the submission of an application at an e-Sevai centre. The request is then forwarded to the Village Administrative Officer for field verification and reporting. Subsequently, the Revenue Inspector provides a recommendation based on the findings. Finally, the Zonal Deputy Tahsildar reviews the file and provides the final digital approval and signature.

32. (C) Delivers digital services to remote areas using mobile units
The Amma e-Sevai initiative was launched to extend the reach of digital services specifically to remote and underserved areas. Unlike stationary centres, this model utilizes mobile units to bring government services directly to the doorsteps of citizens who may face geographical barriers. This approach ensures that the benefits of e-Governance are inclusive and accessible to everyone, regardless of their location.

33. (B) Enables case management, tracking, and judicial efficiency
The Tamil Nadu Court Information System is a core component of judicial e-Governance, designed to improve the management of legal proceedings. It allows for the digital tracking of case statuses, filing details, and daily orders, which enhances transparency for litigants and lawyers. By streamlining administrative tasks within the judiciary, the system significantly

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69. Which of the following is the least relevant application of the Chief Minister's (CM) Dashboard?
(A) Generating automated daily horoscopes for registered citizens
(B) Tracking the real-time availability of water in major reservoirs
(C) Monitoring the daily outcome of key flagship welfare schemes
(D) Assessing the comparative performance metrics of different districts
(E) Answer not known

70. The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the future of Tamil Nadu's e-Governance primarily points towards which capability?
(A) Disconnecting rural internet services to save bandwidth
(B) Replacing State Assembly sessions with computer algorithms
(C) Forcing citizens to manually type code to access certificates
(D) Enabling predictive governance and localized language chatbots
(E) Answer not known

71. The online FIR facility provided by the Tamil Nadu Police e-Governance portal allows citizens to:
(A) Arrest suspects virtually using mobile applications
(B) Downloads copies of registered FIRs securely using crime numbers
(C) Bypass court trials and directly initiate sentencing
(D) Modify the contents of a police chargesheet anonymously
(E) Answer not known

72. What is a critical risk or disadvantage associated with maintaining massive centralized e-health databases like the NHM HMIS?
(A) It makes medical data instantly invisible to assigned doctors
(B) It fundamentally alters the biological effectiveness of prescribed medicines
(C) Poses threats to data privacy if security measures fail
(D) It prevents hospitals from physically admitting patients during emergencies
(E) Answer not known

73. Identify the correct statement regarding the Kaveri portal implemented by the Registration Department.
(A) It is exclusively used for booking tourism packages along the Kaveri river.
(B) It monitors the real-time water flow from dams into agricultural canals.
(C) It provides online registration strictly for primary school admissions.
(D) It facilitates online viewing and downloading of Encumbrance Certificates (EC).
(E) Answer not known

74. In rural areas of Tamil Nadu, the e-Sevai centres are predominantly established and operated through:
(A) Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies and local entrepreneurs
(B) Multinational IT corporations directly assigned by the central government
(C) Private banking sector employees working on deputation
(D) Military personnel deployed for civil infrastructure
(E) Answer not known

75. In the context of the Tamil Nadu government's e-Pension processing system, what does the abbreviation DCRG stand for?
(A) Direct Cash Remittance Grant
(B) Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity
(C) Digital Calculation of Retrenchment Grant
(D) District Central Revenue Generation
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following services is NOT covered under the TNREGINET portal?
(A) Online Registration of Marriages and related certificates
(B) Online issuance of Chitta and Adangal revenue documents
(C) Application for Encumbrance Certificates and certified copies
(D) Registration of Societies and various Chit fund schemes
(E) Answer not known

77. In the context of Tamil Nadu's IT infrastructure, a Secondary Data Centre primarily acts as a:
(A) Disaster Recovery site for business continuity during primary failures

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to farmers
(B) e-Sevai - Delivering citizen-centric services
(C) IFHRMS - Managing state treasury and payroll
(D) TNREGINET - Online property document registration
(E) Answer not known

62. What is the most appropriate purpose of the Tamil Nadu Public Administration Services System (TNPASS)?
(A) To conduct online public service commission examinations automatically
(B) To distribute free laptops to public administration students
(C) Provides interdepartmental file processing and workflow integration
(D) To serve as an international tourism booking portal for the state
(E) Answer not known

63. How does the implementation of the "reverse auction" mechanism in Tamil Nadu's e-procurement portal benefit the government?
(A) Allows the government to sell office furniture to highest bidders
(B) Delays the tender process to allow more manual paperwork filing
(C) Hides the identity of the government department from the bidders
(D) Drives down costs through real-time competitive supplier bidding
(E) Answer not known

64. Consider the following statements regarding the challenges faced in the future of e-Governance in Tamil Nadu:
I. Bridging the digital divide between urban and rural populations.
II. Upgrading cybersecurity measures to prevent data breaches.
III. Addressing data privacy concerns amidst massive citizen databases.
IV. Improving digital literacy among marginalized communities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

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65. Under which classification does the duplicate data continuously synced to a Secondary Data Centre (like the one established by ELCOT) fall?
(A) Open Source Public Data for general research
(B) Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Data
(C) Expendable Cache Data for temporary storage
(D) Unregulated Social Media Data for public news
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the correct statement regarding m-Governance (Mobile Governance) in Tamil Nadu.
(A) Restricts digital access to desktop computers in government offices
(B) Aims to ban the use of smartphones within state government buildings
(C) Requires citizens to purchase government-manufactured mobile phones
(D) Delivers public services and notifications via mobile apps and SMS
(E) Answer not known

67. Which of the following is a core feature integrated into the Chennai Smart City Command and Control Centre?
(A) IoT sensors for real-time monitoring of civic amenities and traffic
(B) Automated dispatching of physical postmen for manual letter delivery
(C) Manual generation of handwritten property tax receipts
(D) Controlling the broadcasting schedules of private television networks
(E) Answer not known

68. Which of the following best exemplifies the core backbone infrastructure required for e-Governance in Tamil Nadu?
(A) The Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam Application
(B) The digital visitor log at a local museum
(C) State Data Centre (TNSDC) and State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN)
(D) The official Twitter handle of a district collector
(E) Answer not known

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1. (B) Digital delivery of public services directly to individual residents
Government to Citizen transactions represent the digital interface where the state provides essential services directly to the public. This model prioritizes citizen convenience by offering online portals and applications for certificate issuance, welfare schemes, and information dissemination. It reduces physical visits to government offices, ensuring transparency, efficiency, and easier accessibility for individuals residing in both urban and rural areas.

2. (A) 1977
The Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu was established in 1977 to promote the development of electronics and information technology infrastructure within the state. It serves as a pivotal agency for implementing various state-run projects, handling IT procurement for government departments, and managing the creation of specialized IT parks to boost industrial growth, employment, and technological advancement in the region.

3. (C) I and III
The Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency functions as the primary nodal body for streamlining digital initiatives across the state. While it oversees the implementation of the e-District project to provide decentralized services, it does not manufacture hardware like optical fibre cables. Manufacturing and network backbone establishment are typically handled by other specialized corporations, such as the Tamil Nadu FibreNet Corporation.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Tamil Nadu FibreNet Corporation is tasked with implementing the BharatNet project to ensure high-speed broadband connectivity reaches every Village Panchayat. By utilizing a robust optical fibre network backbone, the initiative successfully bridges the digital divide. This infrastructure is essential for enabling rural residents to access various e-Governance services and digital opportunities, thereby supporting overall social and economic development.

5. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Tamil Nadu utilizes various digital portals to manage different governance domains effectively. The e-Patta system provides digital land records and ownership documents, while TNREGINET handles property and marriage registrations. The Integrated Financial and Human Resources Management System automates state treasury and payroll functions. Finally, UDISE Plus serves as the comprehensive national database for capturing and analyzing school education data.

6. (D) e-Sevai - Issuance of civic certificates
The e-Sevai centres serve as the primary frontend for delivering various citizen-centric services, including the issuance of community, income, and nativity certificates. While TNSWAN provides network connectivity and CCTNS manages police records, e-Sevai is specifically designed for public interaction. These centres streamline administrative processes, reducing the need for citizens to visit multiple government offices for their essential documentation needs.

7. (A) Tender Creation → Bid Submission → Technical Evaluation → Financial Bid Opening → Award of Contract
The e-Procurement workflow in Tamil Nadu follows a structured and transparent sequence to ensure fair competition. It begins with the creation of the tender by the department, followed by online bid submission by vendors. Technical evaluation is conducted first to filter qualified bidders before opening financial bids. The process concludes with the formal award of the contract to the successful bidder.

8. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The evolution of e-Governance in Tamil Nadu began with the establishment of ELCOT in 1977, followed by the formation of the Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency in 2006. The rollout of the e-District project across all districts occurred subsequently to decentralize services. Finally,

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the Integrated Financial and Human Resources Management System was implemented more recently to modernize the state's treasury operations.

9. (D) Unified District Information System for Education Plus
The acronym UDISE Plus stands for the Unified District Information System for Education Plus, which is a vital digital tool for educational planning. This system collects comprehensive data from schools across the state, including infrastructure details, enrollment figures, and teacher profiles. It enables policymakers to make informed decisions and allocate resources effectively to improve the quality of school education.

10. (A) It monitors scheme implementation and tracks district performance
The Chief Minister's Dashboard is a sophisticated monitoring tool designed to enhance administrative accountability and efficiency. It provides real-time data on the progress of flagship welfare schemes and tracks the performance of various districts against key indicators. This centralized platform allows top leadership to identify bottlenecks in service delivery and ensure that government initiatives reach the intended beneficiaries promptly.

11. (A) I, II and III
The Tamil Nadu State Data Centre provides a secure and centralized environment for hosting various government applications and databases. It is operated under ELCOT's supervision and includes disaster recovery mechanisms to protect critical data from unforeseen failures. However, it functions as a backend infrastructure provider and does not directly issue physical documents like driving licenses, which remains the responsibility of RTOs.

12. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Common Service Centres significantly enhance citizen convenience by providing localized access to various digital services. Simultaneously, the e-District project provides the backend framework for issuing essential certificates like nativity and income. Although both systems are integral to e-Governance, the project's ability to issue certificates is a functional detail that does not inherently explain why localized access points are convenient.

13. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Different e-Governance models cater to various stakeholders within the state's digital ecosystem. The e-Sevai portal facilitates Government to Citizen services, while the Transparency in Tenders portal supports Government to Business interactions. TNSWAN provides the infrastructure for Government to Government communication. Finally, the Integrated Financial and Human Resources Management System serves the Government to Employee model by managing payroll and services.

14. (C) Kaveri Portal - Online blood bank registry
The Kaveri portal is specifically associated with the Registration Department and is used for property-related services, such as viewing and downloading Encumbrance Certificates. It is not an online blood bank registry. Other health-related initiatives include eSanjeevani for telemedicine, HMIS for data reporting, and the Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam application for tracking the delivery of doorstep healthcare services across the state.

15. (B) I, II, III and V
The Integrated Financial and Human Resources Management System automates diverse administrative tasks for the government. It manages payroll processing, service registers, and leave applications for employees while streamlining pension and gratuity tracking for retirees. Additionally, it integrates bill passing at state treasuries for better financial control. However, it is not used for collecting professional taxes from the private sector workforce.

16. (C) Issuance of International Passports
The Tamil Nadu e-District portal focuses on providing state-level services such as the issuance of community, income, and nativity certificates through decentralized digital channels. International passports, however, fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Central Government. Therefore, passport services are handled through the national Passport Seva system rather than the state-specific e-District service platform.

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17. (B) Eliminates leakages through targeted bank account delivery
Utilizing Direct Benefit Transfer linked with Aadhaar is a crucial strategy for enhancing the efficiency of welfare schemes. This system ensures that financial assistance is delivered directly into the verified bank accounts of beneficiaries. By removing intermediaries and verifying identities through biometrics, the government successfully eliminates leakages and prevents the diversion of funds, ensuring that resources reach the intended recipients.

18. (A) Login → Select Zone/District/SRO → Enter Date Range → Search and Download
Obtaining an online Encumbrance Certificate via the TNREGINET portal begins with a secure user login followed by selecting the appropriate zone, district, and sub-registrar office. Users must then enter the specific date range for the search, which allows the system to retrieve property records. The final steps involve searching the database and downloading the generated digital certificate for official use.

19. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The digital infrastructure in Tamil Nadu follows a hierarchical structure starting from the State Data Centre at the apex. This connects to District Points of Presence via the State Wide Area Network, which further extends to block-level nodes. Finally, the Tamil Nadu FibreNet Corporation ensures the last-mile connectivity reaches Village Panchayats, completing the network path from the center to grassroots.

20. (B) II only
The Chief Minister's Good Governance Associates programme is designed to foster innovation and data-driven decision-making in state administration. It recruits talented young professionals, rather than exclusively focusing on retired bureaucrats, to work at the district level. These associates support the administration by monitoring scheme implementation, identifying gaps in service delivery, and proposing creative solutions to improve overall governance outcomes.

21. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Tamil Nadu State Wide Area Network serves as a secure and dedicated communication backbone for inter-departmental connectivity within the government. It is not an open public Wi-Fi network. While the network is essential for the smooth functioning of e-Governance applications, it remains a restricted internal system to ensure the security, integrity, and confidentiality of official government data transmissions.

22. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Various departments in Tamil Nadu utilize specialized digital systems to improve their operational efficiency. The Police Department uses CCTNS for crime tracking, while the Civil Supplies Department manages the Smart Ration Card system. Property registrations are handled through the TNREGINET portal by the Registration Department. Simultaneously, the School Education Department uses the EMIS portal to maintain comprehensive student and staff records.

23. (B) Command and Control Centre - Integrated urban civic management
The Command and Control Centre is the heart of the Chennai Smart City initiative, providing an integrated platform for urban management. It utilizes data from various IoT sensors to monitor civic amenities, traffic flow, and emergency responses in real-time. This centralized hub enables municipal authorities to make informed decisions, improve resource allocation, and enhance the overall quality of life for residents.

24. (C) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam Application
The Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam application is specifically designed to support the state's doorstep healthcare initiative. It allows health workers to track the screening and medication status of beneficiaries suffering from non-communicable diseases like hypertension and diabetes. This digital tool ensures continuous monitoring and timely delivery of medical services at the patient's home, significantly improving healthcare accessibility in rural and underserved areas.

25. (D) G2B (Government to Business)
The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders portal facilitates interactions between the state government and commercial entities seeking to provide goods or services. This system falls

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42. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Health e-Governance in Tamil Nadu utilizes diverse systems for different goals. eSanjeevani provides specialist telemedicine consultations, while the HMIS focuses on health facility data reporting. The Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam application tracks beneficiaries for the doorstep healthcare delivery scheme. Separately, the Smart Ration Card system digitizes the Public Distribution System, ensuring that food security benefits are effectively managed and delivered.

43. (B) Encumbrance Certificate - Record of soil fertility testing
In the context of land records, an Encumbrance Certificate is a legal document that indicates whether a property has any registered liabilities or encumbrances, such as mortgages. It is not a record of soil fertility testing. Other documents like the e-Patta serve as proof of ownership, the Chitta provides revenue assessment details, and the FMB contains the official boundary sketches for the land.

44. (A) I, II and III
The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders system is designed to create a fair and competitive environment for public procurement. It utilizes e-procurement to minimize the risk of tampering and prevents cartelization among bidders. By incorporating features like reverse auctions, the system helps the government achieve significant cost savings. However, it strictly prohibits the arbitrary awarding of contracts without a competitive process.

45. (A) Initial Scrutiny → Forwarding to Nodal Officer → Field Verification → Final Disposal
Grievance redressal through the CM Cell portal follows a systematic administrative workflow. Once a petition is submitted, it undergoes initial scrutiny before being forwarded to the relevant nodal officer. If necessary, field verification is conducted by local officials to investigate the complaint. The process concludes with the final disposal of the grievance, and the outcome is communicated back to the petitioner.

46. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
The implementation of e-Governance in Tamil Nadu follows a top-down administrative hierarchy. The Information Technology and Digital Services Department handles policy formulation at the state level. TNeGA serves as the nodal implementing agency, while District e-Governance Societies oversee projects at the local level. Finally, Village Level Entrepreneurs operating e-Sevai centres provide the grassroots interface where citizens actually access these digital services.

47. (D) Excels in providing innovative citizen-centric digital services
Receiving National Awards for e-Governance reflects Tamil Nadu's consistent commitment to leveraging technology for public benefit. These awards recognize the state's excellence in developing and implementing innovative, citizen-centric digital services that enhance transparency, efficiency, and accessibility. Such achievements highlight the successful integration of digital tools into the administrative framework to simplify government interactions for the residents of the state.

48. (C) Accelerates revenue realization and improves collection efficiency
Online property tax payment systems provide a convenient and efficient way for urban residents to fulfill their tax obligations. For local bodies, these systems accelerate revenue realization by allowing payments to be made anytime and anywhere. This digital approach also improves collection efficiency by reducing the administrative burden of manual processing and ensuring that tax data is accurately recorded and tracked.

49. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems in Tamil Nadu significantly modernizes police operations. It interconnects police stations to facilitate seamless data sharing and allows citizens to download FIRs securely. The system also integrates police records with the judiciary and prisons for better coordination. Additionally, maintaining a database of habitual offenders assists investigators in solving crimes more quickly and effectively.

50. (C) A is true but R is false.
The e-District project has successfully decentralized the issuance of essential certificates, allowing citizens to obtain them

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contributes to overall judicial efficiency and speedier case disposals.

34. (D) I, III and V
The implementation of e-Courts in Tamil Nadu enhances accessibility through virtual hearings and digital case tracking for daily proceedings. However, it is not intended to permanently replace physical trial courts, which remain necessary for various legal processes. Furthermore, the system does not empower individual citizens to issue digital arrest warrants, as such judicial powers remain strictly within the authority of the courts.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The eSanjeevani platform serves as a vital telemedicine link that brings specialist medical consultations to rural areas. By utilizing Health and Wellness Centres as local hubs, patients can connect with doctors remotely via video conferencing. This eliminates the need for expensive and time-consuming long-distance travel to urban hospitals, making quality healthcare more accessible and affordable for the rural population.

36. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Tamil Nadu's digital landscape is managed by several key agencies with distinct roles. TNeGA acts as the nodal agency for overall project execution, while ELCOT focuses on IT procurement and infrastructure development. TANFINET is responsible for creating the rural optical fibre network, and TNSWAN provides the secure communication backbone for government departments, ensuring a comprehensive and integrated approach to governance.

37. (A) Grievance Redressal Mechanism - Online petition tracking with defined response times
The Chief Minister's Cell operates an advanced grievance redressal mechanism that allows citizens to submit and track petitions online. The system is designed with defined response times to ensure that complaints are addressed by the relevant departments in a timely manner. This digital approach enhances government accountability and provides a transparent way for the public to seek resolution for their issues.

38. (A) I and II
Aadhaar seeding is a critical process in Tamil Nadu's public systems for ensuring that welfare benefits are accurately targeted. It helps eliminate ghost beneficiaries in the Public Distribution System by verifying the unique identity of each recipient. Furthermore, it is essential for the successful execution of Direct Benefit Transfers, ensuring that government funds are delivered securely to the correct bank accounts.

39. (B) Online payroll slip generation and leave management via HRMS
Government to Employee initiatives focus on digitizing administrative tasks related to the public workforce. The best example in Tamil Nadu is the use of the Integrated Financial and Human Resources Management System for online payroll generation and leave management. This system allows employees to access their service records and pay details digitally, reducing paperwork and improving the efficiency of human resource administration.

40. (C) To enhance the aesthetic and artistic appeal of revenue documents
Digitizing Field Measurement Book sketches aims to improve the accuracy and accessibility of land boundary records. It helps reduce property disputes by providing clear digital maps and integrates seamlessly with the e-Patta system for comprehensive land management. While it enhances the clarity and preservation of revenue documents, the goal of improving their aesthetic or artistic appeal is not a relevant objective.

41. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu implemented the Integrated Financial and Human Resources Management System to modernize treasury operations and ensure better financial control over payments. Simultaneously, the state maintains robust data centres to host various government applications securely. While both statements are factually correct regarding the state's IT infrastructure, the existence of data centres is a general facility and not the specific explanation for the system's financial control.

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(B) Physical archive for storing obsolete computer hardware
(C) Centralized canteen facility for IT department employees
(D) Public grievance redressal booth at the district collectorate
(E) Answer not known

78. What is the primary objective of the Education Management Information System (EMIS) portal in Tamil Nadu?
(A) To stream live commercial movies in all government schools
(B) To facilitate international exchange of university professors
(C) To maintain a digital repository for school and student data
(D) To process retirement pensions of all private sector employees
(E) Answer not known

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79. A government secretary needs to cross-verify the fund utilization of a rural infrastructure scheme against the physical completion photos uploaded by district officers. Which platform natively supports this high-level outcome tracking?
(A) TNREGINET Portal
(B) TANCIS Portal
(C) e-Patta System
(D) CM Dashboard
(E) Answer not known

80. Which of the following best describes the evolution of e-Governance in Tamil Nadu over the past two decades?
(A) A strict limitation to internal departmental computerization without interface
(B) A complete reliance on the central government for all local e-governance infrastructure
(C) Shift from department computerization to integrated digital delivery
(D) A gradual dismantling of digital infrastructure to revert back to paper-based filing
(E) Answer not known

through local e-Sevai centres or online portals. This eliminates the need for residents to travel to the State Secretariat or other distant government offices. The entire verification process is handled digitally through an internal workflow, making service delivery more convenient and accessible at the local level.

51. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Tamil Nadu's e-Governance portals address specialized functional areas across departments. EMIS is used for monitoring school education, while TNPASS facilitates the digital processing of interdepartmental files. TANCIS provides crucial case information for the judiciary, and IFHRMS integrates treasury and payroll functions for the entire government. These platforms work together to ensure that various administrative sectors are digitized and operate with greater efficiency.

52. (C) Chennai Smart City - Command and Control Centre for urban management
The Chennai Smart City initiative focuses on improving urban management through the integration of technology. A key component is the Command and Control Centre, which serves as a centralized hub for monitoring civic amenities and traffic. This facility uses data-driven insights to enhance the delivery of municipal services and manage urban challenges more effectively, contributing to a more livable and responsive city.

53. (A) State Wide Area Network
The State Wide Area Network is a fundamental infrastructure component that provides a secure and reliable communication backbone for government operations. It connects the state headquarters with district and block offices, enabling the high-speed transmission of data, voice, and video. This network is essential for the smooth functioning of various e-Governance applications and facilitates efficient inter-departmental collaboration across the entire state.

54. (D) ELCOT
The Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu is designated as the nodal agency for the procurement of IT hardware and software for all government departments. By centralizing procurement, ELCOT ensures standardized quality, achieves economies of scale, and maintains transparency in the acquisition of technological assets. This role is crucial for building a consistent and robust digital infrastructure across the various administrative bodies of the state.

55. (D) I only
The digitization of pension payments in Tamil Nadu is designed to increase efficiency and reduce delays in processing retirement benefits. It automates the calculation of gratuity and other dues, ensuring that payments are credited directly to the beneficiaries' bank accounts. Therefore, the statement suggesting that the system deliberately delays processing due to manual layers is incorrect, as the primary goal is automation.

56. (D) A is false but R is true.
Advanced Traffic Control Systems in Chennai use automated signaling and sensor data to optimize traffic flow and reduce congestion. While these technologies significantly enhance traffic management, they do not completely replace the need for traffic police personnel. Human officers are still required for enforcement, managing unforeseen emergencies, and handling complex situations that automated systems cannot fully address on their own.

57. (D) It provides a 1 Gbps undersea link connecting Chennai to global stock markets.
The Tamil Nadu FibreNet Corporation is a special purpose vehicle established to execute the BharatNet project, aiming to provide broadband connectivity to all Village Panchayats. It serves as the digital backbone for rural e-services. While it focuses on state-wide connectivity, it is not responsible for providing specialized undersea links for global stock markets, which is generally handled by international telecommunications providers.

58. (A) Issuing mandatory vehicle registration certificates
The Smart Ration Card system was introduced to modernize the Public Distribution System by weeding out bogus cards through Aadhaar seeding. It enables intra-state portability for drawing commodities and allows for the online tracking of stock allocations. However, it is not used for issuing vehicle registration certificates,

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Officer - District Collector
(C) Revenue Inspector - Village Administrative Officer - Tahsildar - Revenue Divisional Officer - District Collector
(D) Village Administrative Officer - Tahsildar - Revenue Inspector - Revenue Divisional Officer - District Collector
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following pairs regarding district-level functionaries and their primary roles is correctly matched?
(A) District Revenue Officer - Complete administrative control over district police forces and maintenance of law and order
(B) Block Development Officer - Rural development at the Panchayat Union level
(C) Superintendent of Police - Comprehensive management of district-wide treasuries, financial accounts, and payroll systems
(D) Chief Educational Officer - Issuance of land patta, field survey certificates, and revenue-related documents
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following statements correctly describes the administrative structure of a Panchayat Union in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It is a body managed by state-appointed IAS officers without any participation from elected representatives.
(B) It is a unit that handles law and order and judicial management for all rural areas under its jurisdiction.
(C) It is a block-level body with an elected council, headed by the Block Development Officer.
(D) It is an urban local body primarily responsible for municipal tax collection and city-wide infrastructure.
(E) Answer not known

9. Read the following statements regarding the functions of a Village Administrative Officer (VAO) in Tamil Nadu:
I. Collection of land revenue and maintaining village land records.
II. Issuing initial certificates for income, community, and nativity.
III. Authorizing the transfer of property during major commercial land acquisitions.
IV. Reporting the outbreak of contagious diseases and natural calamities in the village to higher officials.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and III
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

10. In the context of governance, 'Public Service Delivery' is best defined as:
(A) A process ensuring essential state services and certificates reach the public efficiently.
(B) The mechanism by which civil servants secure their promotions and transfers within the government.
(C) The procedure used by the State Legislature to pass specific budgetary allocations for public works.
(D) The recruitment process conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission for various departments.
(E) Answer not known

11. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) plays a crucial role in overseeing the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): DRDA is the primary body responsible for conducting direct elections to the village panchayats.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

12. Arrange the following ranks in the Tamil Nadu Police force in the correct descending order of seniority (from highest to lowest):
1. Superintendent of Police (SP)
2. Director General of Police (DGP)

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67. (A) IoT sensors for real-time monitoring of civic amenities and traffic
The Chennai Smart City Command and Control Centre integrates advanced technologies like IoT sensors to monitor various aspects of urban life in real-time. These sensors provide data on traffic patterns, water levels, and the functioning of civic amenities, allowing municipal authorities to respond quickly to issues. This data-driven approach improves the efficiency of city management and enhances the quality of services provided to residents.

68. (C) State Data Centre (TNSDC) and State Wide Area Network (TNSWAN)
The State Data Centre and the State Wide Area Network form the core backbone infrastructure for e-Governance in Tamil Nadu. The data centre provides a secure environment for hosting applications, while the network ensures connectivity across government offices. Together, they create the necessary foundation upon which various citizen-centric services and internal government applications are built and operated to serve the entire state.

69. (A) Generating automated daily horoscopes for registered citizens
The Chief Minister's Dashboard is an administrative tool focused on monitoring the effectiveness of government operations and scheme delivery. It tracks reservoir water levels, flagship welfare programs, and district performance metrics to ensure accountability. Generating automated daily horoscopes is entirely unrelated to the functions of governance and is therefore the least relevant application for a professional administrative tool designed for state-level monitoring.

70. (D) Enabling predictive governance and localized language chatbots
Integrating Artificial Intelligence into e-Governance allows the state to move towards predictive governance, where data is used to anticipate and address public needs. AI can also power localized language chatbots, making it easier for citizens to interact with government portals in their preferred language. These innovations enhance the user experience, improve the efficiency of service delivery, and make digital governance more inclusive.

71. (B) Downloads copies of registered FIRs securely using crime numbers
The Tamil Nadu Police e-Governance portal provides a secure facility for citizens to view and download copies of registered FIRs. By entering specific details like the crime number and year, individuals can access these documents without visiting a police station. This digital service enhances transparency and accessibility, allowing people to obtain necessary legal documents for insurance or other official purposes conveniently.

72. (C) Poses threats to data privacy if security measures fail
While centralized health databases like the NHM HMIS improve data management and health monitoring, they also carry significant risks regarding data privacy. If robust security measures are not maintained, these massive repositories of sensitive personal and medical information could be vulnerable to unauthorized access or data breaches. Protecting citizen privacy is therefore a critical priority when designing and operating such large-scale digital systems.

73. (D) It facilitates online viewing and downloading of Encumbrance Certificates (EC).
The Kaveri portal is a dedicated platform for services provided by the Registration Department. Its primary function is to facilitate the online viewing and downloading of Encumbrance Certificates, which are essential for verifying the legal status of properties. By providing this service digitally, the portal reduces the need for physical visits to sub-registrar offices, making property-related transactions more efficient and transparent for citizens.

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74. (A) Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies and local entrepreneurs
In rural areas, e-Sevai centres are often operated through Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies and local entrepreneurs. This model leverages existing local institutions and fosters entrepreneurship to deliver digital services at the village level. By involving local stakeholders, the government ensures that these centres are accessible and integrated into the community, facilitating the widespread adoption of e-Governance services in rural Tamil Nadu.

18. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) reports on Tamil Nadu are placed before the State Legislature to ensure financial accountability.

Reason (R): The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of the State Legislature examines the audit paras highlighted in the CAG reports and seeks follow-up actions from the respective departments.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

19. What is the primary objective of a 'Public Services Guarantee Act' in the context of state administration?

(A) A framework ensuring notified services are delivered to citizens within a set time limit.
(B) A law providing guaranteed employment in state departments for all citizens registered with employment exchanges.
(C) A mandate to guarantee the state government's loan repayment to various international financial institutions.
(D) A regulation ensuring that all state public sector undertakings deliver minimum profit margins to the treasury.
(E) Answer not known

20. Read the following statements regarding the services commonly covered under the time-bound service delivery guarantees in Tamil Nadu:

I. Issuance of Community, Nativity, and Income Certificates by the Revenue Department.
II. Issuance of building plan approvals by local bodies.
III. Judicial pronouncements and judgements in the High Court of Madras.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

21. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:

List I: (Mechanisms)

P. Chief Minister's Special Cell
Q. Collector's Camp (Mass Contact Programme)
R. Citizen's Charter
S. Tamil Nilam Portal

List II: (Features)

I. A departmental document explicitly detailing service standards, timelines, and grievance officers
II. A state-level centralized mechanism to receive, track, and dispose of public petitions
III. An initiative for field-level resolution of grievances at the village/revenue division level
IV. A digital platform for maintaining and issuing computerized land records

(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

22. Which of the following is the correct typical sequence of processing a public grievance petition submitted to the Chief Minister's Special Cell in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Registration of petition - Forwarding to concerned line department - Field verification and action - Final disposal update on portal
(B) Field verification and action - Forwarding to concerned line department - Registration of petition - Final disposal update on portal
(C) Registration of petition - Final disposal update on portal - Forwarding to concerned line department - Field verification and action
(D) Forwarding to concerned line department - Field verification and action - Final disposal update on portal - Registration of petition
(E) Answer not known

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CHAPTER 17

General Administration and Public Delivery Systems

1. Which of the following serves as the seat of the Government of Tamil Nadu, housing the State Secretariat and the Legislative Assembly?
(A) Ripon Building
(B) Fort St. George
(C) Ezhilagam
(D) Raj Bhavan
(E) Answer not known

2. Who among the following functions as the administrative head of the State Secretariat and is the senior-most civil servant in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Director General of Police
(B) Secretary to the Governor
(C) Principal Secretary, Home Department
(D) Chief Secretary
(E) Answer not known

3. Read the following statements regarding the All India Services in the Tamil Nadu cadre:
I. The Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers in the state cadre are recruited exclusively by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (TNPSC).
II. The Chief Secretary to the State Government is generally an IAS officer of the Tamil Nadu cadre.
III. Cadre allocation for All India Services is done by the Central Government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The District Collector acts as the principal planning authority at the district level in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): The Collector ensures the convergence of various developmental schemes like MGNREGA through agencies such as the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Administrative Officials)
P. District Collector
Q. Revenue Divisional Officer
R. Tahsildar
S. Village Administrative Officer
List II: (Territorial Jurisdiction)
I. Revenue Division
II. Taluk
III. Revenue Village
IV. District
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following represents the correct ascending hierarchical order of the revenue administration machinery in Tamil Nadu?
(A) District Collector - Revenue Divisional Officer - Tahsildar - Revenue Inspector - Village Administrative Officer
(B) Village Administrative Officer - Revenue Inspector - Tahsildar - Revenue Divisional

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(D) It allows the government to completely withdraw funding from higher education institutions.
(E) Answer not known

29. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Social Welfare Pension Schemes)
P. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
Q. Destitute Widow Pension Scheme
R. Differently Abled Pension Scheme
S. Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam
List II: (Target Beneficiaries)
I. Destitute women who have lost their husbands and have no support
II. Senior citizens below the poverty line aged 60 years or above
III. Agricultural laborers and farmers facing distress
IV. Individuals with 40% or more certified physical or mental disabilities
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following statements correctly highlights a key feature of the online certificate delivery system (e-District) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It requires the applicant to travel exclusively to the State Secretariat in Chennai to collect the final certificate.
(B) The system restricts certificate issuance only to urban residents possessing high-end smart mobile phones.
(C) It enables online applications for essential certificates, reducing turnaround time and Taluk office visits.
(D) It overrides the authority of the Tahsildar, making the Village Assistant the sole approving authority.
(E) Answer not known

31. Under which broad administrative category do certificates such as the Legal Heir Certificate, Solvency Certificate, and First Generation Learner Certificate fall, primarily issued through the e-Sevai portals?
(A) Commercial Tax Exemptions
(B) Police Clearance Certificates
(C) Judicial Decrees
(D) Revenue Administration Certificates
(E) Answer not known

32. Read the following statements regarding Land Administration and Survey in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Directorate of Survey and Settlement is responsible for conducting land surveys and maintaining digital land records.
II. Tamil Nadu has initiated a comprehensive resurvey programme using modern Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) technology.
III. Land acquisition for public purposes requires adherence to the rules of fair compensation and transparency.
IV. The 'Tamil Nilam' software is utilized to computerize and update Patta (Chitta) details online.
V. The entire state's agricultural land has been permanently transferred to industrial bodies without survey.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

33. Which of the following pairs concerning anti-corruption mechanisms in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) Disproportionate Assets - Investigating minor departmental indiscipline like late arrival to office
(B) Trap Cases - Apprehending a public servant red-handed while demanding or accepting a bribe
(C) Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption (DVAC) - A Central Government agency operating independently of state police
(D) Lokayukta - A local court established in every village panchayat for resolving minor civil disputes
(E) Answer not known

34. Arrange the following steps in the logical sequence of a typical investigation by the

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3. Inspector of Police
4. Deputy Inspector General (DIG)

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3
(E) Answer not known

13. Read the following statements regarding the special units and modernisation of the Tamil Nadu Police:
I. The Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department (CB-CID) handles complex and sensitive criminal cases.
II. The Coastal Security Group (CSG) is responsible for policing the coastal jurisdiction and preventing smuggling via sea routes.
III. The Economic Offences Wing (EOW) primarily deals with financial frauds and scams.
IV. The 'Q' Branch exclusively regulates urban traffic congestion in metropolitan areas.
V. Modernisation efforts include the implementation of the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS).

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and IV
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

14. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Land Revenue Documents)
P. Patta
Q. Chitta
R. Adangal
S. FMB (Field Measurement Book)
List II: (Descriptions)
I. Record of cultivation and harvest details of a land holding
II. Document showing ownership, containing the name of the legal owner
III. Sketch showing the geometric dimensions and boundaries of a land parcel
IV. Extract containing land classification (wet/dry), area, and land tax assessment details

(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following pairs related to the Registration Department in Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched?
(A) Encumbrance Certificate - Document reflecting transactions and liabilities on a specific property over a period
(B) Stamp Duty - Tax levied by the government on legal documents, usually during the transfer of assets
(C) Guideline Value - The market value fixed by the State Government for property registration purposes
(D) Document Registration - A process exclusively handled by the Village Administrative Officer (VAO) manually
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following statements about the Commercial Taxes Department and GST administration in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) The Commercial Taxes Department is a major revenue-earning department for the State Government.
(B) The State GST administration is responsible for audit, enforcement, and ensuring tax compliance among registered dealers.
(C) Return filing and GST compliance have been completely decentralized to the uncomputerized local Panchayat offices.
(D) The department conducts specific intelligence-based enforcement activities to prevent tax evasion.
(E) Answer not known

17. In Tamil Nadu, the payment of salaries, pensions, and handling of government financial transactions at the district and sub-district levels are primarily executed through:
(A) The District Police Headquarters
(B) The Treasuries and Pay and Accounts Offices
(C) The District Rural Development Agency
(D) The Commercial Taxes Department
(E) Answer not known

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as those services fall under the jurisdiction of the Transport Department and its specific digital systems.

59. (B) III and IV
The online birth and death registration system allows for real-time updating and issuance of digital certificates, which can be easily verified and downloaded by citizens. There is no mandatory five-year waiting period for verification, and the system explicitly encourages online access to these documents. These features are designed to make the registration process faster, more transparent, and significantly more convenient for the public.

60. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Tamil Nadu's IT ecosystem is managed by agencies with specialized functions. TNeGA handles the formulation and execution of e-Governance projects, while TANFINET builds the optical fibre broadband network. ELCOT is responsible for setting up IT parks and handling government IT procurement. Finally, the State Data Centre provides the necessary infrastructure for hosting government applications and ensuring data disaster recovery for the state.

61. (A) TANCIS - Distributing agricultural subsidies to farmers
The Tamil Nadu Court Information System is a specialized portal designed for the judiciary to manage case details and provide information to litigants. It is not involved in distributing agricultural subsidies. Subsidies for farmers are typically handled through the Agriculture Department's own digital platforms. Meanwhile, e-Sevai, IFHRMS, and TNREGINET are correctly matched with their roles in certificate delivery, treasury management, and property registration.

62. (C) Provides interdepartmental file processing and workflow integration
The Tamil Nadu Public Administration Services System is designed to improve the internal efficiency of government operations. It provides a digital platform for interdepartmental file processing and workflow integration, allowing for the seamless movement of official documents between various departments. This system reduces paper usage, speeds up administrative decision-making, and ensures that the progress of files can be tracked electronically within the government.

63. (D) Drives down costs through real-time competitive supplier bidding
The reverse auction mechanism in the e-procurement portal allows the government to achieve significant cost savings by encouraging real-time competition among suppliers. In this process, pre-qualified bidders compete by lowering their prices until the auction concludes. This transparent and competitive approach ensures that the government procures goods and services at the best possible market rates, maximizing the value of public expenditure.

64. (A) I, II, III and IV
The future of e-Governance in Tamil Nadu faces several key challenges that must be addressed to ensure continued success. These include bridging the digital divide between urban and rural areas and upgrading cybersecurity to protect sensitive data. Additionally, the state must navigate data privacy concerns and work towards improving digital literacy among marginalized communities to ensure that digital services are truly inclusive.

65. (B) Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Data
Continuously syncing data to a Secondary Data Centre is a critical strategy for ensuring business continuity and disaster recovery. This secondary site acts as a backup that can take over operations if the primary data centre fails due to technical issues or natural disasters. This redundancy is essential for maintaining the availability of critical government services and protecting sensitive citizen information from loss.

66. (D) Delivers public services and notifications via mobile apps and SMS
Mobile Governance aims to deliver public services and notifications directly to citizens through their smartphones. This approach leverages the widespread use of mobile devices to provide anytime, anywhere access to information and government services. By using mobile applications and SMS alerts, the state can communicate effectively with the public, simplify service delivery, and increase citizen engagement in various government initiatives.

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23. Which of the following pairs concerning the Tamil Nadu E-Governance Agency (TNeGA) initiatives is correctly matched?
(A) Uzhavan App - A portal exclusively for paying corporate taxes by heavy industries
(B) e-Sevai Centres - Single window digital centers for citizens to access various government services
(C) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam - An online application for transferring government employees
(D) TN-e-District - A web portal strictly used by police officers to register criminal complaints
(E) Answer not known

24. During the monthly District Collector's camp or Mass Contact Programme, which of the following activities is primarily undertaken?
(A) Enacting new state laws for urban planning
(B) Recruiting candidates for Tamil Nadu government services
(C) Resolving field-level public grievances and distributing welfare assistance
(D) Finalizing the annual state budget and tax rate alterations
(E) Answer not known

25. The integration of Aadhaar with the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Tamil Nadu using Point of Sale (PoS) machines is designed to:
(A) Reduce high costs of transporting food grains from the Central pool to State godowns.
(B) Fix a lack of basic infrastructure like electricity and internet in various urban areas.
(C) Manage the non-availability of luxury consumer goods in government fair price shops.
(D) Ensure biometric authentication and beneficiary portability while checking leakages.
(E) Answer not known

26. Read the following statements regarding the implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) and the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu retains aspects of a Universal Public Distribution System by supplying certain subsidized commodities to all cardholders.
II. Beneficiaries use Smart Family Cards for authentication to receive commodities at Fair Price Shops.
III. The last-mile delivery of PDS commodities is carried out exclusively by foreign multinational private corporations.
IV. Aadhaar integration with PDS has been officially discontinued in Tamil Nadu due to central government orders.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) III and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

27. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Beneficiaries of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes in Tamil Nadu receive physical cash directly handed over by the Village Administrative Officer every month.
Reason (R): The DBT system aims to electronically transfer subsidies and financial assistance directly into the Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts of the beneficiaries to ensure timely payment and eliminate ghost beneficiaries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

28. What is the primary advantage of digitizing scholarship delivery systems and linking them with DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) for students in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It eliminates the need for students to attend physical classes or clear examinations.
(B) It ensures faster processing, real-time monitoring, and direct crediting of funds.
(C) It increases the administrative burden by requiring multiple physical verifications by the Block Development Officer.

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75. (B) Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity
In the context of the Tamil Nadu government's pension system, DCRG stands for Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity. This is a lump sum payment made to government employees at the time of their retirement or to their nominees in the event of their death during service. The digital tracking of DCRG through systems like IFHRMS ensures that these benefits are calculated accurately and disbursed to retirees promptly.

76. (B) Online issuance of Chitta and Adangal revenue documents
The TNREGINET portal is dedicated to the Registration Department's services, including marriage registration, society registration, and the issuance of Encumbrance Certificates. However, revenue documents such as Chitta and Adangal are managed by the Revenue Department. These documents are typically accessed through the state's land records portal or the e-Patta system, which is distinct from the property registration services provided via the TNREGINET portal.

77. (A) Disaster Recovery site for business continuity during primary failures
A Secondary Data Centre functions primarily as a disaster recovery site that ensures the continuous availability of government applications. It maintains a synchronized copy of data from the primary centre, allowing for a seamless transition if the main site experiences a failure. This infrastructure is vital for protecting against data loss and ensuring that essential digital services remain accessible even during unforeseen technical disruptions.

78. (C) To maintain a digital repository for school and student data
The Education Management Information System is designed to serve as a comprehensive digital repository for data related to schools, students, and teachers across Tamil Nadu. It facilitates the tracking of student progress, infrastructure availability, and staff details, allowing for better educational planning and resource management. By centralizing this information, the system helps the department make data-driven decisions to improve the quality of education.

79. (D) CM Dashboard
The Chief Minister's Dashboard is the most suitable platform for high-level outcome tracking, as it integrates data from various departments with physical progress markers like photos. This allows senior officials to verify the physical completion of projects against financial utilization in real-time. This comprehensive monitoring capability ensures that government schemes are being implemented correctly on the ground and that funds are being used effectively.

80. (C) Shift from department computerization to integrated digital delivery
Over the past two decades, e-Governance in Tamil Nadu has evolved from simply computerizing individual departments to providing an integrated digital delivery system. This shift focuses on creating a seamless interface where multiple services are available through unified portals like e-Sevai. This progression reflects a move towards more holistic, citizen-centric governance that prioritizes ease of access and the efficient delivery of services across all levels of administration.

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Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption (DVAC) upon receiving a credible bribery complaint:

1. Registration of a First Information Report (FIR)
2. Filing of the final charge sheet in the special court
3. Laying a trap and apprehending the accused red-handed
4. Receipt and preliminary verification of the complaint

Select the correct sequence from the options below:

(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
(B) 4, 3, 1, 2
(C) 1, 4, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2
(E) Answer not known

35. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu Information Commission plays a vital role in ensuring transparency in state administration by functioning as the appellate authority under the RTI Act.

Reason (R): The Commission has the power to impose penalties on Public Information Officers (PIOs) who delay or deny information without reasonable cause.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

36. Under the Right to Information Act, what is the maximum penalty amount that the State Information Commission (SIC) can impose on a Public Information Officer for unreasonable delay in furnishing information?

(A) Rs. 5,000
(B) Rs. 10,000
(C) Rs. 25,000
(D) Rs. 50,000
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following statements about the Tamil Nadu Administrative Reforms Commission is incorrect?

(A) It has the constitutional authority to permanently dissolve the State Legislature if its recommendations are ignored.
(B) It is constituted to review and recommend improvements in the administrative structure and public service delivery.
(C) It aims to promote a citizen-centric governance model by reducing red tape and enhancing accountability.
(D) Its recommendations often focus on leveraging e-governance and technology for better administration.
(E) Answer not known

38. Read the following statements regarding the Departments of the Tamil Nadu Secretariat:

I. The Public Department is generally under the direct portfolio of the Chief Minister.
II. The Finance Department is responsible for preparing the State Budget and ensuring financial discipline.
III. The Secretariat departments are geographically located in district collectorates for easier public access.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

39. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:

List I: (Secretariat Personnel)

P. Minister
Q. Department Secretary
R. Under Secretary
S. Section Officer

List II: (Functional Roles)

I. Political head responsible for departmental policy decisions
II. Administrative head and principal adviser to the Minister for the department
III. Middle-management officer scrutinizing files before forwarding them to higher officials
IV. Supervisory official overseeing the initial processing and drafting in a specific section

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ensuring the delivery of social welfare schemes to the rural population.

9. (A) I, II and IV
The Village Administrative Officer is the primary point of contact for citizens at the grassroots level. Their duties include collecting land revenue, maintaining crucial village land records, and reporting emergencies or disease outbreaks to higher authorities. They also process applications for various certificates like community and income certificates, making them essential for local administration and public service delivery.

10. (A) A process ensuring essential state services and certificates reach the public efficiently.
Public service delivery refers to the structured process through which the government provides essential services, such as healthcare, education, and various official certificates, to its citizens. The primary goal is to ensure these services are accessible, efficient, and transparent. Effective delivery mechanisms are crucial for maintaining public trust and ensuring that the benefits of government policies reach everyone.

11. (C) A is true but R is false.
The District Rural Development Agency is the nodal body responsible for planning and implementing various poverty alleviation and rural employment schemes. While it oversees the execution of projects like the national rural employment guarantee program, it does not conduct elections. Direct elections to village panchayats are instead the constitutional responsibility of the State Election Commission in the state.

12. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The hierarchy of the police force is structured to maintain discipline and operational efficiency. The Director General of Police holds the highest rank, followed by the Deputy Inspector General. Below them is the Superintendent of Police, who oversees district-level operations. The Inspector of Police serves at the station or circle level, ensuring law and order is maintained at the grassroots.

13. (A) I, II, III and V
Specialized units within the police department handle specific types of criminal activities to ensure public safety. The Crime Branch investigates complex cases, while the Coastal Security Group monitors sea routes. The Economic Offences Wing tackles financial frauds, and the implementation of modern tracking systems enhances digital documentation. These units work together to provide a comprehensive security framework for the state.

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14. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Land revenue documents are essential for establishing ownership and recording agricultural activities. A Patta proves legal ownership, while the Chitta provides an extract of land classification and tax assessment. The Adangal records details regarding cultivation and seasonal harvests. Meanwhile, the Field Measurement Book contains geometric sketches of land parcels, showing the precise boundaries and dimensions for every survey number.

15. (D) Document Registration - A process exclusively handled by the Village Administrative Officer (VAO) manually
In Tamil Nadu, the registration of legal documents for property transfers is the primary responsibility of the Sub-Registrar within the Registration Department. This process involves the payment of stamp duty and registration fees based on government guideline values. It is not handled by the Village Administrative Officer, who focuses on land revenue records rather than the formal registration of deeds.

16. (C) Return filing and GST compliance have been completely decentralized to the uncomputerized local Panchayat offices.
The administration of Goods and Services Tax in Tamil Nadu is highly modernized and centralized through digital platforms. Registered dealers must file their returns and comply with tax regulations online through the dedicated portal. This system ensures transparency and efficiency in revenue collection. It is not decentralized to uncomputerized local offices, as such tasks require advanced digital infrastructure for monitoring.

17. (B) The Treasuries and Pay and Accounts Offices
The Treasuries and Pay and Accounts Department serves as the financial gateway for the state government at the local level. This department

46. Which of the following statements about the Panchayat Union (Block level local body) in Tamil Nadu is correct?
(A) Its Chairman is directly appointed by the Governor of Tamil Nadu.
(B) It has no role in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
(C) It works under the BDO and executes welfare schemes via an elected council.
(D) It is an entirely urban administrative body functioning under the Municipal Administration department.
(E) Answer not known

47. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Special Units of the Tamil Nadu Police)
P. Idol Wing CID
Q. Cyber Crime Wing
R. Social Justice and Human Rights Wing
S. Prohibition Enforcement Wing
List II: (Mandates)
I. Investigating cases related to the eradication of illicit liquor and narcotics
II. Enforcing the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and ensuring civil rights
III. Investigating digital frauds, online harassment, and hacking cases
IV. Recovering stolen antique sculptures and preventing artifact smuggling
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

48. Arrange the following chronological steps in the standard compliance process under the Tamil Nadu GST administration:
1. Issuance of GST Registration Certificate (GSTIN)
2. Filing of application for registration by the dealer
3. Scrutiny of application and field verification by Commercial Taxes officials
4. Periodic filing of GST returns and payment of tax by the registered dealer
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2
(E) Answer not known

49. Read the following statements regarding the Treasury and Accounts Department in Tamil Nadu:
I. It exercises financial control and ensures proper accounting of government funds.
II. Pay and Accounts Offices function in major centers to clear government bills and authorize payments.
III. The department has absolutely no role in the disbursement of pensions to retired state government employees.
IV. It operates completely independent of the Finance Department and reports exclusively to the High Court.
V. It is responsible for fixing the monetary policy and repo rates for all commercial banks in the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) III, IV and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

50. Which legislative committee in Tamil Nadu is primarily responsible for examining the audit reports submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and demanding follow-up actions from government departments?
(A) Committee on Public Undertakings
(B) Estimates Committee
(C) Business Advisory Committee
(D) Public Accounts Committee (PAC)
(E) Answer not known

51. Who typically oversees the functioning of the Chief Minister's Special Cell to ensure the timely and effective disposal of public grievance petitions in Tamil Nadu?
(A) A designated Special Officer, usually an IAS officer
(B) The Chief Justice of the Madras High Court
(C) The Mayor of the Greater Chennai Corporation
(D) The Director General of Police
(E) Answer not known

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77. The 'Legal Heir Certificate' in Tamil Nadu, which establishes the rightful successors of a deceased person, is primarily classified as a service delivered by which of the following departments?
(A) Revenue and Disaster Management Department
(B) Commercial Taxes Department
(C) Police Department
(D) Public Works Department
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following statements regarding land encroachment eviction procedures in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) The Tamil Nadu Land Encroachment Act, 1905, provides the statutory framework for the removal of unauthorized occupations on government land.
(B) Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors play a primary role in issuing notices and executing evictions.
(C) The Village Administrative Officer has absolute discretionary power to legalize any encroachment without consulting higher revenue authorities.
(D) Encroachers on water bodies and poramboke lands are often targeted to restore ecological balance and public utility.
(E) Answer not known

79. What is a significant challenge frequently associated with the implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act in administrative offices in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It increases transparency and helps uncover corruption.
(B) It forces public authorities to maintain better records.
(C) It allows citizens to participate meaningfully in the democratic process.
(D) Frivolous or repetitive applications can strain resources and delay work.
(E) Answer not known

80. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the future trajectory of administrative reforms in Tamil Nadu concerning public service delivery?
(A) A steady shift back to paper-based, manual record-keeping to increase bureaucratic secrecy.
(B) The complete abolition of the district administrative apparatus and its replacement with private corporate governance.
(C) Citizen-centric governance through digital expansion and accountability.
(D) The discontinuation of the Citizen's Charter to prevent the public from demanding time-bound services.
(E) Answer not known

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public servant accepting an illegal bribe.
(E) Answer not known

58. What is a significant advantage of implementing the 'Tamil Nilam' project?
(A) It enables online mutation of land records and quick issuance of digitized patta.
(B) It permanently prevents any future sale or transfer of agricultural lands.
(C) It eliminates the need for any district administration by directly transferring land management to the Central Government.
(D) It restricts citizens from viewing their land records to maintain absolute state secrecy.
(E) Answer not known

59. If a citizen in Tamil Nadu files an RTI application and the PIO intentionally denies the information for 50 days without cause, what action is most likely?
(A) The District Collector will automatically dissolve the village panchayat.
(B) The Information Commission can fine the PIO up to a maximum of Rs. 25,000.
(C) The applicant will be arrested for interfering with government work.
(D) The PIO will be immediately promoted for protecting state secrets.
(E) Answer not known

60. Read the following statements regarding the Lokayukta in Tamil Nadu:
I. It is an anti-corruption ombudsman established to inquire into allegations against public functionaries.
II. Its jurisdiction covers the Chief Minister, Ministers, and Members of the Legislative Assembly.
III. It has the authority to directly pass death sentences against convicted corrupt officials.
IV. It operates entirely under the administrative control of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) III and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

61. Which of the following statements regarding the public service delivery interface in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) Integration with the e-Sevai portal has drastically increased turnaround time.
(B) The Citizen's Charter clearly lays down the time limit and standards of service expected from a department.
(C) Under the Tamil Nadu Public Services Guarantee mechanisms, designated officers are held accountable for unreasonable delays.
(D) Grievance redressal is monitored at the highest levels, including through the Chief Minister's Special Cell.
(E) Answer not known

62. Which of the following pairs related to district planning and development is incorrectly matched?
(A) District Collector - Serves as the principal planning authority and coordinates convergence of schemes
(B) District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) - Nodal agency for implementing rural development programmes
(C) Panchayat Union Council - A non-statutory body entirely managed by private NGOs to execute block-level plans
(D) Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) - Implemented at the district level with the Collector as the nodal officer
(E) Answer not known

63. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu has no role in coordinating inter-departmental issues within the State Secretariat.
Reason (R): The Chief Secretary acts as the Chairman of the State level coordinating committees and provides vital linkages between different ministries and departments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

40. Which constitutional body is primarily responsible for recruiting eligible candidates to the Tamil Nadu Government Services, including cadres like Deputy Collector and Deputy Superintendent of Police?
(A) Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board (TNUSRB)
(B) Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
(C) Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (TNPSC)
(D) Staff Selection Commission (SSC)
(E) Answer not known

41. Which of the following correctly describes the intended process flow for district-level decentralized planning in Tamil Nadu?
(A) State Planning Commission drafts plans - Central Government approves - District Collector enforces without local input
(B) District Collector dictates local plans - Gram Sabhas ratify - Supreme Court approves
(C) Non-Governmental Organizations draft plans - District Planning Committee implements - State Government reviews
(D) Gram Sabhas identify needs - Panchayat Union consolidates - District Planning Committee finalizes and forwards to State
(E) Answer not known

42. Which of the following pairs related to the Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) is incorrectly matched?
(A) Financial Audit - Finalizing the annual audit reports for the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
(B) Magisterial Powers - Functions as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to maintain law and order
(C) Revenue Administration - Acts as an appellate authority over the orders passed by the Tahsildar
(D) Election Duties - Often functions as the Returning Officer for Assembly Constituencies
(E) Answer not known

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43. Read the following statements regarding Taluk administration in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Tahsildar is the administrative head of a Taluk.
II. The Tahsildar serves as the Executive Magistrate for the Taluk.
III. Deputy Tahsildars assist the Tahsildar and manage specific branches like civil supplies and election duties.
IV. The Tahsildar has the authority to directly recruit Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

44. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Village Administrative Officer (VAO) plays a fundamental role in the mutation of land records (transfer of patta) at the village level.
Reason (R): The VAO collects land revenue and issues receipts to the landowners.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

45. What is the core function of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Implementing district-level anti-poverty and rural development schemes.
(B) To construct national highways and major ports in the state.
(C) To manage the human resource recruitment for the entire Tamil Nadu Police force.
(D) To regulate the functioning of commercial banks and foreign exchange in the district.
(E) Answer not known

70. During a Commercial Taxes Department audit under the Tamil Nadu GST administration, an official scrutinizes a dealer's Input Tax Credit (ITC) to:
(A) Evaluate the dealer's eligibility for a government-sponsored international tour.
(B) Calculate the employee provident fund (EPF) contributions of the dealer's staff.
(C) Issue a mandatory food safety and standards (FSSAI) license.
(D) Prevent excessive tax credit claims on purchases and revenue leakage.
(E) Answer not known

71. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) conducts various types of audits on Tamil Nadu government departments. An audit that specifically evaluates whether a government scheme achieved its intended socioeconomic objectives economically and efficiently is classified as a:
(A) Compliance Audit
(B) Performance Audit
(C) Financial Audit
(D) Routine Secretarial Audit
(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following pairs concerning the essential components of a Citizen's Charter in Tamil Nadu government departments is correctly matched?
(A) Service Standards - A list of all confidential state secrets maintained by the department
(B) Grievance Redressal Mechanism - A financial document indicating the profit margins of private vendors
(C) Vision and Mission Statement - Details the long-term goals and fundamental purpose of the department
(D) Client Obligations - A guarantee that the government will pay the taxes on behalf of the citizens
(E) Answer not known

73. Under the frameworks guiding public service delivery in Tamil Nadu, what happens if an officer fails to provide a service within the time limit without cause?
(A) The citizen is permanently barred from applying for the service again.
(B) The designated officer is immediately promoted to a higher grade.
(C) The service request is automatically rejected without any right to appeal.
(D) The applicant can appeal, and the officer may face disciplinary action.
(E) Answer not known

74. What is the most significant advantage of implementing biometric authentication and portability in Tamil Nadu's Public Distribution System?
(A) It allows beneficiaries to lift rations from any shop regardless of location.
(B) It drastically reduces the nutritional value of the food grains distributed.
(C) It forces citizens to surrender their Aadhaar cards to private marketing firms.
(D) It restricts the distribution of commodities strictly to the head of the family, denying access to other members.
(E) Answer not known

75. A senior bureaucrat in Tamil Nadu is found to possess properties and cash significantly exceeding their known and declared sources of income. Which specialized investigative unit is primarily empowered to register a case of 'Disproportionate Assets' against this official?
(A) The State Transport Authority
(B) The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption (DVAC)
(C) The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (HR&CE) Department
(D) The State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
(E) Answer not known

76. Which of the following categories of individuals is specifically targeted under the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam for social security pensions in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Unemployed graduate youths registered in urban employment exchanges
(B) Destitute agricultural laborers and marginal farmers unable to work.
(C) Retired Group I officers of the state government
(D) Large-scale corporate farmers exporting cash crops
(E) Answer not known

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52. Which of the following pairs related to administrative reform bodies in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) District Planning Committee - Chaired exclusively by the Block Development Officer
(B) Lokayukta - Established to probe corruption charges strictly against central government employees
(C) First Tamil Nadu Administrative Reforms Commission - Headed by T.A. Varghese
(D) Vigilance Commission - A statutory body handling urban sanitation and solid waste management
(E) Answer not known

53. Read the following statements regarding the integration of biometric authentication in the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Tamil Nadu:
I. It eliminates the problem of ghost and duplicate ration cards.
II. It ensures that essential commodities reach the intended, authenticated beneficiaries.
III. It requires beneficiaries to surrender their Voter ID cards permanently to the fair price shop.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) III only
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

54. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Beneficiary identification for social welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu has been increasingly digitized and linked to Aadhaar.
Reason (R): Digitization and Aadhaar linkage entirely eliminate the need for budgetary allocations by the State Government.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

55. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Mechanisms of DBT and Welfare Delivery)
P. Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB)
Q. Public Financial Management System (PFMS)
R. e-Sevai
S. Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency (TNeGA)
List II: (Features)
I. Nodal agency driving technology-led administrative reforms and digital delivery
II. System facilitating the electronic routing of DBT funds to beneficiary bank accounts
III. A central application tracking funds released under government schemes
IV. Common Service Centres for the last-mile delivery of citizen-centric certificates
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

56. Which of the following describes the correct evolution of land survey technologies adopted in Tamil Nadu for maintaining land records?
(A) Chain and Cross Staff survey → Theodolite survey → Modern Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) survey
(B) DGPS survey → Theodolite survey → Chain and Cross Staff survey
(C) Theodolite survey → Chain and Staff survey → DGPS survey
(D) Chain and Cross Staff survey → DGPS survey → Theodolite survey
(E) Answer not known

57. In the context of the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption (DVAC) in Tamil Nadu, a 'Trap Case' refers to:
(A) An operation where illegal sand miners are apprehended using roadblocks.
(B) The procedure of freezing the bank accounts of tax evaders by the Commercial Taxes department.
(C) A wildlife conservation effort by the Forest Department to capture poachers.
(D) A covert operation designed to catch a

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Fort St. George
Fort St. George, located in Chennai, is the historic fortress that functions as the administrative headquarters of Tamil Nadu. It houses the State Secretariat, which is the core of executive governance, and the Legislative Assembly. Built by the British, it remains the central hub for policy formulation and governmental operations for the entire state in the current times.

2. (D) Chief Secretary
The Chief Secretary serves as the chief advisor to the Chief Minister and is the administrative head of the state administration. As the senior-most civil servant in the state cadre, this official coordinates across various departments within the Secretariat, ensuring smooth governance and the effective implementation of government policies and executive decisions at all levels of the administration.

3. (B) II and III
Recruitment for All India Services like the Indian Administrative Service is conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at the national level. The central government performs the allocation of these officers to state cadres. In Tamil Nadu, the Chief Secretary is the highest-ranking administrative official and is typically an officer from the state cadre of the administrative services.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
At the district level, the District Collector provides leadership in planning and development by coordinating multiple departments. This official oversees the implementation of various welfare and developmental schemes, ensuring that programs like the national rural employment guarantee act are integrated effectively through agencies like the District Rural Development Agency to achieve comprehensive local growth and significant infrastructure improvement.

5. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
Administrative officials in Tamil Nadu operate within specific territorial jurisdictions to ensure effective local governance. The District Collector oversees the entire district, while the Revenue Divisional Officer manages a revenue division. Tahsildars are responsible for administrative functions at the taluk level. Finally, the Village Administrative Officer handles duties at the smallest administrative unit, known as the revenue village.

6. (B) Village Administrative Officer - Revenue Inspector - Tahsildar - Revenue Divisional Officer - District Collector
The revenue administration in Tamil Nadu follows a structured hierarchy to manage land records and welfare distribution. At the base is the Village Administrative Officer, followed by the Revenue Inspector. Above them is the Tahsildar heading the taluk, and the Revenue Divisional Officer for the division. The District Collector stands at the peak as the overall administrative head.

7. (B) Block Development Officer - Rural development at the Panchayat Union level
The Block Development Officer serves as the executive head of the Panchayat Union and is responsible for implementing rural development schemes at the block level. This official coordinates with various departments to improve infrastructure, health, and sanitation within rural areas. Such roles are vital for bridging the gap between state-level policy planning and grassroots-level execution for local communities.

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(C) It is a block-level body with an elected council, headed by the Block Development Officer.
A Panchayat Union acts as an intermediate tier of rural local governance at the block level. It consists of an elected council that works in tandem with administrative officials, primarily headed by the Block Development Officer. This body is responsible for executing developmental programs, maintaining local infrastructure, and

(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

64. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Secretariat Departments)
P. Home Department
Q. Public Department
R. Finance Department
S. Revenue and Disaster Management Department
List II: (Functions)
I. Protocol, general administration, and matters pertaining to the Chief Minister
II. Law and order, police administration, and courts
III. Land administration, natural calamity relief, and issuance of certificates
IV. Budget preparation, expenditure control, and financial policy
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

65. Arrange the following positions in the typical hierarchical sequence of file movement within a department of the State Secretariat, from the lowest initiating level to the highest approving level:
1. Assistant / Section Officer
2. Principal Secretary / Secretary
3. Under Secretary
4. Deputy / Joint Secretary
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1
(E) Answer not known

66. Read the following statements regarding the multifaceted role of a District Collector in Tamil Nadu:
I. Acts as the District Election Officer during elections.
II. Acts as the District Magistrate to maintain law and order.
III. Serves as the Inspector of Panchayats with powers over village panchayat presidents.
IV. Heads the District Disaster Management Authority.
V. Exercises direct command over the deployment and transfer of military personnel in the district.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

67. In the context of law and order administration, the Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) functions in the capacity of a/an:
(A) Sub-Divisional Executive Magistrate
(B) Judicial Magistrate
(C) Inspector General of Police
(D) District and Sessions Judge
(E) Answer not known

68. Which of the following statements best describes the mechanism of convergence in district planning in Tamil Nadu?
(A) It refers to the process where all district boundary lines are collapsed to form a single massive district.
(B) It requires all state government departments to surrender their budgets to private contractors.
(C) Combining funds from parallel schemes for sustainable infrastructure.
(D) It is a judicial process to merge pending court cases from various taluks into a single tribunal.
(E) Answer not known

69. In Tamil Nadu's revenue administration, what does the term 'Mutation' refer to?
(A) Administrative title transfer of land in revenue records after property sale.
(B) The genetic modification of hybrid seeds distributed by the agriculture department.
(C) The procedure of promoting a Village Assistant to the rank of a Village Administrative Officer.
(D) The cancellation of a registered firm's GST identification number due to tax evasion.
(E) Answer not known

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is responsible for the timely disbursement of salaries to employees and pensions to retired officials. It also manages government payments for various services and maintains accurate financial accounts, ensuring that all state transactions are recorded and processed properly.

18. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Audit reports prepared by the Comptroller and Auditor General are submitted to the state governor, who ensures they are presented to the legislature. This process upholds financial accountability by making government expenditure transparent to elected representatives. Although the Public Accounts Committee subsequently examines these reports, the act of placing them before the house is a separate constitutional requirement for executive oversight.

19. (A) A framework ensuring notified services are delivered to citizens within a set time limit.
A Public Services Guarantee Act provides a legal framework that mandates the government to deliver specific services within a stipulated timeframe. This law aims to enhance administrative accountability by penalizing officials for unnecessary delays and providing a grievance redressal mechanism for citizens. It ensures that essential documents and services are accessible to the public without facing bureaucratic hurdles or prolonged waiting.

20. (D) III only
Administrative service delivery frameworks in Tamil Nadu focus on time-bound issuance of essential certificates by departments like Revenue and Local Bodies. Services such as building plan approvals and community certificates are included in these guarantees. However, judicial pronouncements and court judgments fall under the independent judiciary. They are not governed by the administrative rules that regulate state-level executive service delivery timelines.

21. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Various platforms improve citizen access to government services and grievance redressal. The Chief Minister's Special Cell acts as a centralized petition tracking system, while the Collector's Mass Contact Programme offers field-level resolutions. Citizen's Charters explicitly define service standards and timelines for departments. Additionally, the Tamil Nilam portal serves as a digital gateway for managing land records and ensuring transparency in land administration.

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22. (A) Registration of petition - Forwarding to concerned line department - Field verification and action - Final disposal update on portal
Petitions submitted to the Chief Minister's Special Cell undergo a systematic processing flow to ensure accountability. After a petition is registered, it is forwarded to the relevant department for detailed investigation. Field officials then verify the claims and take necessary actions. Once the issue is resolved, the final status is updated on the online portal, allowing the citizen to track the outcome.

23. (B) e-Sevai Centres - Single window digital centers for citizens to access various government services
The Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency has established e-Sevai centres across the state to facilitate easy access to digital government services. These centres act as single-window points where citizens can apply for certificates, pay utility bills, and access various welfare schemes. This initiative reduces the need for multiple visits to government offices, making public service delivery more efficient, transparent, and user-friendly.

24. (C) Resolving field-level public grievances and distributing welfare assistance
Mass Contact Programmes, often conducted at the village level, allow district administrators to engage directly with the public. During these camps, the District Collector and other officials listen to local grievances, resolve pending issues, and distribute welfare assistance directly to beneficiaries. This proactive approach ensures that the administration remains responsive to the needs of the community and improves the efficiency of governance.

25. (D) Ensure biometric authentication and beneficiary portability while checking leakages.
The integration of biometric authentication in the Public Distribution System ensures that subsidized food grains reach the correct beneficiaries. By using Point of Sale machines and Aadhaar linkage, the government can

(B) The board issues special identity cards to transgender individuals to help them access government schemes.
(C) Transgender individuals are denied access to free housing schemes under the state welfare policy.
(D) The board supports educational and income-generation activities for the transgender community.
(E) Answer not known

7. Arrange the following welfare initiatives of Tamil Nadu in the chronological order of their inception:
1. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Scheme
2. Cradle Baby Scheme
3. Tamil Nadu Transgender Welfare Board
4. Puthumai Penn Scheme

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2
(E) Answer not known

8. The 'CM Dashboard' implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu is primarily designed to ensure which of the following?
(A) Real-time monitoring and outcome-based assessment of welfare schemes
(B) Direct cash transfer to various elected public representatives across districts
(C) Systematic registration of unorganised workers throughout the entire state
(D) Efficient distribution of generic medicines to remote and rural villages
(E) Answer not known

9. Which of the following pairs concerning public awareness and legal rights is correctly matched?
(A) Poshan Maah - Legal aid for female victims of domestic violence
(B) NALSA - Providing free legal services to the weaker sections of society
(C) Valam Varum Valai - Eradication of child labour in factories
(D) Jan Andolan - Promoting consumer price monitoring
(E) Answer not known

10. In the context of public accountability for welfare schemes, how is a 'Social Audit' best defined?
(A) An audit conducted strictly by external chartered accountants for state tax purposes
(B) Community participation in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of schemes
(C) The digital verification of bank accounts linked to the Direct Benefit Transfer system
(D) A confidential governmental review of internal bureaucratic and administrative efficiency
(E) Answer not known

11. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The implementation of the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system has significantly reduced leakage in public welfare schemes.
Reason (R): DBT routes financial assistance directly to the authenticated, Aadhaar-linked bank accounts of the intended beneficiaries, thereby removing intermediaries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS):
I. It provides cashless hospitalization for specific ailments.
II. The scheme offers a coverage of up to ₹5 lakh per family per year.
III. It is integrated with the Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY scheme.
IV. It exclusively covers treatments in government hospitals, barring private healthcare facilities.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(D) I and II

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34. (A) 4, 1, 3, 2
The investigation process for corruption complaints follows a logical legal sequence to ensure justice. Initially, a complaint is received and verified for credibility. If found valid, a First Information Report is registered to begin the formal investigation. A covert trap operation may then be conducted to catch the offender. Finally, after gathering all necessary evidence, a charge sheet is filed in court.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Information Commission is an independent body that hears appeals and complaints regarding requests for government records. It ensures that the right to information is respected by administrative offices. By having the power to penalize officials who fail to provide information without a valid reason, the commission reinforces transparency and accountability. This role is essential for maintaining an open government.

36. (C) Rs. 25,000
Under the Right to Information Act, the State Information Commission can impose a financial penalty on a Public Information Officer for failing to provide requested information on time. This penalty is calculated daily from the date the information was due until it is actually furnished. The law sets a maximum limit of twenty-five thousand rupees to discourage intentional delays and administrative negligence.

37. (A) It has the constitutional authority to permanently dissolve the State Legislature if its recommendations are ignored.
The Administrative Reforms Commission is an advisory body created to suggest improvements in government functioning and public service delivery. It focuses on making the administration more efficient and citizen-centric by leveraging technology and reducing bureaucratic delays. However, it does not have the constitutional power to dissolve the legislature, which is a political process governed by specific articles of the Indian Constitution.

38. (A) I and II
The State Secretariat is organized into various departments that handle specific aspects of governance. The Public Department typically manages matters related to the Chief Minister and general administration. The Finance Department is critical for managing the state's budget and maintaining fiscal discipline. These departments are located at the central headquarters in Chennai to provide high-level policy support and coordination for the state.

39. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Secretariat personnel have clearly defined roles to ensure smooth policy formulation and administration. The Minister serves as the political head responsible for major decisions. The Department Secretary acts as the principal administrative advisor. Middle-management officers like Under Secretaries scrutinize files before they reach higher levels, while Section Officers supervise the initial processing and drafting of official documents within their respective sections.

40. (C) Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (TNPSC)
The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission is the constitutional body mandated to conduct recruitment for various state government positions. It ensures that candidates for civil service roles, such as Deputy Collectors, are selected through a fair and merit-based process. By organizing competitive examinations and interviews, the commission maintains the quality and integrity of the administrative workforce responsible for implementing state policies.

41. (D) Gram Sabhas identify needs - Panchayat Union consolidates - District Planning Committee finalizes and forwards to State
Decentralized planning starts at the grassroots level where Gram Sabhas identify the specific needs of their local communities. These requirements are then consolidated at the Panchayat Union level. The District Planning Committee reviews these proposals to finalize the district plan, which is eventually forwarded to the state government. This bottom-up approach ensures that developmental projects are relevant to local needs.

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42. (A) Financial Audit - Finalizing the annual audit reports for the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
The Revenue Divisional Officer holds significant administrative and magisterial responsibilities within a division. They serve as an appellate authority for revenue matters and often act as returning officers during elections. While they exercise magisterial powers to maintain law and order, they are not responsible for conducting financial audits for the state. Such audits are handled by specialized accounting and auditing departments.

43. (A) I, II and III
The Tahsildar is the key administrative official heading the taluk and performing duties as an executive magistrate. Assisted by Deputy Tahsildars, they manage diverse functions including revenue collection, civil supplies, and election coordination. However, the recruitment of senior civil servants like Indian Administrative Service officers is handled exclusively by the central commission and is not within the taluk authority.

44. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Village Administrative Officer is central to land record management and revenue collection at the local level. They process initial requests for title transfers and maintain the village register. While they collect land revenue and provide receipts to owners, this collection activity is a separate administrative duty. It does not directly explain their specific role in the legal process of land mutation.

45. (A) Implementing district-level anti-poverty and rural development schemes.
The District Rural Development Agency is primarily responsible for implementing various anti-poverty programs and infrastructure projects in rural areas. It coordinates with different departments to ensure that central and state welfare schemes effectively reach the rural population. By managing funds and monitoring the progress of these initiatives, the agency plays a vital role in improving standards of living.

46. (C) It works under the BDO and executes welfare schemes via an elected council.
A Panchayat Union is a block-level local body that plays a significant role in rural development. It operates through an elected council and is administratively supported by the Block Development Officer. This body is responsible for executing various welfare schemes, including employment programs. Its functioning ensures that developmental activities are tailored to the needs of the block and involve local representatives.

47. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
The Tamil Nadu Police includes specialized units to address distinct legal and social issues. The Idol Wing focuses on recovering stolen artifacts and antique sculptures. The Cyber Crime Wing investigates digital frauds and online harassment. The Social Justice and Human Rights Wing enforces laws against atrocities, while the Prohibition Enforcement Wing is dedicated to eradicating illicit liquor and narcotics.

48. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
The process for Goods and Services Tax compliance begins when a dealer files an application for registration. Tax officials then scrutinize the application and conduct field verifications if necessary. Once satisfied, the government issues a unique registration number to the dealer. Subsequently, the registered dealer is required to file periodic tax returns and pay the applicable taxes through the digital portal.

49. (C) III, IV and V
The Treasury and Accounts Department is an integral part of the state's financial administration, working closely with the Finance Department. It is responsible for accounting government funds and disbursing pensions to retired employees. Claims that it has no role in pension disbursement, reports only to the high court, or sets national monetary policies are incorrect, as these functions belong elsewhere.

50. (D) Public Accounts Committee (PAC)
The Public Accounts Committee is a vital legislative body that ensures executive accountability over public spending. It examines the audit reports provided by the Comptroller and Auditor General to identify any financial

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irregularities or inefficiencies. By questioning department heads and demanding corrective actions, the committee helps maintain transparency and ensures that public funds are utilized according to the approvals of legislature.

51. (A) A designated Special Officer, usually an IAS officer
The Chief Minister's Special Cell is a high-level grievance redressal mechanism that allows citizens to submit petitions directly to the state leadership. To ensure these petitions are handled efficiently and within a set time frame, the cell is typically overseen by a designated Special Officer. This official, often an experienced senior administrator, coordinates with various departments to track resolution progress.

52. (C) First Tamil Nadu Administrative Reforms Commission - Headed by T.A. Varghese
Administrative reform bodies are established to evaluate and improve the functioning of state governance. One notable historical example is the first Administrative Reforms Commission of the state, which was headed by T.A. Varghese. These commissions provide recommendations on streamlining processes, enhancing efficiency, and making the administration more responsive to the needs of the public through better structures and management.

53. (C) III only
Implementing biometric authentication in the Public Distribution System helps in verifying the identity of beneficiaries accurately. This technology effectively eliminates duplicate ration cards and prevents the diversion of subsidized food grains. While it improves security and ensures that benefits reach the intended people, it does not require citizens to permanently give up their other identity documents, like voter cards.

54. (C) A is true but R is false.
The state government has increasingly used digital platforms and identification systems to identify beneficiaries for welfare programs. This approach helps in streamlining delivery and ensuring that funds reach the correct individuals directly. However, while digitization improves efficiency and reduces waste, it does not eliminate the need for the government to allocate budgets for these schemes, as funding remains a necessity.

55. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Modern financial systems facilitate the direct delivery of government benefits to citizens. The Aadhaar Payment Bridge enables electronic routing of funds to bank accounts. The Public Financial Management System tracks the release and utilization of these funds. e-Sevai centres provide the necessary interface for public access to digital services, while the state's e-governance agency drives technology-led reforms.

56. (A) Chain and Cross Staff survey → Theodolite survey → Modern Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) survey
Land surveying techniques have evolved significantly to improve the accuracy of records and boundaries. Traditionally, simple tools like chains and cross staffs were used for measurement. Over time, more precise instruments like theodolites were introduced for measuring angles and distances. Currently, the administration utilizes modern satellite-based systems and digital positioning technologies to conduct high-precision surveys and maintain comprehensive digital records.

57. (D) A covert operation designed to catch a public servant accepting an illegal bribe.
In the context of anti-corruption efforts, a trap case refers to a strategic operation designed to catch a public official in the act of accepting an illegal payment. This procedure involves setting up a controlled situation where evidence can be gathered immediately. Such operations are vital for deterring bribery and ensuring that public servants adhere to ethical standards.

58. (A) It enables online mutation of land records and quick issuance of digitized patta.
The Tamil Nilam project is a major initiative aimed at digitizing land records to improve transparency and accessibility. It allows for the online mutation of property records and the issuance of electronic ownership documents to citizens. This system reduces the time needed for property-related administrative tasks and provides a secure, digital platform for managing land data, benefiting the public.

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program ensures a basic level of income for those in agriculture.

77. (A) Revenue and Disaster Management Department
The Revenue and Disaster Management Department is responsible for issuing various essential certificates to citizens. Among these, the legal heir certificate is crucial for establishing the rightful successors of a deceased person. This document is necessary for claiming insurance, accessing bank accounts, or transferring titles. It is processed by local revenue officials after thorough verification of the family details.

78. (C) The Village Administrative Officer has absolute discretionary power to legalize any encroachment without consulting higher revenue authorities.
Statutory laws provide a clear framework for the removal of unauthorized occupations on government land to protect public property. While revenue officials are responsible for issuing notices and executing evictions, they must follow legal procedures. No single official, including the Village Administrative Officer, has the power to legalize encroachments independently, as such decisions require formal approval and adherence to regulations.

79. (D) Frivolous or repetitive applications can strain resources and delay work.
The Right to Information Act is a powerful tool for transparency, but it also presents certain administrative challenges. One significant issue is the influx of frivolous or repetitive applications, which can overwhelm public offices and divert resources from other essential tasks. While the law aims to promote openness, managing a high volume of requests requires organization and can cause delays.

80. (C) Citizen-centric governance through digital expansion and accountability.
Administrative reforms in the state are moving toward a more digital and citizen-centric model of governance. The future trajectory involves expanding e-governance initiatives to make public services more accessible and transparent. By focusing on accountability and leveraging technology, the administration aims to simplify processes and ensure that services are delivered more efficiently to the public.

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68. (C) Combining funds from parallel schemes for sustainable infrastructure.
Convergence in planning involves the strategic integration of resources and funds from different government programs to achieve common developmental goals. This approach ensures that various departments work together more effectively, preventing duplication of efforts and making projects more sustainable. By combining different schemes, the administration can optimize the impact of public spending on infrastructure and social welfare locally.

69. (A) Administrative title transfer of land in revenue records after property sale.
In the context of revenue administration, mutation refers to the formal process of updating land records to reflect a change in ownership. This occurs after a property is sold, inherited, or transferred. The administrative title is changed in the official records to ensure that the correct person is recognized as the owner for tax purposes and other legal requirements.

70. (D) Prevent excessive tax credit claims on purchases and revenue leakage.
During a tax audit, officials examine the Input Tax Credit claimed by a business to ensure it matches the taxes paid on purchases. This scrutiny is essential to prevent dealers from claiming excessive credits or engaging in fraudulent activities that lead to revenue loss for the state. Such checks maintain the integrity of the tax system and ensure compliance among taxpayers.

71. (B) Performance Audit
A performance audit is a specialized evaluation conducted to determine if a government scheme has achieved its intended outcomes effectively and economically. Unlike regular financial audits that check accounts, this audit focuses on the overall impact and efficiency of the program. It provides valuable feedback to the administration on whether public resources are being used in a beneficial way.

72. (C) Vision and Mission Statement - Details the long-term goals and fundamental purpose of the department
A Citizen's Charter is a public document that outlines the commitment of a government department toward its service users. It includes a vision and mission statement that clearly defines the department's long-term objectives and core purpose. By detailing these goals, the charter provides a framework for accountability and helps the public understand the standards of service they should expect.

73. (D) The applicant can appeal, and the officer may face disciplinary action.
Administrative frameworks for public service delivery emphasize the importance of meeting set deadlines. If an official fails to provide a service within the mandated time without a valid reason, the applicant has the right to file an appeal. The concerned officer may then be subject to disciplinary action or penalties. This system ensures that the administration remains accountable to citizens.

74. (A) It allows beneficiaries to lift rations from any shop regardless of location.
The introduction of portability in the Public Distribution System is a significant reform that allows beneficiaries to collect their food rations from any fair price shop in the state. By using biometric authentication, the system ensures that only the rightful owners can access these benefits. This flexibility is particularly helpful for migrant workers, ensuring their food security across regions.

75. (B) The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption (DVAC)
The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption is the specialized agency responsible for investigating corruption among public servants in the state. One of its primary roles is to identify cases where an official's assets are significantly higher than their legal sources of income. By investigating these disproportionate assets, the agency helps maintain integrity in the civil services.

76. (B) Destitute agricultural laborers and marginal farmers unable to work.
The Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam is a comprehensive social security scheme designed to provide financial protection to the farming community. It specifically targets destitute agricultural laborers and marginal farmers who are unable to work due to age or other factors. By providing pensions and other benefits, the

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effectively prevent the misuse of ration cards and eliminate leakages in the supply chain. This digital approach also allows for portability, enabling citizens to access their rations from different locations.

26. (C) III and IV
Tamil Nadu follows a universal distribution model where essential commodities are provided to all eligible cardholders. The system utilizes Smart Family Cards for secure authentication at fair price shops. Claims that the delivery is handled by foreign private corporations or that Aadhaar integration has been stopped are incorrect, as the state continues to manage the system through cooperatives and state corporations.

27. (D) A is false but R is true.
Direct Benefit Transfer is a modern mechanism designed to provide financial assistance directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries. This system relies on electronic transfers rather than physical cash distribution by local officials. By linking accounts with unique identification, the government ensures that payments are timely, transparent, and free from intermediaries, thereby eliminating the possibility of ghost beneficiaries receiving funds.

28. (B) It ensures faster processing, real-time monitoring, and direct crediting of funds.
Digitizing the scholarship process and using direct transfers significantly improve the efficiency of educational support for students. This system allows for real-time monitoring of fund disbursement and ensures that the money reaches the bank accounts of students without delay. It reduces the administrative burden of manual processing and minimizes the chances of errors, making the entire support system more reliable.

29. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Tamil Nadu implements various social security schemes to support vulnerable populations. The national old age pension targets senior citizens living below the poverty line. Destitute widows receive financial support through specialized pension schemes, while differently-abled individuals are assisted based on their disability certification. Additionally, the Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam provides essential social security coverage to agricultural laborers and farmers facing financial distress.

30. (C) It enables online applications for essential certificates, reducing turnaround time and Taluk office visits.
The e-District portal is a key component of e-governance that enables citizens to apply for essential revenue certificates online. This digital system minimizes the need for repeated physical visits to government offices and speeds up the processing time. By providing a transparent and efficient platform, it ensures that services like income and community certificates are delivered to the public more conveniently.

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31. (D) Revenue Administration Certificates
Certificates such as legal heirship, solvency, and first-generation learner status are critical documents issued by the revenue administration. These are primarily processed through the e-Sevai portal, where applications are verified by village and taluk-level officials before final approval. These certificates are essential for citizens to claim legal rights, secure educational benefits, or fulfill requirements for various governmental and financial transactions.

32. (C) I, II, III and IV
Land administration in Tamil Nadu focuses on modernization and accurate record-keeping through digital technologies. The state conducts resurveys using advanced positioning systems to update records accurately. This ensures transparency in land transactions and facilitates public infrastructure projects. Software platforms like Tamil Nilam play a vital role in computerizing and maintaining online access to land ownership documents for citizens across the state.

33. (B) Trap Cases - Apprehending a public servant red-handed while demanding or accepting a bribe
A trap case is a specialized law enforcement operation conducted to catch a public servant while they are actively demanding or receiving a bribe. This mechanism is a key tool for anti-corruption agencies to gather immediate evidence of illegal activities. By apprehending the accused red-handed, the agency can build a strong legal case, promoting integrity and accountability within the administrative services.

CHAPTER 18

Welfare-Oriented Government Schemes and Public Awareness

1. What is the fundamental rationale behind implementing universal welfare schemes as preferred by the Government of Tamil Nadu?
(A) To completely avoid exclusion errors and ensure equitable access to all citizens
(B) To restrict government expenditure on social security
(C) To provide benefits exclusively to the below poverty line (BPL) population
(D) To increase the administrative burden of targeting beneficiaries
(E) Answer not known

2. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu continues to implement a Universal Public Distribution System (UPDS) rather than a targeted one.
Reason (R): A universal approach eliminates the exclusion errors commonly associated with targeted schemes and ensures broad food security.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following schemes in Tamil Nadu with respect to Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):
I. Kalaignar Magalir Urimai Thittam
II. Puthumai Penn Scheme
III. Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS)
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

4. What is the primary objective of the 'Kalaignar Kanavu Illam' scheme recently introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu?
(A) To provide free agricultural land to landless farmers
(B) To offer free higher education to first-generation learners
(C) To provide free medical treatment for terminally ill patients
(D) To construct concrete houses for hut dwellers to create a hut-free Tamil Nadu
(E) Answer not known

5. Match the following welfare schemes with their target beneficiaries:
List I: (Welfare Scheme)
P. Naan Mudhalvan
Q. Vayothalir Scheme
R. Moovalur Ramamirtham (Puthumai Penn)
S. TAHDCO Schemes
List II: (Target Beneficiary)
I. Economic development of SC/ST
II. Higher education assurance for girls
III. Health and dignity of the elderly
IV. Skill training and career guidance for youth
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu Transgender Welfare Board is incorrect?
(A) Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to establish a Transgender Welfare Board in 2008.

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59. (B) The Information Commission can fine the PIO up to a maximum of Rs. 25,000.
When a public official fails to provide information requested under transparency laws without a reasonable explanation, they can face disciplinary action. The Information Commission has the authority to impose a financial penalty on such officers to ensure compliance. This fine serves as a deterrent against bureaucratic delays and reinforces the public's right to access information from various government departments.

60. (C) III and IV
The Lokayukta is an independent ombudsman established at the state level to investigate corruption allegations against public officials. Its jurisdiction includes high-ranking political and administrative figures. However, it is not a criminal court and does not award death sentences. Furthermore, it operates as a state-level entity and is not under the administrative control of central investigative agencies.

61. (A) Integration with the e-Sevai portal has drastically increased turnaround time.
Public service delivery in the state is supported by detailed guidelines and digital platforms to ensure accountability. Citizen's Charters specify service standards and timelines for various departments. Online portals like e-Sevai have significantly reduced the time taken to process applications and receive certificates. Claims that these digital initiatives have increased turnaround times are incorrect, as their goal is efficiency.

62. (C) Panchayat Union Council - A non-statutory body entirely managed by private NGOs to execute block-level plans
District planning involves various statutory bodies and officials who coordinate developmental activities. The District Collector and the District Rural Development Agency are key players in this process. However, the Panchayat Union Council is a formal, statutory body composed of elected representatives rather than a private organization. It is responsible for planning and executing local projects within its own jurisdiction.

63. (D) A is false but R is true.
The Chief Secretary plays a pivotal role in the state administration as the head of the civil services. This official is responsible for coordinating activities across different departments and chairing various high-level committees. They provide a critical link between the political leadership and the executive branches. Claims that the Chief Secretary has no role in inter-departmental coordination are incorrect.

64. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
The Secretariat is divided into specialized departments to manage state affairs effectively. The Home Department handles law and order and police administration. The Public Department focuses on general administration and matters involving the Chief Minister. The Finance Department is responsible for budget preparation and financial policy. Meanwhile, the Revenue and Disaster Management Department manages land and relief.

65. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
Files in the Secretariat follow a hierarchical path to ensure thorough scrutiny and proper approval. Processing typically starts at the level of an Assistant or Section Officer who prepares the initial draft. The file then moves upward through middle-management officers like Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries. Finally, it reaches the Department Secretary or Principal Secretary for the final administrative approval.

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66. (C) I, II, III and IV
The District Collector performs several critical roles, ranging from revenue administration to maintaining public order as the District Magistrate. This official also oversees local governance as the Inspector of Panchayats and leads disaster management efforts during emergencies. While they manage various state functions and coordinate with diverse departments, they do not have direct authority over the deployment of military personnel.

67. (A) Sub-Divisional Executive Magistrate
The Revenue Divisional Officer serves as an important administrative link between the taluk and the district level. In addition to revenue duties, this official is vested with magisterial powers to handle law and order issues within their division. In this capacity, they function as a Sub-Divisional Executive Magistrate, responsible for maintaining public peace and addressing defined legal disputes.

(E) Answer not known

13. Which of the following is the defining feature of the 'Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam' (MTM) scheme in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Establishing new super-specialty hospitals in every district headquarters across the state
(B) Offering free health insurance packages exclusively to long-term government employees
(C) Mandating compulsory organ donation awareness and registration in all secondary schools
(D) Providing door-to-door screening and home delivery of medicines for chronic diseases
(E) Answer not known

14. Match the following consumer protection and price monitoring mechanisms with their primary functions:
List I: (Mechanism)
P. Amma Unavagam
Q. Fair Price Shops
R. Price Monitoring Cells
S. Consumer Courts
List II: (Primary Function)
I. Supplying essential commodities at highly subsidised rates
II. Tracking the daily retail and wholesale prices of essential commodities
III. Providing highly subsidised meals to ensure urban food security
IV. Adjudicating disputes and addressing consumer grievances
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(E) Answer not known

15. Which of the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board is correct?
(A) It provides financial assistance only to workers engaged in large-scale government infrastructure projects.
(B) It offers multiple benefits like marriage assistance, maternity help, and pensions to workers.
(C) Registration with the board requires the worker to have a formal post-graduate degree in civil engineering.
(D) The board's funding is entirely generated through direct taxes collected from the registered workers.
(E) Answer not known

16. Select the correct logical sequence of a standard grievance redress mechanism for welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Action taken → Grievance registration → Feedback collection → Verification
(B) Grievance registration → Verification → Action taken → Feedback collection
(C) Verification → Feedback collection → Grievance registration → Action taken
(D) Feedback collection → Action taken → Verification → Grievance registration
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following pairs regarding government media outreach in Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched?
(A) e-Shram Portal - The official state government social media handle for youth awareness
(B) Vanoli Arasu - All India Radio broadcasts for rural outreach
(C) Doordarshan Podhigai - Official Tamil channel broadcasting government programmes
(D) Tamil Nadu Information Department - Organizing public awareness exhibitions
(E) Answer not known

18. A college student in Tamil Nadu is seeking career guidance, skill certification, and internship opportunities to enhance employability. Which specific state government scheme is most appropriate for this requirement?
(A) Kalaignar Kanavu Illam
(B) Vayothalir Scheme
(C) Naan Mudhalvan
(D) Uzhavar Urimai Thogai
(E) Answer not known

19. The 'Vayothalir' scheme implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu primarily focuses on the welfare of which vulnerable group?
(A) Elderly citizens requiring healthcare and dignity

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(B) Differently-abled youth seeking employment
(C) Transgender individuals seeking housing
(D) Unorganised sector workers without insurance
(E) Answer not known

20. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): There is a growing need for the rationalisation and convergence of overlapping welfare schemes.
Reason (R): Duplication of schemes targeting the same beneficiaries leads to inefficient resource utilization and administrative overburden.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

21. Consider the following statements regarding food security and nutrition schemes in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu operates a Universal Public Distribution System.
II. Amma Unavagam provides highly subsidised food to ensure urban food security.
III. Under the PDS, rice is supplied completely free of cost to eligible cardholders.
IV. The ICDS scheme provides supplementary nutrition for children below 6 years.
V. The Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme exclusively covers students studying in government colleges.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

22. What is the designated percentage of sports quota reservation provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu in state government employment to promote sports welfare?
(A) 2%
(B) 3%
(C) 5%
(D) 10%
(E) Answer not known

23. Match the following awareness programmes/ campaigns with their respective themes:
List I: (Awareness Programme/Campaign)
P. Valam Varum Valai
Q. Poshan Maah
R. CMCHIS Campaigns
S. Gram Sabha Meetings
List II: (Theme)
I. Nutritional awareness and health
II. Participatory governance and social audit
III. Environmental protection and plastic ban
IV. Awareness on cashless health insurance coverage
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

24. All of the following are core objectives of farmer welfare and income support schemes (like PM KISAN / Uzhavar Urimai) EXCEPT:
(A) Providing free international study tours for all marginal farmers
(B) Supplementing the financial needs of farmers for procuring inputs
(C) Ensuring a minimum income support to sustain agricultural activity
(D) Reducing the dependency of farmers on informal high-interest lenders
(E) Answer not known

25. Arrange the following landmark socio-economic interventions of Tamil Nadu in the correct chronological sequence of their introduction:
1. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Assistance Scheme
2. Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS)
3. Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam (MTM)
4. Kalaignar Magalir Urimai Thittam
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3

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(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following pairs of welfare schemes and their primary target groups is correctly matched?
(A) PM KISAN - Traditional weavers and artisans
(B) e-Shram - Unorganised sector workers
(C) TAHDCO - Transgender community
(D) TNSCDM - Pregnant women and lactating mothers
(E) Answer not known

27. Which of the following best describes the primary role of the Tamil Nadu Information Department?
(A) Disseminating information on schemes through campaigns, media, and exhibitions
(B) Regulating and censoring private television channels broadcasting within the state
(C) Acting as the exclusive investigative agency for cyber crimes on social media
(D) Issuing Aadhaar cards and biometric identification to non-resident Tamils abroad
(E) Answer not known

28. Consider the following statements regarding the welfare of transgenders in Tamil Nadu:
I. The state established the Tamil Nadu Aravani Welfare Board to safeguard the rights and dignity of the transgender community.
II. Transgender individuals are eligible for free housing schemes under state policies.
III. Transgender individuals are provided an exclusive 25% reservation in all technical educational institutions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

29. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) often play a crucial role as implementation partners in government welfare delivery.
Reason (R): NGOs help bridge the awareness gap by identifying eligible non-beneficiaries and facilitating community outreach.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following statements regarding fishermen welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) The government provides subsidies for the purchase of boat engines to enhance fishing efficiency.
(B) Accident relief and insurance coverage are extended to registered fishermen.
(C) Financial assistance is strictly prohibited during the annual fishing ban to discourage activity.
(D) Housing schemes are implemented to improve the living standards of coastal fishing communities.
(E) Answer not known

31. Match the following housing and infrastructure schemes with their specific focus areas:
List I: (Scheme)
P. PMAY Gramin
Q. PMAY Urban
R. Kalaignar Kanavu Illam
S. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB/ TNUHAB)
List II: (Focus Area)
I. Upgrading slums and providing urban tenements in Tamil Nadu
II. Constructing concrete houses to replace huts in Tamil Nadu villages
III. Providing housing for the rural poor across India
IV. Facilitating affordable housing for the urban poor across India
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV

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(B) Communicable diseases have been entirely eradicated in the state.
(C) There is a proactive shift towards decentralized, doorstep healthcare delivery.
(D) The state government has completely withdrawn funding for primary health centres.
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following pairs regarding public awareness tools is incorrectly matched?
(A) Doordarshan Podhigai - Television awareness
(B) Vanoli Arasu - Radio broadcasting
(C) Gram Sabha - Participatory local governance
(D) CM Dashboard - Supplying PDS rice to remote villages
(E) Answer not known

46. In the context of welfare scheme monitoring and direct payments, what does the acronym PFMS stand for?
(A) Private Funds Monitoring Service
(B) Provincial Food Management System
(C) Public Financial Management System
(D) Primary Farmers Market Strategy
(E) Answer not known

47. Consider the following tools used for ensuring public accountability and monitoring of welfare schemes:
I. CM Dashboard
II. Social Audit
III. e-Shram Portal
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding tools primarily used for monitoring scheme outcomes and transparency?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

48. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Environmental schemes like the plastic ban require continuous public awareness campaigns like 'Valam Varum Valai'.
Reason (R): Top-down regulatory bans often fail in the long run without voluntary behavioral change and active civic participation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

49. All of the following are mechanisms for ensuring transparency, beneficiary feedback, and grievance redressal in welfare schemes EXCEPT:
(A) Restricting internet access to prevent the spread of complaints
(B) Right to Information (RTI) Act applications
(C) Social Audits conducted during Gram Sabha meetings
(D) Petitions filed through the Chief Minister's Special Cell
(E) Answer not known

50. Which of the following statements correctly describes the focus of the 'Vayothalir' scheme?
(A) It provides specialized coaching for youth appearing for civil services.
(B) It is an afforestation drive aimed at increasing the green cover of Tamil Nadu.
(C) It focuses on elderly welfare, promoting health, dignity, and mobility.
(D) It exclusively supports the overseas education of minority students.
(E) Answer not known

51. Match the following youth and sports welfare schemes with their key components:
List I: (Scheme)
P. Naan Mudhalvan
Q. Sports Quota in Employment
R. Skill Training Programmes
S. Sports Infrastructure
List II: (Key Component)
I. Industry-relevant certification to bridge employability gap
II. Reservation in state government jobs
III. Technical vocational training for unorganised youth
IV. Developing stadiums and local playgrounds
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I

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(A) Public sector bank employees
(B) Multi-national corporate executives
(C) Unorganised sector workers including migrants and gig workers
(D) Commissioned officers of the armed forces
(E) Answer not known

39. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu has historically preferred a Universal Public Distribution System (UPDS) over a targeted one.
Reason (R): Universal systems completely eliminate inclusion errors, ensuring that only the poorest of the poor receive the benefits.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

40. Consider the following statements regarding the welfare of differently-abled persons in Tamil Nadu:
I. A 4% reservation is provided for differently-abled persons in state government jobs.
II. The government distributes assistive devices like motorised tricycles to eligible individuals.
III. Monthly maintenance allowances are provided to severely affected differently-abled persons.
IV. The Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation conducts special skill training for their rehabilitation.
V. TAHDCO acts as the exclusive nodal agency for all differently-abled welfare schemes in the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

41. Match the following state agencies with their respective welfare domains:
List I: (State Agency)
P. TAHDCO
Q. TNSCDM
R. TNMSC
S. ICDS
List II: (Welfare Domain)
I. Child nutrition and pre-school education
II. Health sector procurement and free medicines
III. Differently-abled welfare and rehabilitation
IV. SC/ST economic upliftment
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

42. Which of the following is the best example of a direct input subsidy scheme provided for the welfare of traditional weavers in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Supply of free electricity up to 100 units for households
(B) Provision of subsidised yarn and support for design centres
(C) Old age pension under the Vayothalir scheme
(D) Free generic medicines through government hospitals
(E) Answer not known

43. Arrange the hierarchy of Consumer Dispute Redressal Commissions in India from the lowest to the highest level of jurisdiction:
1. State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
2. District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
3. National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
4. Supreme Court of India
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

44. What can be logically inferred from the successful statewide coverage and high participation rates of the 'Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam' scheme?
(A) Tamil Nadu's health policy relies solely on private corporate hospitals.

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(D) Exclusively for cases filed in the Supreme Court
(E) Answer not known

59. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Universal welfare schemes require higher budgetary allocations but are politically and socially preferred in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): Universal schemes prevent administrative bottlenecks and completely eliminate the exclusion of vulnerable poor populations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

60. Consider the following platforms and campaigns used for public awareness and citizen engagement:
I. Official State Government Social Media Handles
II. Vanoli Arasu (All India Radio)
III. Doordarshan Podhigai
IV. Gram Sabha Meetings
V. Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC) Supply Chain
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

61. Match the following unorganised sector welfare mechanisms with their core functions:
List I: (Mechanism)
P. e-Shram Portal
Q. Construction Workers Welfare Board
R. Mudra Scheme
S. Artisan Design Centres
List II: (Core Function)
I. Providing micro-credit facilities for small entrepreneurs
II. Upgrading traditional skills and marketability of weavers
III. Creating a national database of unorganised workers
IV. Providing accidental insurance and pension to builders
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

62. A distinguishing feature of the Kalaignar Magalir Urimai Thittam is that it:
(A) Is a universal scheme providing ₹5,000 monthly to every citizen
(B) Supplies only non-monetary benefits like free sewing machines
(C) Provides a targeted transfer of ₹1,000 to eligible women heads
(D) Is exclusively designed for female government employees
(E) Answer not known

63. Arrange the chronological steps involved in seeking access to justice through Legal Services Authorities:
1. Creating awareness on legal rights (e.g., through NALSA campaigns)
2. Approaching the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) or Lok Adalat
3. Determination of eligibility for free legal aid
4. Assignment of a panel lawyer for representation in court
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

64. What is the primary rationale behind the promotion of generic medicines through government schemes and the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC)?
(A) Generic medicines are experimental and need public testing.
(B) Generic medicines are imported exclusively from foreign countries to boost international trade.
(C) To increase the profit margins of private multinational pharmaceutical corporations.
(D) To reduce healthcare costs for the public

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(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

52. A poor pregnant woman in Tamil Nadu requires financial assistance to compensate for wage loss and to ensure adequate nutrition during maternity. Which specific state scheme applies directly to this concept?
(A) Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Puthumai Penn Scheme
(B) Kalaignar Kanavu Illam
(C) Amma Unavagam
(D) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme
(E) Answer not known

53. Select the correct logical order of the lifecycle of a welfare scheme aimed at targeted beneficiaries:
(A) Policy Design → Beneficiary Identification → Delivery Mechanism → Outcome Assessment
(B) Delivery Mechanism → Outcome Assessment → Policy Design → Beneficiary Identification
(C) Beneficiary Identification → Policy Design → Outcome Assessment → Delivery Mechanism
(D) Outcome Assessment → Policy Design → Beneficiary Identification → Delivery Mechanism
(E) Answer not known

54. In the context of public accountability, how is 'Outcome-based assessment' defined?
(A) Measuring success purely based on the amount of money spent
(B) Assessing the printing quality of government awareness posters
(C) Evaluating the real-world impact and improvements in beneficiaries' lives
(D) Calculating the number of bureaucrats assigned to a department
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following pairs concerning public awareness initiatives is correctly matched?
(A) NALSA - Environmental protection
(B) Doordarshan Podhigai - Regulating online e-commerce pricing
(C) Green Tamil Nadu Mission - Distributing free laptops
(D) Jan Andolan - Promoting mass citizen engagement for behavioral change
(E) Answer not known

56. Consider the following statements about the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme (Puthumai Penn):
I. It provides ₹1,000 per month directly to the bank accounts of eligible female students.
II. It targets girls who have studied from classes 6 to 12 in state government schools.
III. The financial assistance is provided until the successful completion of their undergraduate degree/diploma.
IV. Girls studying in elite private schools under the management quota are the primary beneficiaries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following statements regarding de-addiction and rehabilitation schemes in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) The state operates dedicated de-addiction centres for treating alcohol and drug dependencies.
(B) The state actively encourages narcotic sales to maximize annual tax revenues.
(C) Public awareness programmes are regularly conducted to highlight the ill effects of tobacco and drugs.
(D) Rehabilitation schemes include psychological counseling and vocational skill training for recovering addicts.
(E) Answer not known

58. The Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority (TNSLSA) is mandated to provide free legal aid and advice. Under this system, women are generally entitled to free legal aid:
(A) Only if they belong to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category
(B) Irrespective of their annual income or current financial status
(C) Only in cases involving property disputes exceeding ₹10 lakhs

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(E) Answer not known

32. Which of the following statements regarding education welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu is correct?
(A) Free bus passes are provided only to students studying in fully private, unaided schools.
(B) Residential schools for minorities have been completely abolished to promote day schooling.
(C) Scholarships are disbursed purely in the form of physical cash handed over to students in classrooms.
(D) The state provides free books and laptops to minimize dropout rates and bridge the digital divide.
(E) Answer not known

33. Select the correct operational sequence of delivering benefits under a targeted Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme:
(A) Authentication of eligibility → Routing through PFMS → Direct bank credit → Beneficiary identification
(B) Beneficiary identification → Authentication of eligibility → Routing through PFMS → Direct bank credit
(C) Direct bank credit → Beneficiary identification → Routing through PFMS → Authentication of eligibility
(D) Routing through PFMS → Direct bank credit → Beneficiary identification → Authentication of eligibility
(E) Answer not known

34. In the context of the future of welfare schemes, what does a "rights-based approach" primarily imply?
(A) Welfare is seen as a discretionary charity bestowed by the state upon its subjects.
(B) Benefits are provided only in exchange for a compulsory waiver of fundamental rights.
(C) Citizens are legally entitled to specific benefits, and the state has a binding obligation.
(D) Welfare schemes are completely privatized and driven by corporate social responsibility.
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following pairs of specific social groups and their targeted welfare measures is correctly matched?
(A) Artisans and Weavers - Yarn subsidy and cooperative support
(B) Differently-abled - Free agricultural input subsidy
(C) Prisoners - Moovalur Ramamirtham Marriage Assistance
(D) Farmers - Free supply of motorised sewing machines
(E) Answer not known

36. Consider the following statements about the Free Medicine Scheme and public healthcare in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC) is the nodal agency for procuring drugs.
II. Essential medicines are distributed completely free of cost in government hospitals.
III. The system actively promotes the prescription and distribution of generic drugs.
IV. The government legally mandates all private commercial pharmacies to distribute free medicines under this scheme.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following is a key feature of the PM-KISAN scheme as implemented for farmer welfare?
(A) It provides a 100% waiver of all outstanding agricultural bank loans.
(B) It provides direct income support of ₹6,000 per year transferred via DBT installments.
(C) It provides farmers with completely free tractors and heavy machinery.
(D) It restricts agricultural produce from being sold in private markets.
(E) Answer not known

38. The e-Shram portal, widely promoted for public awareness, is designed primarily to register and secure the welfare of which category?

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without compromising efficacy.
(E) Answer not known

65. Which of the following pairs regarding welfare scheme beneficiaries is incorrectly matched?
(A) Ambedkar Village Scheme - Specialized coaching for elite athletes
(B) Moovalur Ramamirtham Scheme - Girl students pursuing higher education
(C) Vayothalir Scheme - Elderly citizens requiring geriatric care
(D) Uzhavar Urimai Thogai - Income support for farmers
(E) Answer not known

66. Under the food security schemes of Tamil Nadu, Amma Unavagams are widely recognized for supplying which of the following?
(A) Free laptops and internet connections to urban poor
(B) Subsidised agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizers
(C) Highly subsidized cooked meals to ensure urban food security
(D) Free building materials for slum clearance
(E) Answer not known

67. Consider the following child welfare schemes and mechanisms in Tamil Nadu:
I. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for early childhood nutrition.
II. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Scheme to improve school enrollment.
III. Universal distribution of smart cars to children under 10 years.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

68. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) has significantly improved the delivery mechanism of the Kalaignar Magalir Urimai Thittam.
Reason (R): DBT avoids bureaucratic delays and prevents financial leakage by ensuring funds are credited directly to authenticated bank accounts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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69. All of the following are components of school-based public awareness and civic education programmes EXCEPT:
(A) National Service Scheme (NSS)
(B) Issuing free commercial driving licenses to primary school children
(C) National Cadet Corps (NCC)
(D) Scouts and Guides
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following welfare schemes is best classified as an "indirect benefit" or "infrastructure-based" scheme rather than a direct cash transfer?
(A) PM KISAN
(B) Kalaignar Magalir Urimai Thittam
(C) Constructing houses under the Kalaignar Kanavu Illam scheme
(D) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme
(E) Answer not known

71. Match the following specific welfare boards/ entities with their respective target groups:
List I: (Welfare Board/Entity)
P. TAHDCO
Q. TN Aravani Welfare Board
R. Tamil Nadu Construction Workers Welfare Board
S. TNSCDM
List II: (Target Group)
I. Transgender individuals
II. Differently-abled persons
III. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
IV. Unorganised manual labourers in the building sector
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III

(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following statements correctly describes the prisoner welfare initiatives in Tamil Nadu?
(A) The state focuses on rehabilitation through skill training and education.
(B) Prisoners are subjected strictly to hard labour with no access to any educational materials.
(C) Prisoners are completely excluded from basic medical facilities under state law.
(D) The state provides free overseas employment visas to all released prisoners.
(E) Answer not known

73. Select the correct logical sequence of a Social Audit process conducted for a rural welfare scheme (like housing or NREGA):
(A) Accessing scheme documents via RTI → Gram Sabha discussion → Physical verification of assets → Final audit report
(B) Accessing scheme documents via RTI → Physical verification of assets → Gram Sabha discussion → Final audit report
(C) Final audit report → Physical verification of assets → Accessing scheme documents via RTI → Gram Sabha discussion
(D) Gram Sabha discussion → Final audit report → Accessing scheme documents via RTI → Physical verification of assets
(E) Answer not known

74. An increased focus on addressing the "scheme awareness gap" implies which of the following about the welfare delivery system?
(A) The government intends to immediately shut down all welfare schemes.
(B) Acknowledging that eligible non-beneficiaries are left out due to lack of info.
(C) The state has achieved 100% saturation in every scheme without any flaws.
(D) Welfare schemes are inherently designed to confuse the public.
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following pairs of education-related schemes and their immediate benefits is correctly matched?
(A) Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme - Improving nutritional status of students
(B) Free Bus Pass Scheme - Bridging the digital divide
(C) Free Laptop Scheme - Ensuring mobility and increasing rural school attendance
(D) Illam Thedi Kalvi - Providing direct cash for college tuition fees
(E) Answer not known

76. Consider the following schemes implemented for child welfare and development in Tamil Nadu:
I. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
II. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Scheme
III. School Health Programme
IV. Vayothalir Scheme
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

77. A local Panchayat in Tamil Nadu discovers discrepancies in the beneficiary list of a housing scheme. Which participatory governance tool should the community use to transparently address and rectify this issue?
(A) National Green Tribunal
(B) State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
(C) Foreign Direct Investment Review
(D) Gram Sabha Social Audit
(E) Answer not known

78. Consider the following statements regarding the welfare of traditional fishermen in Tamil Nadu:
I. The government provides subsidies for upgrading boat engines.
II. Group accident insurance and relief schemes are active for registered fishermen.
III. Housing schemes are specifically tailored for coastal fishing communities.
IV. Relief assistance is provided during the annual fishing ban period to compensate for wage loss.
V. The state actively promotes deep-sea corporate trawling over traditional fishing rights.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following statements regarding the evolution of food security and nutrition schemes in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) The Noon Meal Scheme was pioneered to improve both nutritional status and school enrollment.
(B) The ICDS framework provides supplementary nutrition exclusively to senior citizens.
(C) The Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme was recently introduced to tackle morning hunger among primary school students.
(D) Amma Unavagams were introduced to provide affordable meals to the urban working poor.
(E) Answer not known

80. What is the primary advantage of identifying duplication and ensuring the convergence of overlapping government welfare schemes?
(A) It drastically increases the administrative paperwork and bureaucratic red tape.
(B) It allows politicians to claim credit for launching multiple identical schemes.
(C) It actively encourages the phenomenon of eligible non-beneficiaries.
(D) It rationalizes expenditure, improves efficiency, and maximizes impact.
(E) Answer not known

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51. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Naan Mudhalvan provides industry-relevant certifications to enhance the employability of students. The sports quota offers reservation in government jobs for talented athletes. General skill training programs focus on technical vocational education for youth in the informal sector. Developing stadiums and local playgrounds represents the state's commitment to building sports infrastructure, ensuring citizens have access to facilities for training.

52. (D) Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme
This scheme provides financial assistance to pregnant women from poor families to ensure they have access to proper nutrition and to compensate for the loss of wages during the maternity period. The goal is to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates by encouraging institutional deliveries and regular prenatal check-ups. This support is vital for the health of mothers and newborns.

53. (A) Policy Design → Beneficiary Identification → Delivery Mechanism → Outcome Assessment
A standard welfare scheme begins with policy design, where the objectives and parameters are defined. This is followed by identifying the specific individuals or groups eligible for the benefits. Next, the delivery mechanism, such as Direct Benefit Transfer or physical distribution, is established to provide the services. Finally, an outcome assessment is conducted to measure the real-world impact and efficiency.

54. (C) Evaluating the real-world impact and improvements in beneficiaries' lives
Outcome-based assessment focuses on measuring the actual changes and improvements in the lives of beneficiaries resulting from a government scheme. Unlike input-based monitoring, which tracks spending or activities, this approach evaluates whether the program has successfully achieved its intended social or economic goals. It provides essential data for determining the effectiveness of public policies and making necessary adjustments.

55. (D) Jan Andolan - Promoting mass citizen engagement for behavioral change
Jan Andolan refers to a mass movement or citizen engagement campaign designed to bring about significant behavioral change in society. Such initiatives involve large-scale public participation to address social, health, or environmental issues. Other programs mentioned, like the Green Tamil Nadu Mission, focus on environmental conservation rather than laptop distribution, while NALSA is dedicated to providing free legal aid services.

56. (A) I, II and III
The Puthumai Penn scheme encourages girl students who studied in government schools from classes six to twelve to pursue higher education. It provides a monthly financial incentive of one thousand rupees directly to their bank accounts until they complete their undergraduate degree or diploma. This initiative aims to increase the enrollment of girls in higher education and reduce financial burdens.

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57. (B) The state actively encourages narcotic sales to maximize annual tax revenues.
The state government takes a proactive stance against substance abuse by operating de-addiction centers and conducting public awareness campaigns on the dangers of drugs and tobacco. These programs offer psychological counseling and vocational training to help individuals recover and reintegrate into society. The government does not encourage the sale of narcotics, as substance abuse poses significant health and social risks.

58. (B) Irrespective of their annual income or current financial status
Under the Legal Services Authorities Act, certain categories of persons are entitled to free legal aid regardless of their financial status. This includes women and children, who can access legal advice and representation in any court without having to prove their income level. This provision ensures that women have necessary legal support to protect their rights and seek justice efficiently.

59. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Although universal welfare schemes demand significant financial resources, they are often

for the effective governance of welfare programs across the entire state.

9. (B) NALSA - Providing free legal services to the weaker sections of society
The National Legal Services Authority is mandated to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society. This includes individuals who cannot afford legal representation, ensuring that justice is accessible to everyone regardless of their economic background. This initiative plays a vital role in upholding the constitutional promise of equal justice and accessible legal aid.

10. (B) Community participation in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of schemes
A social audit involves the active participation of the community in examining the implementation of government schemes at the grassroots level. It is a tool for public accountability that allows citizens to verify whether the benefits are reaching the intended recipients. This process ensures transparency and helps in identifying discrepancies or potential corruption in the execution of welfare programs.

11. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The adoption of the Direct Benefit Transfer system minimizes the involvement of middlemen in the distribution of welfare benefits. By linking bank accounts with Aadhaar, the government ensures that funds are transferred directly to verified beneficiaries. This technological approach significantly reduces financial leakage, prevents identity fraud, and ensures that the full amount reaches the intended individuals without delays.

12. (A) I, II and III
The Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme provides extensive medical coverage to low-income families in Tamil Nadu. It offers cashless treatment for a wide range of ailments with an annual coverage limit of five lakh rupees per family. The scheme is seamlessly integrated with the central Ayushman Bharat initiative, allowing beneficiaries to access healthcare in both government and private hospitals.

13. (D) Providing door-to-door screening and home delivery of medicines for chronic diseases
This health scheme focuses on bringing medical services directly to the residents' doorsteps to manage non-communicable diseases. Health workers conduct screenings for conditions like hypertension and diabetes at homes and provide necessary medications. This decentralized approach ensures that patients, particularly the elderly and those with mobility issues, receive consistent care and monitoring without needing to visit hospitals frequently.

14. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
Amma Unavagams provide affordable cooked meals to urban residents, while Fair Price Shops distribute essential food commodities at subsidized rates. Price Monitoring Cells track market trends to control inflation of essential goods. Consumer Courts act as judicial bodies to resolve grievances and protect the rights of consumers against unfair trade practices and substandard services in the regional marketplace.

15. (B) It offers multiple benefits like marriage assistance, maternity help, and pensions to workers.
The welfare board for construction workers is designed to provide comprehensive social security to laborers in the unorganized building sector. Registered members are eligible for various financial aids, including support for marriages, maternity needs, and old-age pensions. This mechanism helps mitigate the risks associated with the informal nature of construction work and improves the overall quality of life.

16. (B) Grievance registration → Verification → Action taken → Feedback collection
An effective grievance redressal mechanism begins with the formal registration of a complaint by a citizen. The concerned department then verifies the details to determine the validity and scope of the issue. After verification, appropriate corrective actions are implemented to resolve the problem. Finally, feedback is collected from the complainant to ensure satisfaction and assess the system's performance.

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17. (A) e-Shram Portal - The official state government social media handle for youth awareness
The e-Shram portal is a national database designed specifically for the registration of unorganized sector workers to provide them with social security benefits. It is not a social media handle for youth awareness. Other initiatives like Vanoli Arasu and Doordarshan Podhigai are authentic platforms used by the government to disseminate information and engage with the public on programs.

18. (C) Naan Mudhalvan
This flagship initiative targets college students and youth in Tamil Nadu to enhance their employability through specialized training and career guidance. The program collaborates with industries to offer certification and internship opportunities, bridging the gap between academic education and market requirements. It empowers the younger generation with the necessary skills to succeed in a competitive global job environment.

19. (A) Elderly citizens requiring healthcare and dignity
The Vayothalir initiative is dedicated to the well-being of the elderly population by addressing their specific healthcare and social needs. It aims to ensure that senior citizens live with dignity and have access to essential support systems. By providing targeted interventions, the government seeks to improve the health outcomes and overall quality of life for the aged.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Consolidating and rationalizing welfare schemes is essential to avoid the duplication of efforts and resources. When multiple programs target the same demographic with similar benefits, it creates administrative inefficiencies and increases operational costs. Convergence helps in streamlining delivery mechanisms, ensuring better utilization of public funds, and providing a more coherent support structure for the beneficiaries who need assistance.

21. (A) I, II, III and IV
Tamil Nadu's food security model includes a universal public distribution system providing free rice to all eligible cardholders. Complementary initiatives like Amma Unavagam offer subsidized meals in urban areas, while the ICDS program focuses on the nutritional needs of young children. These combined efforts create a robust safety net, although specific breakfast schemes usually target school students rather than colleges.

22. (B) 3%
To encourage athletic talent and provide career security to sportspersons, the state government has reserved three percent of vacancies in government departments and public sector undertakings. This quota ensures that individuals who have excelled in sports at various levels are given preferential opportunities in employment. Such measures promote a culture of physical fitness and recognize the contributions of athletes.

23. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Valam Varum Valai focuses on environmental protection and the enforcement of plastic bans. Poshan Maah is a month-long campaign dedicated to improving nutritional awareness among the masses. CMCHIS campaigns educate people about the benefits of cashless health insurance. Gram Sabha meetings serve as a platform for participatory governance where citizens can engage in social audits and local decision-making.

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24. (A) Providing free international study tours for all marginal farmers
Farmer welfare schemes primarily aim to provide financial stability and support for agricultural activities. These initiatives offer income support to help farmers purchase inputs and reduce their reliance on informal moneylenders who charge high interest rates. While domestic training and technical support are common, providing international tours for all marginal farmers is not a standard objective of these programs.

25. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The marriage assistance scheme was introduced early to support families with wedding costs. The comprehensive health insurance scheme followed to provide medical security to the poor. Subsequently, the doorstep healthcare initiative was launched to manage chronic diseases. Most recently, monthly financial assistance for

women heads of households was implemented to enhance female empowerment and provide economic stability.

26. (B) e-Shram - Unorganised sector workers
The e-Shram portal is specifically designed to create a comprehensive database of workers in the unorganized sector, including construction workers, migrant laborers, and gig workers. This registration allows the government to deliver social security benefits more effectively. Other schemes like PM-KISAN target farmers, while specialized agencies like TAHDCO focus on the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

27. (A) Disseminating information on schemes through campaigns, media, and exhibitions
The main function of the information department is to create awareness about various government policies, welfare schemes, and developmental activities. It uses diverse media platforms, including print, digital, and public exhibitions, to reach the citizenry. By providing accurate and timely information, the department ensures that eligible individuals are aware of the benefits they can claim and understand government initiatives.

28. (A) I and II
The state has taken significant steps to empower the transgender community by establishing a dedicated welfare board. This body works towards safeguarding their rights and facilitating their social inclusion. Additionally, transgender individuals are eligible for state-sponsored housing schemes to ensure they have secure living conditions. However, there is no blanket reservation of twenty-five percent in all technical educational institutions.

29. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-governmental organizations act as vital intermediaries between the state and the public in the delivery of welfare services. They possess local knowledge and grassroots connections that help in identifying marginalized individuals who may be unaware of available government benefits. By facilitating community outreach and education, NGOs bridge the awareness gap and ensure that welfare programs reach the most underserved.

30. (C) Financial assistance is strictly prohibited during the annual fishing ban to discourage activity.
The government provides various support measures for fishermen, including subsidies for boat engines and insurance coverage for accidents. During the annual fishing ban period, which is implemented to conserve marine resources, the state actually provides financial relief to compensate for the loss of livelihood. This assistance ensures that fishing families can sustain themselves while following environmental regulations during the period.

31. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
PMAY Gramin and PMAY Urban are central initiatives focused on providing affordable housing in rural and urban areas across India. In Tamil Nadu, the Kalaignar Kanavu Illam scheme specifically targets the replacement of huts with concrete houses in villages. The state's urban habitat development board works on upgrading slums and constructing modern tenements for poor families in cities.

32. (D) The state provides free books and laptops to minimize dropout rates and bridge the digital divide.
Tamil Nadu's education policy emphasizes reducing the digital divide and preventing school dropouts by providing essential tools to students. The state distributes free textbooks, uniforms, and laptops to students in government and aided schools. These measures ensure that economic barriers do not hinder a child's access to quality education and modern learning resources, thereby promoting higher school retention rates.

33. (B) Beneficiary identification → Authentication of eligibility → Routing through PFMS → Direct bank credit
Delivering benefits through Direct Benefit Transfer begins with identifying eligible individuals based on specific criteria. Once identified, their eligibility is authenticated using biometric or document-based verification. The information is then processed through the Public Financial Management System, which facilitates the electronic transfer of funds. Finally, the money is credited directly into the authenticated bank accounts of the intended recipients.

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68. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The use of Direct Benefit Transfer in the Magalir Urimai Thittam ensures that financial assistance reaches the beneficiaries efficiently. By transferring funds directly to authenticated bank accounts, the system removes intermediaries and significantly reduces the risk of corruption or delays. This technological approach enhances the transparency of the program and ensures that the intended women receive their monthly support consistently.

69. (B) Issuing free commercial driving licenses to primary school children
Programs like the National Service Scheme, National Cadet Corps, and Scouts and Guides are integral to school and college education for fostering civic responsibility and leadership skills. These initiatives engage students in community service and disciplined activities. Issuing commercial driving licenses to primary school children is neither safe nor legal and is not a part of any educational or awareness program.

70. (C) Constructing houses under the Kalaignar Kanavu Illam scheme
While many welfare programs provide direct cash transfers to beneficiaries, others focus on providing tangible assets or infrastructure. The construction of permanent concrete houses for the poor is an example of an infrastructure-based benefit that provides long-term security and improved living conditions. Such schemes offer lasting value by creating durable assets, unlike direct cash transfers intended for immediate recurring financial needs.

71. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
TAHDCO works for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, while the Aravani Welfare Board is dedicated to the transgender community. The Construction Workers Welfare Board provides social security for laborers in the building industry. TNSCDM manages programs for the welfare and rehabilitation of differently-abled persons. Each of these specialized bodies ensures that the specific needs of target groups are addressed.

72. (A) The state focuses on rehabilitation through skill training and education.
The state's approach to prisoner welfare emphasizes the importance of rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Prisoners are provided with opportunities for education and vocational skill training to help them lead productive lives after release. Access to medical facilities and humane living conditions are maintained as part of their rights. The goal is to transform offenders into law-abiding citizens through constructive engagement.

73. (B) Accessing scheme documents via RTI → Physical verification of assets → Gram Sabha discussion → Final audit report
A social audit begins with accessing relevant scheme documents, often through the Right to Information Act, to understand planned expenditures. Auditors then conduct physical verifications of the assets or services delivered on the ground. The findings are discussed openly in a Gram Sabha meeting, where community members provide feedback. Finally, a formal audit report is prepared to document discrepancies and achievements.

74. (B) Acknowledging that eligible non-beneficiaries are left out due to lack of info.
When a government focuses on closing the awareness gap, it acknowledges that many individuals who are legally eligible for welfare benefits are not receiving them due to a lack of information. This proactive approach aims to improve outreach and ensure programs achieve their full potential. By assisting these populations, the state works towards the goal of inclusive delivery of social security.

75. (A) Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme - Improving nutritional status of students
The Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme is designed to address morning hunger among primary school students, thereby improving their nutritional status and concentration in class. Other schemes also serve specific purposes: the free laptop scheme bridges the digital divide, while free bus passes ensure easy mobility for students to attend school. Each of these interventions addresses different barriers to quality education.

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ensuring that the weaving community maintains a sustainable and dignified livelihood.

43. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The consumer grievance redressal system in India follows a three-tier hierarchy based on the value of the claim. Disputes are first filed at the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. Appeals against district orders move to the State Commission, and subsequently to the National Commission. The Supreme Court of India acts as the final judicial authority for further appeals.

44. (C) There is a proactive shift towards decentralized, doorstep healthcare delivery.
The widespread success of this doorstep health initiative indicates a significant shift in public health strategy from hospital-centered care to decentralized community service. By delivering screenings and medicines directly to homes, the government effectively manages chronic conditions and reaches vulnerable populations. This model demonstrates the state's commitment to proactive healthcare delivery and the strengthening of public health infrastructure outside traditional clinical settings.

45. (D) CM Dashboard - Supplying PDS rice to remote villages
The CM Dashboard is a sophisticated digital tool used for the internal monitoring and evaluation of government schemes by the administration. It does not physically supply rice or other commodities to remote villages; that function is performed by the Public Distribution System. Other tools like Doordarshan Podhigai and Vanoli Arasu are correctly identified as media platforms for public awareness and information.

46. (C) Public Financial Management System
The Public Financial Management System is a central platform for tracking the flow of funds from the government to various implementing agencies and beneficiaries. It plays a critical role in the Direct Benefit Transfer mechanism by ensuring that financial transactions are transparent and efficient. This digital system helps in the real-time monitoring of expenditures and prevents the diversion of welfare funds.

47. (A) I and II
The CM Dashboard and social audits are essential instruments for ensuring accountability in the delivery of welfare services. The dashboard provides real-time data for administrative review, while social audits involve direct community participation in evaluating scheme implementation. While the e-Shram portal is a vital registration database, it is primarily used for identifying and securing workers rather than outcome monitoring.

48. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Regulatory measures like the ban on single-use plastics are most effective when supported by extensive public awareness campaigns. Behavioral change among citizens is crucial for the long-term success of environmental policies. Initiatives like Valam Varum Valai engage the community and encourage voluntary compliance. Without active civic participation and a shift in public attitudes, top-down regulations face significant implementation challenges.

49. (A) Restricting internet access to prevent the spread of complaints
Transparency and accountability are upheld through legal frameworks like the Right to Information Act and participatory tools such as social audits in Gram Sabhas. Citizens can also file petitions through specialized cells to resolve grievances. Restricting internet access would be counterproductive to these goals, as digital platforms are increasingly used to disseminate information, receive feedback, and ensure government responsiveness.

50. (C) It focuses on elderly welfare, promoting health, dignity, and mobility.
The Vayothalir initiative is specifically designed to enhance the quality of life for senior citizens. It focuses on providing comprehensive support that includes healthcare services, mobility assistance, and measures to uphold their dignity in society. By addressing the unique challenges faced by the aged population, the state government aims to create a more inclusive and supportive environment for elderly individuals.

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34. (C) Citizens are legally entitled to specific benefits, and the state has a binding obligation.
A rights-based approach transforms welfare from a matter of state discretion into a legal entitlement for the citizens. Under this framework, the government has a binding obligation to provide specific services or benefits to its people. This empowers citizens to hold the state accountable for service delivery, ensuring that social security and basic needs are treated as fundamental rights.

35. (A) Artisans and Weavers - Yarn subsidy and cooperative support
To support the livelihoods of traditional artisans and weavers, the government provides specific interventions such as yarn subsidies and support through cooperative societies. These measures help reduce the cost of raw materials and improve market access for their products. Other welfare schemes are tailored for different groups, such as maternity benefits for pregnant women and income support for farmers.

36. (A) I, II and III
The state ensures the availability of essential medicines through the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation, which handles the centralized procurement and distribution of drugs. These medicines are provided free of cost to all patients visiting government healthcare facilities. The policy also emphasizes the use of generic drugs to keep healthcare affordable. However, private commercial pharmacies are not mandated.

37. (B) It provides direct income support of ₹6,000 per year transferred via DBT installments.
PM-KISAN is a central sector scheme that provides financial assistance to landholding farmer families across India. It offers a direct income support of six thousand rupees per year, which is transferred in three equal installments of two thousand rupees each. These funds are credited directly into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries through the Direct Benefit Transfer system for agriculture.

38. (C) Unorganised sector workers including migrants and gig workers
The e-Shram portal serves as a national platform for registering workers from the informal or unorganized sector. This includes diverse groups such as migrant workers, construction laborers, and those working in the gig economy. The primary goal is to create a database that enables the government to extend social security benefits, accident insurance, and other welfare measures to these workers.

39. (C) A is true but R is false.
Tamil Nadu has consistently preferred a universal public distribution system to ensure broad food security. While universal systems are effective in eliminating exclusion errors, they do not necessarily eliminate inclusion errors. In fact, universal schemes allow everyone to access benefits regardless of income level. The rationale is that the risk of excluding the poor outweighs the cost of inclusion.

40. (A) I, II, III and IV
The state provides a comprehensive support system for differently-abled persons, including a four percent job reservation in government departments. Eligible individuals receive assistive devices and monthly maintenance allowances to improve their quality of life. Specialized skill training is also conducted to facilitate rehabilitation. While various agencies contribute, TAHDCO is not the exclusive nodal agency for all differently-abled welfare programs.

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41. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
TAHDCO focuses on the economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes through various financial schemes. TNSCDM is involved in the welfare and rehabilitation of differently-abled individuals. TNMSC manages the procurement and distribution of essential medicines for the public health system. ICDS is the primary framework for providing nutritional support and pre-school education to young children, ensuring their development.

42. (B) Provision of subsidised yarn and support for design centres
Weavers benefit from direct input subsidies that reduce their operational costs and enhance the quality of their products. By providing yarn at subsidized rates and establishing design centers, the state helps traditional artisans stay competitive in the textile market. These targeted measures are designed to preserve traditional crafts while

preferred because they simplify administrative processes. By removing the need for complex eligibility testing, these schemes eliminate the risk of excluding vulnerable individuals who might otherwise be left out due to bureaucratic errors. In Tamil Nadu, this inclusive approach is seen as a more effective way to ensure social equity.

60. (A) I, II, III and IV
The government utilizes a diverse range of platforms to engage with the public and disseminate information about welfare schemes. This includes official social media accounts, radio broadcasts through Vanoli Arasu, and television programs on Doordarshan Podhigai. Gram Sabha meetings also play a crucial role in local communication and participatory governance. The TNMSC is primarily a procurement agency for medicines.

61. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The e-Shram portal creates a national database for unorganized workers, while the Construction Workers Welfare Board provides insurance and pensions. The Mudra scheme facilitates micro-credit for small entrepreneurs to promote self-employment. Artisan design centers focus on upgrading the skills and marketability of traditional weavers. These mechanisms collectively work to improve social security and economic prospects for the informal sector.

62. (C) Provides a targeted transfer of ₹1,000 to eligible women heads
This initiative is designed to empower women by providing a monthly financial grant to eligible heads of households. It utilizes specific criteria to target the transfer of one thousand rupees directly into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. By providing regular income support, the scheme aims to enhance the financial independence of women and improve the overall stability of families.

63. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Accessing legal justice through the state system begins with creating awareness about legal rights among the public. Individuals in need of assistance then approach the relevant legal services authority or Lok Adalat. The authority determines the applicant's eligibility for free aid based on legal criteria. Once eligibility is confirmed, a panel lawyer is assigned to represent the individual in court.

64. (D) To reduce healthcare costs for the public without compromising efficacy.
Generic medicines contain the same active ingredients as brand-name drugs but are typically sold at much lower prices. By promoting generic drugs through the public health system, the government aims to make essential healthcare more affordable for the general population. This strategy reduces the financial burden on patients while ensuring that the treatments provided are effective and meet quality standards.

65. (A) Ambedkar Village Scheme - Specialized coaching for elite athletes
The Ambedkar Village Scheme focuses on improving basic infrastructure and amenities in villages with a high population of Scheduled Castes to promote their social and economic development. It is not designed for the specialized coaching of elite athletes. Other schemes like the Puthumai Penn scheme for girl students and the Vayothalir scheme for the elderly are correctly matched with their goals.

66. (C) Highly subsidized cooked meals to ensure urban food security
Amma Unavagams are community canteens that play a vital role in ensuring food security for the urban poor and daily wage laborers. They provide nutritious cooked meals at very low prices, making food accessible to those who might otherwise struggle to afford it. This initiative has been widely recognized for its impact on urban poverty and its social safety net contribution.

67. (A) I and II
Child welfare in the state is supported through the Integrated Child Development Services, which provides health and nutritional interventions for young children. The Nutritious Meal Scheme, implemented in schools, aims to improve both the health of students and their enrollment rates. While these programs are foundational to child development, the government does not provide smart cars to children as a policy.

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ANSWERS

1. (A) To completely avoid exclusion errors and ensure equitable access to all citizens
Universal welfare schemes prioritize inclusivity by ensuring that every citizen has access to essential services and benefits without the risk of being left out due to strict targeting criteria. This approach effectively eliminates exclusion errors, where eligible individuals are denied support, and promotes social equity across all sections of society throughout the state of Tamil Nadu.

2. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu maintains a universal public distribution system to safeguard food security for the entire population. This policy is based on the logic that targeting often leads to the exclusion of vulnerable groups due to administrative complexities. By adopting a universal model, the state ensures that no household is deprived of basic nutritional requirements, effectively eliminating common exclusion errors.

3. (A) I and II
Direct Benefit Transfer mechanisms are integral to modern welfare delivery in Tamil Nadu. The Kalaignar Magalir Urimai Thittam provides monthly financial aid to women heads of households, while the Puthumai Penn scheme offers monthly assistance to girl students for higher education. Both programs utilize digital identification to credit funds directly into the bank accounts of verified beneficiaries.

4. (D) To construct concrete houses for hut dwellers to create a hut-free Tamil Nadu
This housing initiative aims to transform rural and urban landscapes by replacing vulnerable thatched huts with permanent concrete structures. This scheme is designed to enhance the living standards and safety of marginalized families. By providing durable housing, the state government moves closer to its goal of achieving a hut-free environment for its citizens and improving their quality of life.

5. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Naan Mudhalvan focuses on equipping youth with industry-relevant skills and career guidance for better employability. The Vayothalir scheme addresses the health and dignity of elderly citizens. Puthumai Penn ensures financial support for girls pursuing higher education. TAHDCO implements various programs for the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure social justice and progress.

6. (C) Transgender individuals are denied access to free housing schemes under the state welfare policy.
Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in transgender welfare by establishing a dedicated board to protect the rights of this community. Contrary to misconceptions, the state policy actively includes transgender individuals in various social security measures. They are eligible for free housing, identity cards, and educational support, ensuring their integration into the mainstream social and economic fabric of society.

7. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The nutritious meal scheme was established first to improve student health and school attendance. This was followed by the cradle baby scheme to address female infanticide. Later, the transgender welfare board was created to empower marginalized gender identities. Finally, the Puthumai Penn scheme was launched to support the higher education of girl students from state government schools.

8. (A) Real-time monitoring and outcome-based assessment of welfare schemes
The CM Dashboard serves as a comprehensive digital platform for tracking the implementation and progress of various government initiatives. It enables the administration to perform real-time monitoring of scheme outcomes and assess the efficiency of service delivery. This technological intervention ensures transparency, accountability, and data-driven decision-making

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76. (A) I, II and III
Tamil Nadu implements programs to support child development, including ICDS for early nutrition and the school-based nutritious meal scheme. Regular health check-ups through the School Health Programme ensure that any medical issues are identified and addressed early. The Vayothalir scheme, however, is focused on the welfare of the elderly and does not fall under the category of child-oriented initiatives.

77. (D) Gram Sabha Social Audit
A social audit conducted during a Gram Sabha meeting is the most effective tool for addressing issues related to the local implementation of welfare schemes. This participatory process allows community members to examine the lists of beneficiaries and identify any errors or unfair inclusions. By providing a platform for transparent discussion, the social audit helps ensure that benefits reach those who are eligible.

78. (A) I, II, III and IV
The state provides a comprehensive safety net for the fishing community, including financial aid during the annual ban period and subsidies for equipment upgrades. Insurance and housing schemes are also tailored to meet their specific needs. While these programs support traditional livelihoods, the state does not prioritize deep-sea corporate trawling over the rights of traditional fishermen in its policies.

79. (B) The ICDS framework provides supplementary nutrition exclusively to senior citizens.
The Integrated Child Development Services framework is designed to provide nutritional and educational support to young children, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. It is not intended for senior citizens. Other programs like the Noon Meal Scheme and the Breakfast Scheme correctly focus on improving student health. Amma Unavagams continue to provide affordable food options for the urban poor across state regions.

80. (D) It rationalizes expenditure, improves efficiency, and maximizes impact.
Converging and rationalizing overlapping schemes allows the government to streamline administrative processes and reduce operational costs. By avoiding the duplication of benefits for the same target group, the state can ensure that its resources are used more effectively to maximize positive impact. This approach leads to better service delivery, improved transparency, and a more coherent social security framework.

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(C) The State plans to exclusively utilize wireless technologies instead of optical fibre.
(D) Better control over execution, permissions, and rural service delivery.
(E) Answer not known

24. Consider the following statements regarding the Startup India initiative in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu has established its own nodal agency, StartupTN, to complement the Startup India initiatives.
II. DPIIT recognized startups are exempted from angel tax and receive patent application rebates.
III. The Seed Fund Scheme under Startup India is explicitly denied to startups headquartered in Tamil Nadu.
IV. Tamil Nadu's EV (Electric Vehicle) policies integrate with Startup India to boost manufacturing startups.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

25. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) training in Tamil Nadu faces challenges in retaining certified candidates in the manufacturing sector.
Reason (R): There is often a mismatch between the advanced skill requirements of the local industries and the short-term foundational training provided under the scheme.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

26. Match the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes with the sectors where Tamil Nadu has shown significant beneficiary investments and growth:
List I: (Sectors)
P. Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing
Q. Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery
R. Technical Textiles
S. Automobile and Auto Components
List II: (Regional Hubs)
I. Electric Vehicle manufacturing hubs in Hosur and Chennai
II. Mobile phone assembly clusters in Sriperumbudur
III. Specialized fabric and medical garments in Coimbatore/Tiruppur
IV. Gigafactories for energy storage solutions
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following statements regarding the Smart Cities Mission in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tamil Nadu has implemented the Smart Cities Mission in 11 cities including Chennai, Coimbatore, and Madurai.
II. Area Based Development (ABD) and Pan-city initiatives are the two strategic components of the mission.
III. Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) were created at the city level to implement the projects.
IV. The mission is entirely funded by the municipal corporations through local tax revenues.
V. Projects emphasize non-motorized transport and rejuvenation of local water bodies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

28. What is the most appropriate outcome expected from the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in Tamil Nadu's municipalities?
(A) Complete elimination of property taxes for all urban residential buildings.
(B) Universal basic income for registered urban street vendors in the state.
(C) Providing basic civic amenities like water

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6. Which of the following pairs regarding Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) targets is correctly matched?
(A) Har Ghar Jal Certification - Awarded when every household is verified to have functional tap connections
(B) Water Quality Testing - Carried out exclusively at high-level state and district laboratories
(C) Village Water and Sanitation Committee - Responsible for in-village water supply infrastructure
(D) JJM Funding Pattern in TN - Provided through a 100% grant from the Central Government
(E) Answer not known

7. Arrange the following phases of sanitation and waste management implementation under Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G) in the correct chronological sequence:
1. Achievement of ODF Plus Model village status
2. Achievement of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status
3. Baseline survey to identify households without toilets
4. Implementation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) systems

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

8. Under the Swachh Survekshan rankings for Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which of the following is a primary parameter used to evaluate cities in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Segregation and processing of municipal solid waste at source
(B) Significant increase in daily rural employment opportunities
(C) Direct subsidies provided for high-end agricultural equipment
(D) Number of major specialty hospitals constructed in the urban periphery
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding PM POSHAN scheme implementation in Tamil Nadu:
I. It replaces the erstwhile Mid-Day Meal Scheme to improve nutritional outcomes.
II. Social Audit is mandated to monitor the implementation of the scheme at the school level.
III. The scheme relies exclusively on imported food grains rather than local procurement.
IV. In Tamil Nadu, the scheme converges seamlessly with the state's Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) II and III
(E) Answer not known

10. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The National Health Mission (NHM) in Tamil Nadu emphasizes maternal and child health through its Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) strategy.
Reason (R): Tamil Nadu has already achieved the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets for Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) well ahead of the national deadline.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

11. Match the Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centre (AB-HWC) components with their core features implemented in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Components)
P. Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC)
Q. Teleconsultation Services
R. Free Essential Diagnostics
S. Wellness Activities
List II: (Features)
I. Promotion of Yoga and lifestyle modifications
II. e-Sanjeevani platform integration

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and not uploaded to any central portal.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

35. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Phase II in Tamil Nadu, the GOBARdhan scheme primarily focuses on which of the following?

(A) Managing waste to produce biogas and organic manure.
(B) Providing subsidized chemical fertilizers to small scale farmers.
(C) Constructing individual household latrines in identified urban slums.
(D) Eradicating invasive weed species from all local agricultural lands.
(E) Answer not known

36. Which of the following pairs related to Swachh Survekshan rankings and Tamil Nadu's performance is correctly matched?

(A) Garbage Free City Star Rating - Evaluates cities strictly based on the number of public toilets
(B) Swachhata App - A grievance redressal platform for citizens to report cleanliness issues
(C) ODF++ Certification - Given when a city has zero solid waste generation
(D) SafaiMitra Suraksha Challenge - Focuses on promoting manual scavenging in narrow lanes
(E) Answer not known

37. Arrange the following steps involved in the implementation and monitoring of the PM POSHAN scheme in Tamil Nadu schools in the correct logical order:

1. Serving of hot cooked meals to students
2. Procurement and storage of food grains and fortified ingredients
3. Maintenance of daily attendance and beneficiary registers
4. Preparation of the meal following the prescribed nutritional menu

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following is a key feature of the Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) delivered through Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Focusing exclusively on high-end tertiary care and surgical interventions.
(B) Centralization of all primary care facilities to the state capital region.
(C) Providing screening for non-communicable diseases like hypertension and diabetes.
(D) Complete privatization of all existing rural sub-centres in the state.
(E) Answer not known

39. Consider the following statements regarding the convergence of PM-JAY and the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) in Tamil Nadu:

I. The schemes operate entirely separately with different empaneled hospitals.
II. The integrated scheme provides a health cover of ₹5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care.
III. Beneficiaries can access cashless treatment across India under the portability feature of PM-JAY.
IV. The integrated scheme covers pre-existing diseases from day one of enrollment.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) II, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II and IV
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

40. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): The National Health Mission (NHM) was influenced by the design of the Pudhu Vaazhvu Project (PVP) in Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): PVP demonstrated the success of the Community Resource Person (CRP) model and participatory identification of the poor, which were adopted by NRLM.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

18. Match the following Central Government Schemes with their respective primary outcomes in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Schemes)
P. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
Q. One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)
R. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)
S. Saubhagya Scheme
List II: (Outcomes)
I. Portability of food security benefits for migrant workers
II. Universal household electrification
III. Formation of organic farming clusters
IV. Reduction of indoor air pollution via clean cooking fuel
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

19. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in Tamil Nadu:
I. The scheme provides deposit-free LPG connections to women belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.
II. Refill consumption rates among PMUY beneficiaries in rural Tamil Nadu have faced challenges due to high cylinder costs.
III. Only rural households are eligible to receive LPG connections under this scheme.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

20. Identify the correct statement concerning the Saubhagya scheme's achievement in Tamil Nadu:
(A) The scheme focused solely on electrifying commercial agricultural pumpsets.
(B) The scheme mandated that all new connections must be powered by solar.
(C) Saubhagya was implemented strictly in urban slum areas of Tamil Nadu.
(D) Achieving nearly 100% electrification of willing households.
(E) Answer not known

21. Which of the following pairs regarding the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is correctly matched in the context of Tamil Nadu?
(A) PMGSY Phase I - Upgradation of existing major district roads
(B) PMGSY Phase III - Consolidation of Through Routes and Major Rural Links
(C) Quality Control under PMGSY - Monitored exclusively by the village panchayat president
(D) Funding Pattern for PMGSY - 100% funded by the State Government
(E) Answer not known

22. Arrange the following digital infrastructure initiatives implemented under the Digital India programme in Tamil Nadu in their logical progression from foundational infrastructure to service delivery:
1. Delivery of e-Governance services via e-Sevai centres
2. Implementation of BharatNet for optical fibre connectivity to Gram Panchayats
3. Provision of high-speed internet to block headquarters
4. Digital literacy training for rural citizens under PMGDISHA
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1
(E) Answer not known

23. The BharatNet project in Tamil Nadu (TANFINET) implements a special purpose vehicle (SPV) model. What can be primarily inferred from the State Government's decision to use a state-led model rather than a central PSU model?
(A) The State intends to restrict internet access to government offices only.
(B) The Central Government completely withdrew funding for the project in the state.

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Card (ONORC) scheme in Tamil Nadu. What is the most significant social implication of this technological integration?
(A) Eliminating the need for Fair Price Shops entirely across the state.
(B) Restricting citizens to buy rations exclusively from their registered shop.
(C) Empowering migrant laborers to access food security benefits seamlessly.
(D) Shifting the burden of food grain procurement entirely to the districts.
(E) Answer not known

47. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): While PMUY successfully provided LPG connections to many rural women in Tamil Nadu, sustained usage remains a challenge.
Reason (R): High refill costs and the easy availability of free or cheap traditional biomass fuels often deter continuous use of LPG.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

48. Match the Digital India initiatives with their respective functions in rural Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Initiatives)
P. Common Service Centres (CSCs)
Q. PMGDISHA
R. e-Sanjeevani
S. UMANG App
List II: (Functions)
I. National telemedicine service providing remote consultations
II. Imparting digital literacy to rural households
III. Single unified platform for accessing pan-India e-Gov services
IV. Physical front-end delivery points for digital services and utility payments
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following statements regarding the delivery of services over the BharatNet infrastructure in Tamil Nadu:
I. It aims to provide minimum 100 Mbps bandwidth to all Gram Panchayats.
II. It enables efficient delivery of e-health, e-education, and e-governance services.
III. BharatNet limits internet access to government institutions and forbids commercial utilization by Internet Service Providers (ISPs).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) III only
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

50. What is the primary role of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) recognition for startups in Tamil Nadu under the Startup India scheme?
(A) Mandating that startups hire exclusively from local engineering colleges.
(B) Granting startups monopoly rights over specific technological sectors.
(C) Enabling access to tax holidays and easier public procurement.
(D) Automatically listing the startup on the Bombay Stock Exchange.
(E) Answer not known

51. Which of the following pairs regarding skill development initiatives in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) DDU-GKY - Providing skill training specifically for urban unemployed youth
(B) RPL - Certifying individuals who possess prior informal work experience
(C) ITI Upgradation - Focuses solely on introducing traditional arts and crafts
(D) NAPS - Provides full salary to all industrial employees indefinitely
(E) Answer not known

52. Arrange the standard lifecycle of a manufacturing unit participating in the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme in Tamil Nadu:
1. Achieving incremental sales of

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supply and green spaces.
(D) Construction of heavy industrial parks within the municipal city limits.
(E) Answer not known

29. Identify the correct sequence of interventions for a beneficiary under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM):
(A) Employment/Self-Employment → Skill Training → Social Mobilization
(B) Social Mobilization (SHG Formation) → Skill Training & Capacity Building → Self-Employment Programme (Bank Linkage)
(C) Skill Training & Capacity Building → Self-Employment Programme → Social Mobilization
(D) Self-Employment Programme → Social Mobilization → Skill Training
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following pairs regarding the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) in Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched?
(A) Virudhunagar - Correctly identified as an Aspirational District in the state.
(B) Ramanathapuram - Correctly identified as an Aspirational District in the state.
(C) Core Strategy - Based on Convergence, Collaboration, and active Competition.
(D) Funding Model - 100% additional budget allocation by the state for daily operations.
(E) Answer not known

31. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Optional Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) in Tamil Nadu:
(A) The State Government has the flexibility to choose whether to implement optional CSS.
(B) The funding pattern is 100% central, similar to Core of the Core schemes.
(C) Implementation often requires the provision of matching grants from the State Exchequer.
(D) Tamil Nadu opts out of schemes if state initiatives already provide better coverage.
(E) Answer not known

32. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Social Audit units for MGNREGA in Tamil Nadu operate independently from the scheme's implementing authorities.
Reason (R): Independence ensures impartial verification of wage payments, asset creation, and grievance redressal without conflict of interest.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

33. Match the components of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) with their mechanisms in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Components)
P. In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)
Q. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)
R. Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
S. Beneficiary-led Construction (BLC)
List II: (Mechanisms)
I. Interest subvention on home loans for EWS/LIG/MIG
II. Financial assistance to individual eligible families to build new houses on their own land
III. Using land as a resource with private participation to rehabilitate slum dwellers
IV. State agencies partnering with private sectors to build housing complexes
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

34. Consider the following statements regarding water quality testing under the Jal Jeevan Mission in Tamil Nadu:
I. Field Test Kits (FTKs) are provided to the Gram Panchayats to test water quality at the local level.
II. Five women from every village are trained to use the Field Test Kits.
III. Water testing data is kept strictly confidential

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CHAPTER 19

Tamil Nadu and Central Government Schemes: Implementation and Outcomes

1. Under the Core Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), what is the typical funding pattern shared between the Central Government and the State of Tamil Nadu?
(A) 60:40
(B) 50:50
(C) 75:25
(D) 90:10
(E) Answer not known

2. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu consistently records women participation of over 80% under MGNREGA, well above the statutory requirement.
Reason (R): The strong network of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) and the Pudhu Vaazhvu Project have effectively mobilized women for rural employment in the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

3. Match the following schemes with their core focus areas in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Schemes)
P. Jal Jeevan Mission
Q. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
R. PM Awaas Yojana (Gramin)
S. PM Gram Sadak Yojana
List II: (Focus Areas)
I. Habitation Connectivity
II. Functional Household Tap Connections
III. Provision of pucca houses
IV. ODF Plus and Solid Liquid Waste Management
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

4. Consider the following statements regarding the creation of assets under MGNREGA in Tamil Nadu:
I. The scheme permits the creation of individual assets for vulnerable sections such as SC/ST households.
II. Water conservation and water harvesting structures are prohibited from being built under MGNREGA.
III. Afforestation and tree plantation are recognized as permissible works.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

5. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) implementation in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Beneficiaries are identified based on the housing deprivation parameters in the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC).
(B) The scheme completely bars convergence with MGNREGA for providing unskilled wage days for house construction.
(C) Funds are electronically transferred directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.
(D) Construction of a toilet is mandated as an integral part of the PMAY-G house.
(E) Answer not known

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

41. Match the stages of crop insurance claims under PMFBY in Tamil Nadu with their corresponding actions:
List I: (Claims Type)
P. Crop Cutting Experiments (CCE)
Q. Prevented Sowing / Planting Risk
R. Mid-Season Adversity
S. Post-Harvest Losses
List II: (Corresponding Actions)
I. Claims paid if widespread rainfall deficit occurs during the vegetative phase
II. Primary method used to estimate yield loss for major crops
III. Claims paid if harvested crops lying in the field dry get damaged by unseasonal cyclonic rains
IV. Claims paid if adverse weather prevents farmers from sowing the insured crop
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

42. Identify the correct statement regarding the disbursement of funds under the PM KISAN scheme to farmers in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Distributing funds through local panchayat offices in the form of physical cash.
(B) Directly transferring ₹6,000 annually to Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts.
(C) Requiring farmers to contribute a matching amount to receive the stated benefit.
(D) Giving priority to State Government employees in receiving PM KISAN benefits.
(E) Answer not known

43. Identify the correct sequence of operations in the Soil Health Card scheme in Tamil Nadu:
(A) GPS based Soil Sample Collection → Laboratory Testing → Uploading data to SHC Portal → Printing and Distribution of Cards
(B) Printing and Distribution of Cards → GPS based Soil Sample Collection → Laboratory Testing → Uploading data
(C) Laboratory Testing → GPS based Soil Sample Collection → Printing Cards → Uploading data
(D) Uploading data → Laboratory Testing → GPS based Soil Sample Collection → Printing Cards
(E) Answer not known

44. Which of the following pairs concerning the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) components and their objectives is incorrectly matched?
(A) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) - Faster completion of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects
(B) Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) - Creating new water sources through minor irrigation
(C) Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) - Promoting flood irrigation techniques to maximize water usage
(D) Watershed Development - Runoff management and improved soil & moisture conservation
(E) Answer not known

45. Consider the following statements regarding the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in Tamil Nadu:
I. It promotes organic farming through a cluster approach.
II. Farmers are provided financial assistance for capacity building and organic inputs.
III. Certification under the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) is mandatory for domestic markets.
IV. PKVY strictly bans the use of traditional indigenous practices like Panchagavya.
V. The scheme helps in improving soil health and reducing the cost of cultivation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

46. The implementation of the Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPDS) facilitates the One Nation One Ration

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III. Provision of basic lab tests at sub-centres
IV. Expanded range of services beyond maternal and child health
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

12. Identify the correct sequence of institutional building processes under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Formation of SHGs → Federation into Village Poverty Reduction Committees → Block Level Federations → Bank Linkage
(B) Bank Linkage → Formation of SHGs → Block Level Federations → Village Poverty Reduction Committees
(C) Formation of SHGs → Bank Linkage → Block Level Federations → Village Poverty Reduction Committees
(D) Village Poverty Reduction Committees → Formation of SHGs → Bank Linkage → Block Level Federations
(E) Answer not known

13. Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), what is the maximum premium payable by farmers for all Kharif food and oilseed crops in Tamil Nadu?
(A) 1.5% of the sum insured
(B) 2.0% of the sum insured
(C) 5.0% of the sum insured
(D) 10.0% of the sum insured
(E) Answer not known

14. Which of the following pairs regarding the exclusion criteria under the PM KISAN scheme in Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched?
(A) Institutional landholders are excluded from the scheme's benefits.
(B) Former and present constitutional post holders are excluded.
(C) Professionals like doctors and engineers are eligible if their income is low.
(D) Income tax payers in the last assessment year are excluded.
(E) Answer not known

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15. Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Tamil Nadu:
I. The scheme promotes micro-irrigation through "Per Drop More Crop".
II. Tamil Nadu provides supplementary state subsidies for micro-irrigation to small and marginal farmers.
III. PMKSY solely funds major river interlinking projects and ignores minor irrigation.
IV. It aims to enhance physical access of water on farms (Har Khet ko Pani).
V. The scheme emphasizes convergence with MGNREGA for water source creation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

16. A farmer in a Tamil Nadu delta district receives a Soil Health Card (SHC). How should the farmer optimally utilize the information provided in the SHC?
(A) To claim crop insurance under PMFBY automatically without any separate registration.
(B) To secure uncollateralized agricultural loans up to 3 lakhs from commercial banks.
(C) To bypass the local procurement centers and directly export agricultural produce.
(D) Applying recommended fertilizer dosages based on nutrient deficiencies.
(E) Answer not known

17. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu continues to implement a Universal Public Distribution System (UPDS) despite the mandate of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) which targets specific priority households.
Reason (R): The NFSA prevents states from providing food grains to non-priority households even if the state bears the additional financial burden.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

manufactured goods over the base year
2. Approval of the application by the Project Management Agency (PMA)
3. Disbursement of the incentive by the Government
4. Making the committed capital investment in plant and machinery

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3
(E) Answer not known

53. Under the Smart Cities Mission, what was the funding pattern initially mandated for each selected city (over 5 years) shared between the Centre and the State/ULB in Tamil Nadu?
(A) ₹500 crore (Centre) and ₹500 crore (State/ULB)
(B) ₹1000 crore (Centre) and ₹200 crore (State/ULB)
(C) ₹250 crore (Centre) and ₹750 crore (State/ULB)
(D) ₹750 crore (Centre) and ₹250 crore (State/ULB)
(E) Answer not known

54. Consider the following statements regarding the AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) scheme in Tamil Nadu:
I. The scheme primarily targets cities with a population of over one lakh.
II. A major thrust of the scheme is the creation of comprehensive sewerage networks and septage management.
III. State Annual Action Plans (SAAP) are submitted to the Central Government for approval before implementation.
IV. The scheme strictly prohibits the development of green spaces and parks in urban areas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

55. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) actively supports street vendors in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): The scheme aims to formalize the street vending sector by issuing ID cards, creating vending zones, and providing access to institutional credit.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

56. Match the thematic areas of the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) with the key indicators monitored in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Thematic Areas)
P. Health and Nutrition
Q. Education
R. Agriculture and Water Resources
S. Financial Inclusion and Skill Development
List II: (Key Indicators)
I. Micro-irrigation coverage and animal vaccination
II. Transition rate from primary to upper primary school
III. Number of accounts opened under PM Jan Dhan Yojana
IV. Proportion of institutional deliveries and immunization
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

57. An assessment of Central Government schemes reveals that Tamil Nadu often integrates CSS components into its existing state schemes. What is the most likely administrative advantage of this integration?
(A) Reducing the total beneficiary count to save administrative costs.
(B) Ensuring wider coverage by pooling central funds with state infrastructure.
(C) Allowing the state to bypass central audits

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investments in irrigation at the field level.
(E) Answer not known

71. What is the core feature of the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) utilized under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) A costly, internationally accredited third-party certification process.
(B) A scheme that guarantees minimum support price for chemical farming.
(C) A mandate that requires farmers to guarantee repayment of all loans.
(D) A low-cost organic certification process designed for local markets.
(E) Answer not known

72. The National Food Security Act (NFSA) allocates highly subsidized food grains to priority households. However, Tamil Nadu provides rice free of cost to all cardholders under its Universal PDS. What can be inferred about the financial architecture of this system?
(A) Utilizing NFSA subsidies and bearing the rest from the state exchequer.
(B) The Central Government bears the total cost of free rice for all cardholders.
(C) The Food Corporation of India provides free rice as a special yearly grant.
(D) The state taxes priority households to subsidize non-priority households.
(E) Answer not known

73. A key metric for evaluating the success of PMUY (Ujjwala Yojana) in Tamil Nadu is the "refill rate". If the refill rate in a specific block is exceptionally low despite high connection rates, what policy intervention is most appropriate?
(A) Cancelling the LPG connections of those who do not refill their cylinders.
(B) Using behavioral change campaigns and micro-subsidies for affordability.
(C) Increasing the price of LPG cylinders to recover all administrative costs.
(D) Confiscating traditional mud stoves by force to ensure LPG adoption.
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the status of the Saubhagya scheme (Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Tamil Nadu reported significant backlogs and was the last state to join.
(B) Achieving 100% electrification based on existing high state rates.
(C) The scheme was restricted only to tribal households in the Western Ghats.
(D) Saubhagya focused on providing free televisions to every single household.
(E) Answer not known

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75. What is the most appropriate indicator of quality and durability in the implementation of the PM Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) The mandatory 5-year routine maintenance contract for construction.
(B) The maximum speed limit allowed on all newly constructed roads.
(C) The number of toll plazas established on the rural village roads.
(D) The exclusive use of imported bitumen for all road construction.
(E) Answer not known

76. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the implementation of BharatNet in Tamil Nadu:
(A) The project aims to link all Village Panchayats with high-speed broadband.
(B) The State Government formed a SPV called TANFINET to execute the project.
(C) Infrastructure is reserved for the military and cannot provide WiFi.
(D) The network is designed to provide non-discriminatory access to providers.
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following correctly describes a major objective of the Skill India initiatives, such as the upgradation of ITIs, in Tamil Nadu?
(A) To convert all ITIs into primary schools to improve literacy rates.
(B) To permanently replace engineering colleges with ITIs across the state.
(C) To train youth exclusively for low-skilled manual agricultural labor.
(D) Modernizing infrastructure and curriculums to align with Industry 4.0.
(E) Answer not known

(D) Privatization of the entire municipal administrative structure of the city.
(E) Answer not known

64. To maintain transparency and track regular attendance of students taking meals under PM POSHAN in Tamil Nadu, which automated system is widely utilized by the government?
(A) Automated Facial Recognition System implemented in all schools.
(B) GPS tracking of students' identity cards by the local police.
(C) Daily physical inspection of kitchens by the District Collector.
(D) Automated Monitoring System using daily SMS or mobile applications.
(E) Answer not known

65. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), Tamil Nadu has seen a consistent decline in Out-Of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) for maternal deliveries. What is the most logical inference for this outcome?
(A) Successful integration of maternity benefit schemes with Janani Suraksha Yojana.
(B) Private hospitals have drastically reduced their fees for all maternal care services.
(C) The state government has made it illegal for citizens to spend personal funds.
(D) Deliveries in the state are increasingly happening at home without intervention.
(E) Answer not known

66. What is the most appropriate reason for converting existing Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres into Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Renaming the facilities without changing the existing service delivery model.
(B) Privatizing rural health infrastructure and charging user fees for diagnostics.
(C) Transitioning to providing comprehensive primary health care near the community.
(D) Centralizing all diagnostic equipment in urban medical college hospitals only.
(E) Answer not known

67. Under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) in Tamil Nadu, self-help groups (SHGs) are promoted for "bank linkage". How does bank linkage fundamentally empower rural women?
(A) Transitioning to formal institutional credit at affordable rates for livelihoods.
(B) Mandating women to deposit all their agricultural produce in bank vaults.
(C) Automatically guaranteeing a government job for one woman in each SHG.
(D) Providing free money to all rural households that does not need to be repaid.
(E) Answer not known

68. Identify the correct statement concerning farmer feedback and grievance mechanisms under the PMFBY in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Farmers have no formal mechanism to report individual crop loss events.
(B) Grievances are solely handled by village officers without insurance firms.
(C) Feedback mechanisms are restricted to farmers with over 10 hectares of land.
(D) Intimating crop losses via the Crop Insurance App within 72 hours.
(E) Answer not known

69. Under the PM KISAN scheme, which of the following categories of individuals is eligible to receive the financial benefit in Tamil Nadu?
(A) A retired pensioner receiving a monthly pension of ₹15,000 or more.
(B) Small farmers not falling under any economic exclusion criteria.
(C) A practicing lawyer who is registered with the state Bar Council.
(D) A current Member of the Legislative Assembly serving the constituency.
(E) Answer not known

70. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the coverage and focus of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Tamil Nadu:
(A) PMKSY integrates the implementation of various water conservation and irrigation schemes.
(B) Under the Per Drop More Crop component, fertigation is promoted alongside micro-irrigation.
(C) The scheme completely neglects dryland farming areas, focusing exclusively on delta regions.
(D) It emphasizes the convergence of

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and oversight entirely.
(D) Forcing the Central Government to increase its share of funding to 100%.
(E) Answer not known

58. Identify the logical sequence of funding stages for a technology startup in Tamil Nadu seeking support under the Startup India ecosystem:
(A) Seed Fund Scheme → Bootstrapping → Series A/Venture Capital → Initial Public Offering (IPO)
(B) Bootstrapping → Seed Fund Scheme → Series A/Venture Capital → Initial Public Offering (IPO)
(C) Series A/Venture Capital → Seed Fund Scheme → Bootstrapping → Initial Public Offering (IPO)
(D) Bootstrapping → Initial Public Offering (IPO) → Seed Fund Scheme → Series A/ Venture Capital
(E) Answer not known

59. Which of the following pairs concerning the social audit and grievance redressal in MGNREGA in Tamil Nadu is incorrectly matched?
(A) MGNREGA Ombudsman - Appointed in each district to address complaints.
(B) Social Audit Gram Sabha - Reviews the audit findings in front of residents.
(C) Job Card Verification - Mandatory component of the social audit process.
(D) Gram Sabha Powers - The Gram Sabha can directly imprison erring officials without trials.
(E) Answer not known

60. Consider the following statements regarding the convergence of PMAY-G (Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin) with other schemes in Tamil Nadu:
I. The beneficiary is entitled to 90/95 person-days of unskilled labor wage under MGNREGA for house construction.
II. Financial assistance for toilet construction is sourced through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).
III. Provision of electricity connection is ensured through the Saubhagya scheme or state schemes.
IV. PMAY-G houses strictly cannot receive piped water supply under the Jal Jeevan Mission.
V. Beneficiaries are facilitated to get LPG connection under the PM Ujjwala Yojana.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

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61. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the sustainability of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) projects in Tamil Nadu:
(A) JJM emphasizes source sustainability measures like groundwater recharge and greywater management.
(B) Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) are empowered to collect user charges to maintain the in-village infrastructure.
(C) Regular water quality testing is a mandated aspect of ensuring long-term sustainability.
(D) The scheme relies exclusively on deep borewells without any provision for surface water-based combined schemes.
(E) Answer not known

62. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) initiatives under SBM-G Phase II in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Building large-scale centralized incinerators in every single Gram Panchayat.
(B) Discharging untreated sewage directly into agricultural fields for irrigation.
(C) Promoting decentralized composting and safe plastic waste disposal in villages.
(D) SBM-G components are 100% funded by corporate social responsibility firms.
(E) Answer not known

63. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in Tamil Nadu, which essential feature is heavily prioritized to improve Clean City rankings?
(A) Constructing large-scale residential complexes for all urban sanitation workers.
(B) Implementing 100% door-to-door collection and source segregation of waste.
(C) Exempting user fees for solid waste management for all urban households.

78. Under the Make in India initiative and PLI schemes, which feature has significantly propelled Tamil Nadu's manufacturing growth?
(A) An absolute ban on all types of Foreign Direct Investment in the state.
(B) The mandatory shifting of all manufacturing units to agricultural zones.
(C) Sector-specific industrial parks, logistics, and ease of business reforms.
(D) The elimination of all existing environmental clearance procedures.
(E) Answer not known

79. AMRUT projects in Tamil Nadu cities frequently emphasize the rejuvenation of local water bodies and reduction of non-revenue water (NRW). What is the direct logical outcome expected from reducing NRW?
(A) An increase in the frequency of urban floods during the monsoon.
(B) Better financial health for ULBs and improved per capita availability.
(C) A mandatory increase in water tariffs for all identified slum dwellers.
(D) Complete and rapid depletion of all local groundwater resources.
(E) Answer not known

80. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Providing skill training and placement assistance to the urban poor.
(B) Supporting the formation of Self-Help Groups among urban populations.
(C) Including a component for the development of shelters for the homeless.
(D) Providing heavy machinery subsidies to large urban manufacturing firms.
(E) Answer not known

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expanding benefits to more people; instead, states are free to cover additional households provided they bear the extra financial costs associated with the expanded coverage.

18. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Central government initiatives address various socio-economic challenges. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana encourages organic farming clusters, while One Nation One Ration Card ensures portability of food benefits. The Ujjwala Yojana focuses on providing clean cooking fuel to reduce pollution, and the Saubhagya scheme aims for universal household electrification, collectively improving the quality of life in rural and urban areas.

19. (A) I and II
The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana provides deposit-free LPG connections to women from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. While the initial distribution of connections has been successful, sustaining regular usage in rural areas remains a challenge. High costs for refills often lead beneficiaries to return to using traditional biomass fuels, which are often cheaper or free but cause significant indoor air pollution.

20. (D) Achieving nearly 100% electrification of willing households.
The Saubhagya scheme was launched to ensure universal household electrification across India. In Tamil Nadu, the program successfully provided electricity connections to almost all households willing to receive them. This achievement built upon the state's existing power infrastructure and aimed to eliminate the energy gap in both rural and urban domestic settings, regardless of income level.

21. (B) PMGSY Phase III - Consolidation of Through Routes and Major Rural Links
The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has evolved through several phases to improve rural connectivity. Phase III specifically focuses on consolidating existing through routes and major rural links that connect habitations to agricultural markets and social facilities. The scheme is predominantly funded by the central government, and quality control involves multi-tier monitoring by independent state and national agencies.

22. (B) 3, 2, 1, 4
Developing digital infrastructure follows a logical progression from core networks to end-user services. Initially, high-speed internet is established at administrative blocks. Subsequently, optical fiber connectivity is extended to Gram Panchayats via BharatNet. This enables the delivery of e-governance services through local centers. Finally, digital literacy programs are implemented to ensure that rural citizens can effectively utilize these digital resources.

23. (D) Better control over execution, permissions, and rural service delivery.
Tamil Nadu chose a state-led model through TANFINET to implement BharatNet rather than relying on central public sector units. This approach allows the state government to maintain greater control over project execution and the necessary administrative permissions. Furthermore, it ensures that the infrastructure is tailored to meet specific local needs and improves the efficiency of digital service delivery.

24. (A) I, II and IV
Tamil Nadu has established StartupTN to foster innovation, complementing the national Startup India initiative. Recognized startups benefit from tax exemptions and rebates on patent applications to encourage growth. Furthermore, the state's policies in sectors like electric vehicles are integrated with these initiatives. Startups in the state remain eligible for federal support schemes, including the national Seed Fund Scheme.

25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana provides short-term skill training to enhance employability. However, in industrial hubs like Tamil Nadu, retaining certified candidates is challenging because local manufacturing sectors often require highly specialized skills. The foundational nature of the training provided under the scheme sometimes fails to meet the advanced technical demands of these industries, leading to a workforce mismatch.

26. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
Production Linked Incentive schemes are designed to boost domestic manufacturing in

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the subsequent processing of municipal solid waste to ensure cleaner urban environments.

9. (A) I, II and IV
The PM POSHAN scheme enhances nutritional security for school children by providing hot cooked meals. It incorporates the previous mid-day meal initiatives and mandates social audits to ensure accountability. In Tamil Nadu, it integrates effectively with the state's existing nutritious meal program. Local procurement is generally prioritized to support regional economies and provide fresh, culturally appropriate ingredients.

10. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The National Health Mission emphasizes comprehensive care for mothers and children through specific reproductive and adolescent health strategies. Tamil Nadu has successfully achieved significant milestones, reaching Sustainable Development Goal targets for maternal mortality ahead of schedule. While both statements regarding health focus and goal achievement are accurate, the achievement itself is the result of broader systemic improvements.

11. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres offer a broad spectrum of services to improve community health. This includes expanded primary care services and the integration of digital platforms for remote teleconsultations. Furthermore, these centres provide essential diagnostic tests locally and promote preventative wellness through activities like yoga and lifestyle counselling, ensuring a holistic approach to public health delivery.

12. (A) Formation of SHGs → Federation into Village Poverty Reduction Committees → Block Level Federations → Bank Linkage
The National Rural Livelihoods Mission follows a structured process to empower the rural poor. It starts with the formation of Self-Help Groups at the neighborhood level. These groups then federate into Village Poverty Reduction Committees and subsequently into larger block-level organizations. This hierarchical structure facilitates access to formal banking and financial services, promoting long-term economic independence.

13. (B) 2.0% of the sum insured
The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is a crop insurance scheme designed to protect farmers against financial losses from natural calamities. Under this program, the premium paid by farmers is capped at low rates to ensure affordability. For food and oilseed crops grown during the Kharif season, the maximum premium payable by the farmer is two percent.

14. (C) Professionals like doctors and engineers are eligible if their income is low.
The PM KISAN scheme provides direct financial support to farming families, but specific exclusion criteria apply to ensure benefits reach intended recipients. Institutional landholders and individuals holding constitutional posts are ineligible. Professionals, including doctors, engineers, and lawyers, are also excluded from the scheme regardless of their income level. Additionally, those who paid income tax previously are disqualified.

15. (A) I, II, IV and V
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana focuses on expanding irrigation coverage and improving water use efficiency. It promotes micro-irrigation technologies and provides additional state subsidies for small farmers. The scheme aims to provide water access to every farm and emphasizes convergence with programs like MGNREGA for creating water sources. It encompasses minor irrigation rather than just large-scale river projects.

16. (D) Applying recommended fertilizer dosages based on nutrient deficiencies.
The Soil Health Card provides farmers with a detailed analysis of the nutrient status of their land. By using this data, farmers can determine the specific fertilizer requirements for their crops. This prevents the overuse of chemicals, reduces cultivation costs, and maintains long-term soil productivity. It is a technical tool rather than a direct mechanism for loans or insurance.

17. (C) A is true but R is false.
Tamil Nadu maintains a Universal Public Distribution System, providing food grains to all cardholders despite the National Food Security Act's focus on specific priority households. The federal legislation does not prevent states from

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ANSWERS

1. (A) 60:40
Centrally Sponsored Schemes are classified into Core and Optional categories. For Core schemes, the funding responsibility is typically shared between the Union and State governments. In most states, including Tamil Nadu, this ratio is established as 60 percent by the Centre and 40 percent by the State, ensuring collaborative fiscal participation in development projects.

2. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tamil Nadu demonstrates exceptionally high female participation in the MGNREGA program, often exceeding eighty percent. This success is primarily attributed to the state's robust network of Self-Help Groups and the Pudhu Vaazhvu Project. These institutional structures effectively mobilize rural women, providing them with essential information and facilitating their active engagement in local employment opportunities.

3. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
Infrastructure development in rural areas involves specialized schemes targeting specific needs. Jal Jeevan Mission focuses on functional tap connections, while Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) prioritizes sanitation and waste management. Similarly, the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) aims to provide permanent housing, and the Gram Sadak Yojana ensures essential road connectivity for isolated habitations.

4. (C) I and III
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act supports the creation of both community and individual assets. Vulnerable groups, particularly Scheduled Castes and Tribes, are eligible for individual asset development. Furthermore, the scheme actively encourages environmental conservation through permissible activities like water harvesting and large-scale afforestation, aimed at enhancing local ecological sustainability and rural livelihoods.

5. (B) The scheme completely bars convergence with MGNREGA for providing unskilled wage days for house construction.
Implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) relies on identifying beneficiaries through deprivation data from the Socio-Economic and Caste Census. The scheme specifically encourages convergence with other programs like MGNREGA to provide unskilled labor wages for construction. Funds are transferred electronically to ensure transparency, and the mandatory inclusion of toilets promotes comprehensive sanitation standards.

6. (C) Village Water and Sanitation Committee - Responsible for in-village water supply infrastructure
The Jal Jeevan Mission adopts a community-led approach to provide safe drinking water. Village Water and Sanitation Committees play a crucial role in planning and managing internal infrastructure. While laboratories exist for quality testing, community participation remains central. Har Ghar Jal certification requires rigorous verification of functional connections, reflecting the program's focus on decentralized, sustainable water management.

7. (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
Achieving total sanitation in rural areas involves a systematic progression starting with a baseline survey to identify gaps. Following this, the community works toward achieving Open Defecation Free status. Subsequent efforts focus on implementing solid and liquid waste management systems. The final stage is reached when a village attains the comprehensive ODF Plus Model status.

8. (A) Segregation and processing of municipal solid waste at source
The Swachh Survekshan is a major annual survey evaluating urban cleanliness and sanitation across the country. In Tamil Nadu, urban local bodies are assessed primarily on their efficiency in waste management. Key metrics include the systematic segregation of waste at the source and

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strategic sectors. Tamil Nadu has developed specialized regional hubs to leverage these incentives. Mobile assembly is concentrated in Sriperumbudur, while electric vehicle manufacturing is prominent in Hosur and Chennai. Coimbatore and Tiruppur focus on technical textiles, and new gigafactories are being established to support advanced energy storage solutions.

27. (A) I, II, III and V
The Smart Cities Mission in Tamil Nadu involves eleven selected cities and focuses on area-based and pan-city developments. Implementation is managed by dedicated Special Purpose Vehicles at the city level. Projects emphasize sustainable transport and the restoration of water bodies. Funding for these initiatives is shared between the Central and State governments rather than being solely dependent on local municipal revenue.

28. (C) Providing basic civic amenities like water supply and green spaces.
The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) aims to improve the quality of life in urban areas. It focuses on providing essential civic infrastructure, including reliable water supply, efficient sewerage systems, and the development of parks or green spaces. These interventions are designed to ensure that basic services are available to all citizens in participating municipalities.

29. (B) Social Mobilization (SHG Formation) → Skill Training & Capacity Building → Self-Employment Programme (Bank Linkage)
The National Urban Livelihoods Mission follows a systematic path to alleviate urban poverty. The process begins with social mobilization through the formation of Self-Help Groups. Members then receive skill training and capacity building to enhance their employability. Finally, the program facilitates self-employment by establishing bank linkages, providing the necessary financial support for beneficiaries to start or expand their own small businesses.

30. (D) Funding Model - 100% additional budget allocation by the state for daily operations.
The Aspirational Districts Programme, which includes districts like Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram, aims to improve development through convergence and collaboration. It does not provide a massive, 100% additional budget for daily operations. Instead, it focuses on the more effective utilization of existing central and state schemes, supplemented by limited challenge grants based on performance rankings in key indicators.

31. (B) The funding pattern is 100% central, similar to Core of the Core schemes.
Centrally Sponsored Schemes are divided into different categories. While Core of the Core schemes receive high central funding, Optional schemes give states the choice to implement them based on local needs. The funding for Optional schemes is not 100% central; instead, it typically requires the state to provide a significant matching grant from its own financial resources.

32. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social Audit units for the MGNREGA program are designed to be independent of the implementing agencies. This autonomy is essential to ensure that the verification of work, wage payments, and asset creation is conducted without bias. By operating independently, these units can provide transparent oversight and effectively address grievances, thereby preventing corruption and ensuring the scheme's integrity.

33. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
The urban housing mission uses multiple strategies to ensure affordable housing. Slum redevelopment involves using land as a resource with private help. Credit-linked subsidies provide interest relief on home loans. Affordable housing in partnership involves collaboration between state and private agencies for large complexes, while beneficiary-led construction provides direct financial aid to families building homes on their own land.

34. (A) I and II
To ensure the safety of drinking water, the Jal Jeevan Mission utilizes Field Test Kits at the local village level. These kits are provided to Gram Panchayats, and a team of five women from each village is specifically trained to perform the tests. The resulting data is not confidential;

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it is uploaded to a central portal to maintain transparency and monitor water quality.

35. (A) Managing waste to produce biogas and organic manure.
The GOBARdhan initiative is a key component of the second phase of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). It focuses on the effective management of biodegradable waste, particularly cattle dung and agricultural residues. The objective is to convert this waste into useful resources like biogas for energy and organic manure for farming, thereby promoting a circular economy in rural areas.

36. (B) Swachhata App - A grievance redressal platform for citizens to report cleanliness issues
The Swachhata App is a digital tool that empowers citizens to participate in urban sanitation by reporting cleanliness problems to local authorities. While star ratings evaluate overall waste management, ODF++ certification specifically concerns the safe management of fecal sludge and septage. The SafaiMitra Suraksha Challenge aims to eliminate hazardous manual cleaning of sewers and promote mechanization for worker safety.

37. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The daily operation of the school meal program follows a specific logical order to ensure efficiency and safety. First, necessary food grains and ingredients must be procured and stored. Next, the meals are prepared according to a nutritional menu. The hot cooked meals are then served to the students. Finally, records of attendance and beneficiaries are updated for monitoring.

38. (C) Providing screening for non-communicable diseases like hypertension and diabetes.
Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres represent a shift toward comprehensive primary health care. A key feature of these centres in Tamil Nadu is the proactive screening of the population for non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes. This allows for early detection and management at the community level, moving beyond the traditional focus on only maternal and child health.

39. (A) II, III and IV
In Tamil Nadu, the national PM-JAY scheme is integrated with the state's CMCHIS to provide a unified health insurance cover of five lakhs per family. This integrated system allows for cashless treatment of secondary and tertiary conditions, including pre-existing diseases. Beneficiaries also benefit from nationwide portability, allowing them to access healthcare services at any empaneled hospital across India.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Pudhu Vaazhvu Project in Tamil Nadu served as a successful prototype for community-led development. It demonstrated the effectiveness of using Community Resource Persons and participatory methods to identify and support the poor. These proven strategies were later adopted and scaled up by national initiatives like the National Rural Livelihoods Mission and influenced the design of broader health mission frameworks.

41. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Crop insurance claims are processed based on the specific type of agricultural loss. Crop Cutting Experiments are the standard for estimating overall yield loss. Claims for prevented sowing are triggered by adverse early weather. Mid-season adversity covers losses during the growing phase, while post-harvest loss claims protect farmers if harvested crops are damaged by unseasonal rains while still in the field.

42. (B) Directly transferring ₹6,000 annually to Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts.
The PM KISAN scheme provides financial assistance to eligible farmers to help meet their agricultural expenses. The benefit, totaling six thousand rupees per year, is disbursed in three equal installments. These funds are transferred directly into the beneficiaries' Aadhaar-linked bank accounts through the Direct Benefit Transfer system, ensuring that the money reaches the farmers without any middleman intervention.

43. (A) GPS based Soil Sample Collection → Laboratory Testing → Uploading data to SHC Portal → Printing and Distribution of Cards
The creation of a Soil Health Card involves a technical workflow. It starts with the precise

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collection of soil samples from farmers' fields using GPS for accurate location tracking. These samples undergo detailed testing in certified laboratories. The results are then uploaded to a central portal, after which the physical cards are printed and distributed to the farmers with fertilizer recommendations.

44. (C) Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) - Promoting flood irrigation techniques to maximize water usage
The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana contains several components aimed at improving water management. While the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme focuses on large projects and Har Khet Ko Pani on minor sources, the Per Drop More Crop component is specifically designed to promote micro-irrigation. It discourages traditional flood irrigation in favor of more efficient techniques like drip and sprinkler systems.

45. (A) I, II, III and V
Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana promotes sustainable agriculture through a cluster-based organic farming model. It provides financial support for inputs and capacity building while requiring certification through the Participatory Guarantee System. The scheme actively encourages the use of traditional practices like Panchagavya rather than banning them. It aims to lower cultivation costs and improve overall soil health in the long term.

46. (C) Empowering migrant laborers to access food security benefits seamlessly.
The One Nation One Ration Card scheme, powered by the Integrated Management of Public Distribution System, allows beneficiaries to claim their food grains from any Fair Price Shop. This technological integration has a profound social impact by ensuring that migrant laborers can access their essential food security benefits even when they move away from their home districts for work.

47. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Although the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has significantly increased the number of LPG connections in rural Tamil Nadu, consistent use remains difficult. Many households find the cost of refilling cylinders to be a financial burden. Consequently, when traditional biomass fuels like wood or dung are available for free or at a low cost, beneficiaries often revert to these unhealthy cooking methods.

48. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
Digital India initiatives provide various layers of support for rural populations. Common Service Centres act as physical points for accessing services, while PMGDISHA focuses on improving digital literacy. The e-Sanjeevani platform offers remote medical teleconsultations, and the UMANG app provides a unified digital gateway for citizens to access a wide variety of government services from their mobile phones.

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49. (B) III only
Statements I and II are correct. BharatNet aims to provide at least 100 Mbps broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats, enabling digital inclusion in rural areas. It supports the efficient delivery of e-health, e-education, e-governance, and other digital services. Statement III is incorrect because BharatNet infrastructure can be utilized by Internet Service Providers (ISPs), telecom operators, and other service providers to deliver broadband services; it is not restricted solely to government institutions.

50. (C) Enabling access to tax holidays and easier public procurement.
Recognition by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is a vital step for startups under the Startup India program. This status provides several benefits, including eligibility for tax exemptions on profits for a specific period. Additionally, it allows startups to participate in public procurement processes with relaxed norms regarding prior experience and turnover, facilitating easier market access.

51. (B) RPL - Certifying individuals who possess prior informal work experience
Recognition of Prior Learning is a key component of national skill initiatives that certifies the skills of individuals who have gained expertise through informal work. In contrast, DDU-GKY targets rural youth for employment. ITI upgradation focuses on modern industrial requirements, and the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme provides financial incentives to organizations

13. What is the designated capacity of the Minjur seawater desalination plant, which was the first of its kind established in Chennai to augment urban water supply?
(A) 50 MLD
(B) 150 MLD
(C) 200 MLD
(D) 100 MLD
(E) Answer not known

14. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding urban transport systems in Chennai:
(A) Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) - Elevated railway corridor connecting Chennai Beach and Velachery
(B) Chennai Metro Rail (CMRL) - Standard gauge rail network for rapid intracity transit
(C) Metropolitan Transport Corporation (MTC) - Responsible for operating suburban EMU trains
(D) Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) - Focuses on pedestrian infrastructure and cycling tracks
(E) Answer not known

15. Arrange the following urban infrastructure projects in Chennai in chronological order of their initial commencement or establishment:
I. Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) Phase 1
II. Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Phase 1 (Beach to Thirumayilai)
III. First Master Plan for Chennai
IV. Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL) Phase 2
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) II, I, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

16. Match the following Smart Cities in Tamil Nadu with their signature project components:
List I: Smart City
P. Madurai
Q. Coimbatore
R. Tiruppur
S. Thanjavur
List II: Project Component
I. Smart roads and lake development models
II. Heritage conservation and cultural tourism projects
III. Meenakshi Temple area heritage development
IV. Effluent treatment and industrial water supply support
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of the PM SVANidhi scheme implemented in the urban areas of Tamil Nadu?
(A) Providing financial grants for building permanent retail shops.
(B) Provision of collateral-free working capital loans to registered vendors.
(C) Incentivizing regular repayment through timely interest rate subsidies.
(D) Rewarding digital transactions through specific cashback incentives.
(E) Answer not known

18. The AMRUT 2.0 mission primarily aims at which of the following objectives in Tamil Nadu's urban areas?
(A) Construction of elevated expressways to resolve heavy traffic congestion.
(B) Setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in emerging Tier-3 cities.
(C) Universalisation of water supply and sewerage systems.
(D) Complete eradication of urban poverty through monthly direct cash transfers.
(E) Answer not known

19. Which of the following statements about solid waste management in Tamil Nadu's urban local bodies is correct?
(A) Source segregation of waste into bio-degradable and non-biodegradable is mandated.
(B) All generated waste is legally required to be dumped in unlined landfills without processing.
(C) The responsibility of waste collection rests entirely with private residential welfare associations, not the municipality.
(D) Composting of wet waste has been banned in urban limits due to odour issues.

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60. (A) I, II, III and V
Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) is designed to work in tandem with other development programs. Beneficiaries receive wages for unskilled labor through MGNREGA and funding for toilets via the Swachh Bharat Mission. Connections for electricity and LPG are facilitated through Saubhagya and Ujjwala. Furthermore, the scheme also supports providing piped water supply to these new homes under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

61. (D) The scheme relies exclusively on deep borewells without any provision for surface water-based combined schemes.
Sustainability in the Jal Jeevan Mission is achieved through various measures, including groundwater recharge and community-led maintenance via user charges. Regular water quality monitoring is also essential. Contrary to the idea of relying solely on borewells, the scheme encourages a diverse mix of water sources, including surface water-based combined schemes, to ensure a reliable and long-term supply.

62. (C) Promoting decentralized composting and safe plastic waste disposal in villages.
The second phase of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) focuses on achieving ODF Plus status by managing all types of waste. Instead of large centralized facilities, it promotes decentralized solutions like household or community composting for organic waste. It also emphasizes the systematic collection and safe disposal of plastic waste to ensure that rural environments remain clean and sustainable.

63. (B) Implementing 100% door-to-door collection and source segregation of waste.
To improve their performance in national cleanliness rankings, urban centers in Tamil Nadu prioritize comprehensive waste management systems. The most critical features include ensuring that waste is collected from every household and that it is segregated into different categories at the point of origin. This allows for more efficient processing and recycling, which are key metrics for a clean city.

64. (D) Automated Monitoring System using daily SMS or mobile applications.
To ensure transparency and prevent leakage in the school meal program, Tamil Nadu uses an Automated Monitoring System. This involves teachers or administrators sending daily reports via SMS or specialized mobile applications. These reports provide real-time data on the number of students who received meals, allowing for better oversight and management of food resources across thousands of schools.

65. (A) Successful integration of maternity benefit schemes with Janani Suraksha Yojana.
The reduction in out-of-pocket expenses for maternal care in Tamil Nadu is largely due to the effective integration of state and central maternity benefits. Programs like the Janani Suraksha Yojana provide financial assistance for institutional deliveries. By combining these with robust public health infrastructure, the state ensures that expectant mothers can access quality care without facing significant personal financial burdens.

66. (C) Transitioning to providing comprehensive primary health care near the community.
The conversion of traditional health centres into Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres is a strategic move to provide a wider range of services. This model moves beyond basic care to include chronic disease management, mental health, and wellness activities. The goal is to bring comprehensive, high-quality primary healthcare services directly to the community, reducing the need for travel to distant hospitals.

67. (A) Transitioning to formal institutional credit at affordable rates for livelihoods.
Bank linkage is a cornerstone of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission's strategy for economic empowerment. By connecting Self-Help Groups to formal banks, rural women gain access to institutional credit. This allows them to move away from high-interest informal moneylenders and obtain affordable loans to start or expand small businesses, thereby creating sustainable livelihoods and improving their financial security.

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CHAPTER 20

Urbanisation, Smart Cities and Urban Development in Tamil Nadu

1. According to the 2011 Census, what is the percentage of the urban population in Tamil Nadu, making it one of the most urbanised large states in India?
(A) 48.4 percent
(B) 44.5 percent
(C) 52.3 percent
(D) 54.8 percent
(E) Answer not known

2. Read the following statements regarding the secondary cities of Tamil Nadu:
I. Coimbatore and Madurai act as major regional growth poles balancing Chennai's urban primacy.
II. Salem's urbanisation is primarily driven by its IT sector rather than traditional industries and trade.
III. Tiruchirappalli serves as an important urban agglomeration with a strong base in manufacturing and fabrication industries.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

3. Match the following institutions/schemes with their primary focus area in Tamil Nadu:
List I: Institution/Scheme
P. TNUIFSL
Q. CMDA
R. PM SVANidhi
S. AMRUT
List II: Focus Area
I. Working capital loans for street vendors
II. Financing urban infrastructure projects
III. Universalisation of water supply and sewerage
IV. Master plan preparation and development control
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

4. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The phenomenon of urban primacy is evident in Tamil Nadu with Chennai dominating the economic and demographic landscape.
Reason (R): Secondary cities and Tier-2 cities in Tamil Nadu have completely failed to attract any industrial or IT investments over the last decade.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. In which year was the Greater Chennai Corporation, the oldest municipal corporation in India, established?
(A) 1639
(B) 1688
(C) 1757
(D) 1858
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following pairs regarding the Smart Cities of Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) Tiruppur - Focused on heritage conservation,

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76. (C) Infrastructure is reserved for the military and cannot provide WiFi.
BharatNet is a civilian project aimed at improving digital connectivity in rural areas. It uses a Special Purpose Vehicle to link Gram Panchayats with high-speed broadband. The network is specifically designed to be non-discriminatory, allowing various service providers to use the infrastructure to offer services like public WiFi, e-governance, and digital health to the general public.

77. (D) Modernizing infrastructure and curriculums to align with Industry 4.0.
The upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes in Tamil Nadu is a key part of the Skill India mission. The primary goal is to modernize the facilities and update the teaching materials to match the needs of modern manufacturing. This includes introducing training in advanced technologies and automation, ensuring that students are prepared for high-tech jobs in the era of Industry 4.0.

78. (C) Sector-specific industrial parks, logistics, and ease of business reforms.
Tamil Nadu's success in attracting manufacturing under the Make in India and PLI initiatives is driven by strategic infrastructure and policy support. The state has developed specialized industrial parks for sectors like electronics and automobiles. These are complemented by strong logistics networks and significant reforms aimed at making it easier for companies to set up and operate their businesses efficiently.

79. (B) Better financial health for ULBs and improved per capita availability.
Non-Revenue Water refers to water that is produced but lost before it reaches the customer through leaks or unauthorized use. Reducing these losses is a major goal of urban missions in Tamil Nadu. Successful reduction improves the financial viability of Urban Local Bodies by reducing waste and increases the amount of water available for every citizen without needing additional sources.

80. (D) Providing heavy machinery subsidies to large urban manufacturing firms.
The National Urban Livelihoods Mission is specifically designed to support the urban poor and vulnerable populations. It provides skill training, supports Self-Help Groups, and develops shelters for the homeless. The program focuses on individual and small-group livelihoods rather than providing industrial subsidies to large-scale manufacturing firms, which are covered under different industrial and investment promotion policies.

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for engaging apprentices rather than paying full salaries indefinitely.

52. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
A manufacturing unit participating in the Production Linked Incentive scheme follows a defined path. First, the project application must be approved by the designated management agency. The company then proceeds to make the committed capital investment in its facilities. Once production starts and incremental sales are achieved over a base year, the government disburses the earned financial incentives.

53. (A) ₹500 crore (Centre) and ₹500 crore (State/ULB)
The Smart Cities Mission was designed as a centrally sponsored scheme with an equal sharing of financial responsibility. Initially, the Central Government committed to providing five hundred crore rupees per city over a five-year period. This amount was required to be matched by an equal contribution of five hundred crore rupees from the respective State Government or Urban Local Body.

54. (A) I, II and III
The AMRUT scheme focuses on urban infrastructure in cities with populations exceeding one lakh. It prioritizes the development of sewerage networks and proper septage management. Implementation is guided by State Annual Action Plans that require central approval. Far from prohibiting green spaces, the scheme actively encourages the development and maintenance of parks and open areas for urban residents.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Supporting street vendors is a significant component of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission. The scheme recognizes the importance of the informal economy and seeks to formalize it by issuing official identification cards to vendors. By creating designated vending zones and facilitating access to institutional credit, the program helps protect the livelihoods of vendors while improving urban management and planning.

56. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
The Aspirational Districts Programme uses a variety of metrics to track development. Health is measured by institutional deliveries and immunization rates, while education progress is monitored through school transition rates. Agricultural success is tracked via irrigation coverage and livestock health. Finally, financial inclusion and skill development are evaluated based on the number of new bank accounts and training certifications.

57. (B) Ensuring wider coverage by pooling central funds with state infrastructure.
Integrating Centrally Sponsored Schemes with existing state initiatives allows for a more efficient use of resources. By pooling central financial assistance with the state's established administrative and physical infrastructure, the government can achieve much wider coverage and provide better services to a larger number of beneficiaries. This approach maximizes the impact of both central and state development investments.

58. (B) Bootstrapping → Seed Fund Scheme → Series A/Venture Capital → Initial Public Offering (IPO)
Startups typically follow a logical progression in their financing journey. Most begin with bootstrapping, using personal savings. As they develop, they may access early-stage government support like the Seed Fund Scheme. Successful growth leads to attracting Series A and further venture capital investment. Finally, mature companies may choose to go public through an Initial Public Offering to raise large-scale capital.

59. (D) Gram Sabha Powers - The Gram Sabha can directly imprison erring officials without trials.
Social audits in the MGNREGA program involve multiple levels of oversight, including district ombudsmen and job card verification. While the Gram Sabha is empowered to review audit findings and report irregularities, it does not possess judicial powers. The Gram Sabha cannot directly imprison officials; instead, it identifies issues that must be addressed through formal administrative or legal disciplinary procedures.

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cultural tourism, and site restoration
(B) Thanjavur - Focused on textile effluent treatment and sustainable industry support
(C) Vellore - Focused on health infrastructure and local area development
(D) Madurai - Focused on non-motorised transport and smart road network expansion
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical order of Urban Local Bodies in Tamil Nadu based on population and revenue, from highest to lowest?
(A) Municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town Panchayat
(B) Municipal Corporation, Town Panchayat, Municipality
(C) Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Town Panchayat
(D) Town Panchayat, Municipality, Municipal Corporation
(E) Answer not known

8. Which of the following best describes the concept of an "Urban Agglomeration" as used in the census context?
(A) A continuous urban spread including a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths.
(B) A geographical area declared urban based on high density and non-farm activity.
(C) A newly planned satellite city built outside the main metropolitan development zone.
(D) An administrative grouping of multiple revenue districts under a single municipal body.
(E) Answer not known

9. The Second Master Plan for the Chennai Metropolitan Area was formulated with a perspective vision targeted for which year?
(A) 2020
(B) 2026
(C) 2030
(D) 2035
(E) Answer not known

10. Which of the following statements regarding the implementation of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act in Tamil Nadu is correct?
(A) Tamil Nadu has completely transferred all 18 functions listed in the Twelfth Schedule exclusively to the Urban Local Bodies.
(B) The amendment led to the regular constitution of the State Election Commission and the State Finance Commission.
(C) State-level parastatal agencies have been completely abolished to empower local bodies.
(D) Town Panchayats were removed from the classification of Urban Local Bodies after the amendment.
(E) Answer not known

11. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu government has emphasized in-situ slum development rather than distant relocation wherever feasible.
Reason (R): Relocating slum dwellers to distant peripheries often leads to severe livelihood disruption and increased transport costs for the urban poor.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

12. Read the following statements regarding the Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC):
I. It is responsible for the registration of births and deaths within its jurisdiction.
II. It manages the Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSSB) directly as its subordinate department.
III. Solid waste management and maintenance of streetlights are among its core functions.
IV. The GCC is currently divided into 200 territorial wards.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

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68. (D) Intimating crop losses via the Crop Insurance App within 72 hours.
The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana includes specific mechanisms for farmers to report individual crop losses caused by localized events like hailstorms or floods. Farmers must intimate these losses to the insurance company or concerned authorities within seventy-two hours. This can be done conveniently through a dedicated mobile application, ensuring that the claim process is initiated quickly and transparently.

69. (B) Small farmers not falling under any economic exclusion criteria.
PM KISAN is intended to provide income support to genuine farming families. While it is open to many, it excludes certain groups like high-pensioners, constitutional post holders, and professionals such as lawyers or doctors. Therefore, the primary eligible group consists of small and marginal farmers who do not meet any of these specific exclusion criteria, ensuring the benefit reaches those in need.

70. (C) The scheme completely neglects dryland farming areas, focusing exclusively on delta regions.
The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana is designed to improve irrigation across all agricultural landscapes. It integrates various water conservation efforts and promotes efficient technologies like fertigation. Far from neglecting drylands, the scheme specifically targets these water-scarce areas to improve productivity and water security. It aims for a holistic convergence of irrigation investments at the individual field level throughout the state.

71. (D) A low-cost organic certification process designed for local markets.
The Participatory Guarantee System is a decentralized organic certification method used under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana. Unlike expensive third-party certifications, PGS relies on a peer-review process among local farmer clusters. This makes it a highly affordable and accessible option for small farmers, allowing them to certify their produce as organic and build trust with consumers in local markets.

72. (A) Utilizing NFSA subsidies and bearing the rest from the state exchequer.
Tamil Nadu provides free rice to all cardholders by building upon the framework of the National Food Security Act. The state government utilizes the central subsidies provided under the Act for priority households. To make the system universal and free for everyone, the state government covers the remaining substantial costs from its own budget, ensuring comprehensive food security for its population.

73. (B) Using behavioral change campaigns and micro-subsidies for affordability.
When a region shows high LPG connection rates but low refill usage, the primary barriers are usually financial and cultural. An appropriate policy response involves educational campaigns to highlight the health benefits of clean fuel over traditional biomass. Additionally, providing targeted micro-subsidies or flexible payment options can help address the affordability issues that prevent poor households from purchasing refills regularly.

74. (B) Achieving 100% electrification based on existing high state rates.
Tamil Nadu has historically maintained a strong power distribution network. The implementation of the Saubhagya scheme allowed the state to bridge the final gaps in household connectivity. By focusing on reaching the remaining un-electrified homes, the state was able to report nearly hundred percent household electrification, fulfilling the national mandate of ensuring that every household has access to electricity.

75. (A) The mandatory 5-year routine maintenance contract for construction.
To ensure that rural roads built under PMGSY are durable and of high quality, the scheme includes a mandatory maintenance provision. Every construction contract must include a five-year routine maintenance agreement funded by the state government. This ensures that the contractor is responsible for the road's condition long after initial construction, leading to better building standards and long-term usability.

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(E) Answer not known

20. Read the following statements about property tax reforms in Tamil Nadu's urban local bodies:
I. GIS-based mapping of properties is being implemented to identify unassessed and under-assessed buildings.
II. Property tax constitutes a major portion of the own-source revenue for municipal corporations.
III. The introduction of a self-assessment system has completely eliminated the need for official verification.
IV. Periodic revision of property tax rates is undertaken to improve urban municipal finance.
V. Property tax revenues are entirely transferred to the central government under the GST regime.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

21. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The implementation of the Chennai Metro Rail Phase 2 involves the construction of three new corridors.
Reason (R): Non-motorised transport policies focus on improving pedestrian infrastructure and cycling tracks.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

22. Read the following statements regarding the urban informal economy in Tamil Nadu:
I. Domestic workers and construction labourers constitute a significant portion of the urban informal sector.
II. The informal sector generally provides high job security and comprehensive social security benefits.
III. A large section of the urban poor depends on the informal economy for their livelihood.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

23. Match the following bodies with their specific functions in Tamil Nadu's urban governance:
List I: Governing Body
P. CMDA
Q. TNSCB (TNUHAB)
R. MTC
S. TNUIFSL
List II: Primary Function
I. Bus-based public transport in the metropolitan area
II. Financial intermediation for municipal infrastructure projects
III. Resettlement and in-situ slum rehabilitation
IV. Land use zoning and development control regulations
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following constitutional amendments is widely known for establishing the framework for urban local self-government in India?
(A) 74th Amendment
(B) 72nd Amendment
(C) 73rd Amendment
(D) 76th Amendment
(E) Answer not known

25. Which of the following descriptions regarding Chennai's urban water bodies is incorrect?
(A) Major reservoir providing the main drinking water supply to the city
(B) A natural wetland completely free from urban encroachment
(C) A significant lake that has been identified for eco-restoration efforts

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(D) Location of a major seawater desalination plant for the northern region
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following is the correct logical sequence of steps involved in standard solid waste management mandated for urban local bodies in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Disposal in landfill → Processing → Segregation at source → Door-to-door collection
(B) Segregation at source → Door-to-door collection → Processing → Scientific Landfill
(C) Processing → Door-to-door collection → Segregation at source → Disposal in landfill
(D) Door-to-door collection → Disposal in landfill → Segregation at source → Processing
(E) Answer not known

27. The issuance of municipal bonds by the Chennai Corporation was primarily intended for which of the following purposes?
(A) Financing large-scale urban infrastructure projects
(B) Distributing free consumer goods to the urban poor
(C) Refinancing the debts of the state transport corporations
(D) Funding state-level legislative elections
(E) Answer not known

28. Which of the following statements regarding the Smart Cities Mission in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) Involves the creation of a functional Integrated Command and Control Centre.
(B) Includes cities such as Chennai, Coimbatore, and Madurai for implementation.
(C) Focused exclusively on building new cities from scratch.
(D) Emphasizes the use of Information and Communication Technology in governance.
(E) Answer not known

29. What is the most appropriate reason for the push towards decentralisation of urbanisation by promoting Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities in Tamil Nadu?
(A) To eventually depopulate the entire Chennai Metropolitan Area over time.
(B) To strictly confine all new industrial growth within the rural sector.
(C) To eliminate the administrative need for urban local bodies in smaller towns.
(D) To ensure regional balance and reduce infrastructure pressure on Chennai.
(E) Answer not known

30. Which of the following statements about urban green spaces in Chennai is correct?
(A) Urban green spaces have already eliminated the urban heat island effect in the city.
(B) Construction of residential complexes on lake beds is encouraged to expand green zones.
(C) The GCC maintains parks and creates urban forests to improve green cover.
(D) The green cover in the city is expanding without any planned governmental intervention.
(E) Answer not known

31. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The urban heat island effect is completely absent in heavily built-up areas of Chennai.
Reason (R): High concentration of concrete structures and shrinking green spaces trap heat, raising localized temperatures.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

32. Read the following statements regarding Ward Committees in the Greater Chennai Corporation:
I. They act as a mechanism for decentralized urban governance and citizen participation.
II. They have the supreme authority to dismiss the Mayor of the Corporation.
III. They monitor the delivery of basic civic services at the ward level.
IV. Their composition and functions are derived from the provisions of the 74th

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Constitutional Amendment.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

33. Match the following slum resettlement/ rehabilitation approaches or areas with their descriptions:

List I: Area/Approach

P. In-situ development
Q. Kannagi Nagar
R. Kuyil Thottam
S. Slum Clearance Board

List II: Description

I. Renamed as Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board
II. An example of a slum rehabilitation project within the city
III. A major distant resettlement colony on the IT corridor
IV. Upgrading housing and infrastructure without relocating dwellers

(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

34. How is a "slum" generally defined in the context of urban Tamil Nadu according to census and housing boards?

(A) Any urban residential area where the average income exceeds the defined poverty line.
(B) A formally planned housing colony established by a metropolitan development authority.
(C) A compact area with poorly built, congested tenements and lack of basic amenities.
(D) An exclusively commercial district within the city devoid of any residential population.
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following is a correctly described urban infrastructure initiative in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Safe collection and treatment of septage in unsewered urban areas.
(B) Construction of elevated expressways for heavy commercial vehicles.
(C) Underground tunneling for the expansion of suburban rail networks.
(D) Providing direct agricultural subsidies to farmers within urban limits.
(E) Answer not known

36. Arrange the following cities in Tamil Nadu in descending order based on their urban agglomeration population (highest to lowest) according to typical census estimates:

I. Coimbatore
II. Chennai
III. Tiruchirappalli
IV. Madurai

(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, I, III, IV
(E) Answer not known

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37. To address the issue of traffic congestion and promote sustainable mobility in a Tier-2 city like Coimbatore, which of the following urban transport strategies would be most effective?

(A) Banning the ownership and registration of all private vehicles within the city.
(B) Developing an integrated multimodal transport system with non-motorised infrastructure.
(C) Widening all major roads by demolishing heritage structures and pedestrian pathways.
(D) Restricting all public transport buses to operate exclusively during the night hours.
(E) Answer not known

38. The Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) underwent a significant expansion recently. Which authority is primarily responsible for preparing the Master Plan for this expanded region?

(A) Directorate of Town and Country Planning (DTCP)
(B) Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC)
(C) Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)
(D) Tamil Nadu Housing Board (TNHB)
(E) Answer not known

39. What is the current extent of reservation provided for women in the Urban Local Bodies of Tamil Nadu?
(A) 33 percent
(B) 66 percent
(C) No specific reservation
(D) 50 percent
(E) Answer not known

40. Read the following factors that have historically driven rural to urban migration and urbanisation in Tamil Nadu:
I. Rapid industrialisation in and around major cities.
II. Growth of the Information Technology (IT) and services sector.
III. Concentration of higher education and advanced healthcare facilities in urban centres.
IV. The complete failure and abandonment of all agricultural activities in the state.
V. Better employment opportunities in the urban informal economy.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

41. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Relocating slum dwellers from the city centre to peripheral areas often meets with strong resistance.
Reason (R): Peripheral resettlement disrupts established livelihoods and severs long-standing social networks.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

42. Read the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL):
I. It facilitates the raising of resources from capital markets for urban infrastructure projects.
II. It directly executes and constructs all road projects in the state without municipal involvement.
III. It assists urban local bodies in project development and financial management.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

43. Match the following phases/components of the Chennai Metro Rail with their characteristics:
List I: Component
P. CMRL Phase 1
Q. CMRL Phase 2
R. Multi-modal integration
S. Interchange stations
List II: Characteristic
I. Nodes where passengers can seamlessly switch between different transport lines
II. Covers 54 km with two corridors (Blue and Green lines)
III. Massive expansion covering 118.9 km across three new corridors
IV. Connecting metro stations with bus terminals and suburban rail
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

44. Which of the following statements regarding the urban finance of local bodies in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) Urban local bodies rely heavily on State and Central Finance Commission grant awards.
(B) Property tax and profession tax form the major components of their own-source revenue.
(C) Municipalities are prohibited from borrowing funds or issuing municipal

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bonds.
(D) User charges are levied for providing services such as water and solid waste management.
(E) Answer not known

45. Identify the correct description regarding basic services to the urban poor in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Providing highly subsidized imported cars to registered urban slum dwellers.
(B) Aimed at providing large corporate loans to industrial townships and SEZ units.
(C) Specifically designed to fund primary education programs in rural village areas.
(D) Focused on improving housing and basic civic amenities in urban slums.
(E) Answer not known

46. Which of the following sequences best represents the evolutionary trajectory of slum housing policies in Tamil Nadu over the decades?
(A) In-situ upgrading → Eviction and distant relocation → Beneficiary-led individual house construction
(B) Beneficiary-led individual house construction → In-situ upgrading → Eviction and distant relocation
(C) Eviction and distant relocation → Beneficiary-led individual house construction → In-situ upgrading
(D) In-situ upgrading → Beneficiary-led individual house construction → Eviction and distant relocation
(E) Answer not known

47. Which of the following functions is NOT typically mandated to the Greater Chennai Corporation under the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution?
(A) Urban planning including town planning
(B) Fire services and state highway maintenance
(C) Public health, sanitation and solid waste management
(D) Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks and playgrounds
(E) Answer not known

48. The term 'urban primacy' in Tamil Nadu's context is most often used to describe the overwhelming dominance of which city in terms of population, investment, and infrastructure?
(A) Coimbatore
(B) Madurai
(C) Tiruchirappalli
(D) Chennai
(E) Answer not known

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49. Under the Smart Cities Mission, what is the primary function of the Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) established in cities like Chennai?
(A) To monitor and manage municipal services and emergency responses in real-time.
(B) To physically store emergency food grains and essential supplies for the city.
(C) To act as a central hub for printing and distributing property tax receipts.
(D) To serve as the official residence and office of the City Municipal Commissioner.
(E) Answer not known

50. Which of the following statements about Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) initiatives in Chennai is correct?
(A) NMT initiatives focus exclusively on building wider roads for private vehicles.
(B) NMT policies explicitly ban the use of bicycles within the metropolitan limits.
(C) The Pedestrian Plaza in T. Nagar is a prime example of NMT implementation.
(D) NMT infrastructure is entirely funded by the state's rural development department.
(E) Answer not known

51. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Property tax collection in Tamil Nadu's urban local bodies has seen reforms including GIS-based mapping.
Reason (R): The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board manages the city's desalination plants.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

owner.
III. Verification of details by tax authorities.
IV. Issuance of final property tax demand notice.
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) III, I, IV, II
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

77. When an urban local body in Tamil Nadu seeks to issue Municipal Bonds to raise capital, what is the most critical prerequisite it must fulfill to attract institutional investors?
(A) It must declare a complete tax holiday for all its citizens for the next decade.
(B) It must transfer all its civic duties and assets to private corporate entities.
(C) It must promise to repay the bond using only grants from the central government.
(D) It must obtain an investment-grade credit rating from recognized agencies.
(E) Answer not known

78. What is the most significant challenge faced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board during in-situ slum rehabilitation projects?
(A) Procuring expensive and highly specialized imported building materials and tools.
(B) Convincing international agencies to provide 100% funding for the rehabilitation project.
(C) Arranging temporary transit accommodation for dwellers while new structures are built.
(D) Designing residential homes without any ventilation to save maximum structural space.
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following statements about the demographic components of urban population growth in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) Natural increase (births minus deaths) is a component of urban population growth.
(B) Reverse migration to villages is the primary driver of urban dynamics today.
(C) Net rural-to-urban migration significantly contributes to the expanding urban population.
(D) Reclassification of rural settlements into urban towns adds to urban population figures.
(E) Answer not known

80. Read the following statements regarding the challenges of urbanisation in Tamil Nadu:
I. Unplanned urban sprawl leads to the encroachment of natural water bodies and wetlands.
II. Traffic congestion and vehicular pollution severely impact urban air quality.
III. The proliferation of informal settlements indicates a severe shortage of affordable urban housing.
IV. Solid waste management systems are under extreme pressure due to high waste generation rates.
V. Urbanisation has completely eradicated the informal sector economy in the state.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, III and V only
(C) II, IV and V only
(D) I, II, III, IV and V

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58. A fast-growing Tier-2 city in Tamil Nadu is experiencing severe traffic bottlenecks due to rapid urbanisation. Applying the principles of sustainable urban mobility, which intervention should the city administration prioritize?
(A) Constructing multiple flyovers while neglecting the development of pedestrian pathways.
(B) Developing a public transit system combined with safe non-motorised corridors.
(C) Subsidizing private car purchases to reduce the high dependency on poor public transport.
(D) Dispersing all commercial activities to rural areas to eliminate the need for urban travel.
(E) Answer not known

59. Which of the following statements regarding the role of parastatal agencies in Tamil Nadu's urban development is correct?
(A) To manage specialized urban services that cross boundaries or require expertise.
(B) Agencies like CMWSSB and TNUHAB operate completely independently of state government policy.
(C) Their functional mandates strictly overlap with those of the local village panchayats.
(D) The 74th Amendment mandated the immediate dissolution of all existing parastatal agencies.
(E) Answer not known

60. Read the following statements about the future trajectory of urbanisation in Tamil Nadu:
I. Development of satellite cities is planned to decongest major urban centres.
II. Regional development plans aim to distribute economic growth to Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities.
III. Sustainable urbanisation emphasizes climate resilience and disaster risk reduction.
IV. The state plans to forcefully relocate all urban industries to other states to reduce pollution.
V. Transit-oriented development (TOD) is being promoted along mass transit corridors.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

61. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The restoration of urban lakes in Chennai is critical for effective urban flood management.
Reason (R): Restored lakes completely stop the process of groundwater recharge in urban aquifers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

62. Read the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (now Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board):
I. It was established primarily to construct fire-proof tenements for slum dwellers.
II. It is entirely funded by private real estate developers without any state support.
III. Its recent mandate includes providing affordable housing and improving the living standards of the urban poor.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) II only
(E) Answer not known

63. Match the following elements of Chennai's urban infrastructure with their corresponding descriptors:
List I: Element
P. Minjur
Q. Velachery
R. Koyambedu
S. Pallikaranai
List II: Descriptor
I. Major terminus hub for MRTS, Metro, and outstation buses

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of urbanization and the functional integration of suburban areas with central cities.

9. (B) 2026
The Second Master Plan for the Chennai Metropolitan Area was designed to provide a strategic vision for the city's growth. It specifically targets the year 2026 as its perspective horizon. The plan outlines policies for land use, transport, and infrastructure to accommodate the projected population and economic activities, ensuring that urban expansion remains sustainable and well-regulated.

10. (B) The amendment led to the regular constitution of the State Election Commission and the State Finance Commission.
The implementation of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act significantly reformed urban governance. It institutionalized the State Election Commission to conduct local body polls and the State Finance Commission to recommend the devolution of funds. While it aimed to empower local bodies, many functions are still shared with parastatal agencies, and town panchayats remain a vital urban classification.

11. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In-situ slum development is prioritized to minimize the negative impacts of displacement on the urban poor. Moving residents to distant peripheral areas often severs access to established jobs and increases daily commuting costs. By improving housing at the existing location, the government ensures that vulnerable communities maintain their social networks and economic stability while gaining better living conditions.

12. (B) I, III and IV
The Greater Chennai Corporation manages essential civic duties including the registration of vital statistics and solid waste management. It currently operates through 200 territorial wards to ensure localized administration. However, specialized services like water supply and sewerage are handled by a separate parastatal board, the CMWSSB, which functions independently rather than being a subordinate department of the corporation.

13. (D) 100 MLD
The Minjur desalination plant was a pioneering project established to address the recurring water shortages in the Chennai metropolitan region. It has a designated production capacity of 100 million liters per day. By converting seawater into potable water, this facility provides a climate-resilient source of drinking water, reducing the city's heavy reliance on monsoon-dependent reservoirs and local groundwater.

14. (C) Metropolitan Transport Corporation (MTC) - Responsible for operating suburban EMU trains
Public transport in Chennai involves multiple specialized agencies. The Metropolitan Transport Corporation is solely responsible for operating the city's extensive bus network. In contrast, suburban EMU trains are operated by the Southern Railway, which is a central government entity. Other systems include the elevated MRTS and the CMRL metro network, which cater to different corridors within the city.

15. (A) III, II, I, IV
The evolution of Chennai's infrastructure began with the establishment of the First Master Plan. This was followed by the commissioning of the Mass Rapid Transit System Phase 1. Subsequently, the first phase of the Chennai Metro Rail project was launched. Currently, the extensive second phase of the metro rail is under implementation to improve urban connectivity across the region.

16. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Different Smart Cities focus on projects tailored to their local contexts. Madurai emphasizes the heritage development of the area surrounding the Meenakshi Temple. Coimbatore focuses on smart road models and lake restoration. Tiruppur addresses industrial needs through effluent treatment, while Thanjavur prioritizes cultural tourism and heritage conservation. These targeted interventions aim to improve the quality of urban life.

17. (A) Providing financial grants for building permanent retail shops.
The PM SVANidhi scheme is designed as a micro-credit facility rather than a grant program for physical construction. It provides collateral-free working capital loans to help street vendors resume their businesses. The scheme incentivizes

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(B) Urbanisation in Tamil Nadu is strictly confined to the borders of the Chennai district.
(C) Tamil Nadu is the second most urbanised large state with half its population in cities.
(D) The urban population in Tamil Nadu has been steadily decreasing since the 1991 census.
(E) Answer not known

71. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The informal economy plays a highly insignificant role in providing employment to the urban workforce in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): Formal sector employment growth has not kept pace with the rate of rural-to-urban migration.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

72. Read the following statements regarding functions which are generally undertaken by the Greater Chennai Corporation:
I. Maintenance of arterial state highways traversing the city.
II. Management of public parks and playgrounds.
III. Door-to-door collection and processing of solid waste.
IV. Issue of building plan approvals for large commercial complexes overriding CMDA.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I, II and IV
(D) II, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

73. Match the following Smart City projects in Tamil Nadu with their respective host cities:
List I: Smart City Project
P. Integrated Textile Hub Development
Q. Model Roads and Smart Lakes Development
R. Meenakshi Amman Temple Precinct Upgradation
S. Health and Institutional Infrastructure Focus
List II: Host City
I. Vellore
II. Coimbatore
III. Tiruppur
IV. Madurai
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following is NOT an objective of the AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) scheme implemented in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Ensuring that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water.
(B) Providing direct agricultural price support to farmers living on the urban periphery.
(C) Increasing the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well-maintained open spaces.
(D) Reducing pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport.
(E) Answer not known

75. Identify the correct statement regarding water supply infrastructure in Chennai:
(A) First major seawater desalination plant augmenting city water supply.
(B) Large scale solar power plant supplying energy for the state electricity grid.
(C) A major scientific landfill site for solid waste processing and disposal.
(D) An underground metro station serving as a key multimodal interchange hub.
(E) Answer not known

76. Arrange the following steps in the typical process of property tax assessment in Tamil Nadu's urban local bodies:
I. Preparation of GIS base map and property survey.
II. Self-assessment return filed by property

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52. Read the following statements regarding measures aimed at mitigating the Urban Heat Island effect in Tamil Nadu's cities:
I. Implementation of green roofs and vertical gardens.
II. Extensive tree planting and urban afforestation.
III. Replacing green spaces with high-density concrete pavements.
IV. Use of cool roofs or highly reflective surfaces on buildings.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

53. Match the urban administrative classifications in Tamil Nadu with their typical characteristic:
List I: Classification
P. Municipal Corporation
Q. Municipality
R. Town Panchayat
S. Chennai Metropolitan Area
List II: Characteristic
I. Transitional area from rural to urban
II. Regional planning region covering the core city and adjacent districts
III. Large urban area with a population typically above 3 lakhs
IV. Smaller urban area serving as a secondary town
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following statements about urban poverty and the informal economy in Tamil Nadu is incorrect?
(A) Urban poverty is often characterized by inadequate housing and a lack of basic services.
(B) Street vendors are recognized as an integral part of the vibrant urban informal economy.
(C) The informal sector is highly regulated with strict enforcement of provident funds.
(D) Migrant construction workers frequently form a vulnerable segment of the urban poor population.
(E) Answer not known

55. Identify the incorrectly matched pair concerning urban transport initiatives:
(A) Suburban Rail - Broad gauge commuter rail operated by Southern Railway
(B) Last mile connectivity - E-rickshaws, mini-buses, and cycles bridging transit hubs and destinations
(C) BRTS - Dedicated right-of-way lanes for high-capacity buses
(D) MRTS - Operated by the Metropolitan Transport Corporation (MTC) using diesel buses
(E) Answer not known

56. Arrange the following steps involved in the process of formulating and implementing a City Master Plan (like the Chennai Master Plan) in the correct logical order:
I. Final notification and implementation of the Master Plan.
II. Projection of future population and land use requirements.
III. Survey and analysis of the existing land use and infrastructure.
IV. Publication of the draft plan for inviting public objections and suggestions.
(A) III, II, IV, I
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, IV, II, I
(D) II, IV, III, I
(E) Answer not known

57. What is the most appropriate long-term solution to ensure water security for the expanding urban agglomeration of Chennai?
(A) Relying solely on drawing groundwater until the natural aquifers are fully depleted.
(B) An approach combining rainwater harvesting, lake restoration, and desalination.
(C) Transporting water exclusively through tanker lorries sourced from neighbouring states.
(D) Banning all new residential and commercial construction across the entire city area.
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (A) 48.4 percent
Tamil Nadu is recognized as a highly urbanized state in the Indian context. According to the 2011 Census data, nearly half of the state's population resides in urban centers. This demographic shift is driven by industrial growth and the concentration of services, making the state a leader in urban transformation compared to other large Indian states.

2. (B) I and III
Coimbatore and Madurai serve as vital growth poles that help decentralize development away from Chennai. Tiruchirappalli possesses a robust manufacturing and fabrication industrial base, supporting its status as a major urban agglomeration. However, Salem's urban expansion is traditionally linked to industrial trade and manufacturing rather than being exclusively driven by the modern information technology sector.

3. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Urban governance involves various specialized agencies. TNUIFSL focuses on financing critical municipal infrastructure projects, while CMDA manages land use through master plans. For social welfare, PM SVANidhi provides working capital to street vendors, and the AMRUT mission targets the universalization of essential services like water supply and sewerage systems. These institutions collectively drive sustainable urban development.

4. (C) A is true but R is false.
Chennai exhibits significant urban primacy as the primary hub for demographic and economic activity in the state. While this dominance is clear, it is incorrect to suggest that secondary cities have failed to attract investments. Tier-2 cities like Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli have successfully secured substantial industrial and technology-related investments, contributing to a more distributed economic landscape.

5. (B) 1688
The Greater Chennai Corporation holds the distinction of being the oldest municipal institution in India. It was established during the British colonial era in the late seventeenth century. This historical foundation paved the way for modern urban local governance in the country, setting a precedent for the administrative structure and civic management of large metropolitan areas in India.

6. (C) Vellore - Focused on health infrastructure and local area development
Under the Smart Cities Mission, Vellore prioritizes the enhancement of health-related infrastructure alongside comprehensive local area development. Other cities have different specialized focuses. For instance, Tiruppur emphasizes industrial support and effluent treatment, while Madurai concentrates on heritage conservation around the Meenakshi Temple. Each city identifies unique local challenges to address through technology and improved infrastructure planning.

7. (C) Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Town Panchayat
Urban local bodies in Tamil Nadu are organized into a clear hierarchy based on population and revenue. Municipal Corporations govern the largest urban centers with high revenue potential. Municipalities manage medium-sized towns, while Town Panchayats cater to smaller areas transitioning from rural to urban characteristics. This structure ensures that administrative resources and governance powers are distributed according to local needs.

8. (A) A continuous urban spread including a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths.
An urban agglomeration represents a continuous urban environment that extends beyond the formal administrative boundaries of a single town. It includes the core town along with its contiguous outgrowths, such as railway colonies or university campuses. This census definition helps in understanding the actual physical spread

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II. Site of a major seawater desalination plant
III. A highly urbanised area severely affected by historical wetland encroachment
IV. A critical marshland functioning as a natural flood sink for the city
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

64. Which of the following is NOT generally considered a major driver of the rapid urbanisation observed in Tamil Nadu over the last few decades?
(A) Expansion of the Information Technology (IT) sector in metropolitan areas.
(B) Decline of traditional agrarian economies forcing distress migration.
(C) Reclassification of rural settlements into urban areas due to population growth.
(D) The deliberate and total prohibition of all manufacturing industries in the state.
(E) Answer not known

65. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding urban governance reforms in Tamil Nadu:
(A) State Finance Commission - Recommends the devolution of financial resources to urban and rural local bodies
(B) 74th Constitutional Amendment Act - Exclusively deals with the administration of tribal areas
(C) Ward Committees - Judicial bodies established to resolve property disputes
(D) State Election Commission - Responsible for conducting elections to the State Legislative Assembly
(E) Answer not known

66. Which of the following sequences correctly illustrates the historical progression of urban transport systems introduced in Chennai?
(A) Suburban EMU Trains → Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) → Chennai Metro Rail (CMRL)
(B) Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) → Suburban EMU Trains → Chennai Metro Rail (CMRL)
(C) Chennai Metro Rail (CMRL) → Suburban EMU Trains → Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)
(D) Suburban EMU Trains → Chennai Metro Rail (CMRL) → Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS)
(E) Answer not known

67. What does the term "Transit-Oriented Development" (TOD), a concept proposed in recent urban master plans, primarily mean?
(A) Creating dense, walkable communities centered around public transit systems.
(B) Banning all forms of public transport within the highly populated urban areas.
(C) Developing urban infrastructure strictly for the use of heavy long-haul freight vehicles.
(D) Forcing all transit stations and hubs to be located far outside the city limits.
(E) Answer not known

68. Which city in Tamil Nadu is famously known for implementing a Smart City project that heavily focuses on restoring its ancient temple heritage and surrounding urban infrastructure?
(A) Coimbatore
(B) Tiruppur
(C) Salem
(D) Madurai
(E) Answer not known

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69. Which of the following statements about the sewerage and sanitation infrastructure in Tamil Nadu's urban areas is incorrect?
(A) Underground drainage systems are being progressively expanded in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities.
(B) Faecal sludge management is ignored as all areas have 100% sewerage coverage.
(C) Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are critical for treating wastewater before it is discharged.
(D) AMRUT funding is utilized to improve sewerage networks in selected urban local bodies.
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following statements correctly highlights the demographic characteristic of Tamil Nadu's urbanisation as per recent census data?
(A) Tamil Nadu's urban population currently accounts for less than 20 percent of its total.

digital payments through cashbacks and rewards timely repayment with interest subsidies, focusing on financial inclusion and economic recovery for small-scale urban traders and vendors.

18. (C) Universalisation of water supply and sewerage systems.
AMRUT 2.0 is a flagship mission that focuses on ensuring water security in urban areas. Its primary objective is the universalization of water supply through functional tap connections to all households. Additionally, it aims to improve sewerage and septage management. These efforts are part of a broader strategy to create water-secure cities and improve the overall environmental health of urban centers.

19. (A) Source segregation of waste into bio-degradable and non-biodegradable is mandated.
Effective solid waste management in urban local bodies relies on the mandatory segregation of waste at the source. Residents are required to separate biodegradable wet waste from non-biodegradable dry waste. This practice facilitates efficient processing, such as composting and recycling, while reducing the volume of refuse sent to landfills, thereby promoting environmental sustainability and better public health outcomes.

20. (B) I, II and IV
Property tax is a vital own-source revenue for municipal corporations. Reforms include the use of GIS mapping to identify unassessed buildings and periodic rate revisions to strengthen municipal finances. While self-assessment simplifies the process, official verification remains necessary to ensure accuracy. Property tax is a local levy and remains outside the scope of the central Goods and Services Tax regime.

21. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Phase 2 of the Chennai Metro Rail is currently underway, significantly expanding the network through three new corridors to enhance city connectivity. Simultaneously, urban policies are increasingly focusing on non-motorized transport to improve facilities for pedestrians and cyclists. While both initiatives represent advancements in urban mobility and infrastructure, they address different aspects of the transport system and operate independently.

22. (B) I and III
The urban informal economy is a significant source of livelihood for the urban poor, encompassing diverse roles such as domestic work and construction labor. These workers contribute heavily to the city's productivity but often face challenges such as low job security and a lack of formal social security benefits. Understanding this sector is crucial for designing inclusive urban development policies.

23. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
Governance in Tamil Nadu's urban areas is divided among specialized bodies. CMDA controls land use through zoning, while the TNUHAB focuses on slum rehabilitation and resettlement. Transport is managed by agencies like the MTC for buses, and TNUIFSL acts as a financial intermediary, helping local bodies raise funds for infrastructure projects. Together, they ensure coordinated urban growth.

24. (A) 74th Amendment
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 established the legal framework for urban local self-government in India. It mandated the creation of various types of urban local bodies and defined their powers, functions, and sources of finance. This amendment aimed to decentralize power and ensure democratic participation at the local level through regular elections and the constitution of ward committees.

25. (B) A natural wetland completely free from urban encroachment
Urban water bodies in Chennai face significant challenges. While reservoirs like Chembarambakkam are vital for drinking water, many natural wetlands have suffered from encroachment due to rapid urbanization. Efforts like eco-restoration are being undertaken for several lakes to mitigate these issues. The description of a wetland being completely free from encroachment is factually incorrect given the historical development patterns.

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77. (D) It must obtain an investment-grade credit rating from recognized agencies.
To successfully issue municipal bonds, an urban local body must demonstrate its financial health to potential investors. Obtaining a high credit rating from independent agencies is the most critical requirement, as it indicates the body's ability to repay its debts. This rating builds market confidence, allowing the municipality to raise capital for long-term infrastructure projects while maintaining financial accountability and transparency.

78. (C) Arranging temporary transit accommodation for dwellers while new structures are built.
In-situ slum rehabilitation is complex because it requires rebuilding on the same land where people currently live. The greatest challenge is finding and managing temporary transit housing for the residents while their new, permanent homes are under construction. Ensuring that these families remain close to their jobs and schools during the transition is critical for the social and economic success of the project.

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79. (B) Reverse migration to villages is the primary driver of urban dynamics today.
Urban growth in Tamil Nadu is primarily driven by natural population increase, net migration from rural areas, and the reclassification of rural settlements into urban towns. Contrary to the idea of reverse migration being a major driver, the dominant trend remains movement toward cities. This ongoing urbanization reflects the concentration of economic opportunities, better infrastructure, and modern services in urban centers.

80. (A) I, II, III and V
Rapid urban expansion creates significant pressures on existing civic systems. Unplanned sprawl encroaches on critical wetlands, while increasing vehicle numbers deteriorate air quality. Furthermore, the growth of informal settlements highlights the need for affordable housing. These combined factors put solid waste management under extreme strain, although the informal sector remains a vital part of the city's economic life.

basic services like clean water, sanitation, and proper electricity. These areas often emerge due to the lack of affordable formal housing for the urban poor. Government policies focus on improving these living conditions through redevelopment and infrastructure provision.

35. (A) Safe collection and treatment of septage in unsewered urban areas.
In areas where underground sewerage networks are not yet available, the government focuses on septage management to ensure public health. This involves the safe collection, transportation, and treatment of waste from septic tanks. Such initiatives are critical components of urban infrastructure, alongside transport and housing projects, aimed at providing comprehensive sanitation services to all residents within urban limits.

36. (A) II, I, IV, III
Urban population distribution in Tamil Nadu follows a specific order based on the size of urban agglomerations. Chennai is the largest metropolitan area, followed by Coimbatore and Madurai. Tiruchirappalli stands as the fourth major urban center. Understanding this hierarchy is essential for regional planning and the allocation of resources for infrastructure development and public services across the state's cities.

37. (B) Developing an integrated multimodal transport system with non-motorised infrastructure.
To manage traffic congestion effectively, urban centers must transition toward sustainable mobility. This involves integrating different modes of public transport, such as buses and rail, with infrastructure that supports walking and cycling. Unlike road-widening projects that often encourage more private vehicle use, multimodal systems provide efficient alternatives, reducing overall traffic volume and promoting environmental sustainability in growing cities.

38. (C) Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA)
The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority acts as the apex planning body for the metropolitan region. Following the recent expansion of the metropolitan area, this authority is tasked with formulating the comprehensive Master Plan. This plan guides land use, infrastructure development, and zoning regulations to ensure balanced growth and managed expansion of the city and its surrounding areas.

39. (D) 50 percent
Tamil Nadu has taken a significant step toward gender inclusivity in local governance by providing 50 percent reservation for women in all Urban Local Bodies. This policy ensures that women have equal representation in decision-making processes at the municipal level. It applies to both the seats of councillors and the posts of heads of local bodies, such as Mayors and Chairpersons.

40. (A) I, II, III and V
Urbanization in Tamil Nadu is driven by multiple factors including industrial growth, the expansion of the IT sector, and the availability of superior education and healthcare. Additionally, the urban informal economy offers diverse employment opportunities. While rural distress exists, it is inaccurate to say agriculture has been completely abandoned; rather, urban pull factors remain the primary drivers of migration.

41. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Resettlement programs often face resistance because moving to the urban periphery can severely impact the livelihoods of the poor. Most slum dwellers work in the city center, and relocation increases their transportation costs and travel time. Furthermore, moving away from established social networks can cause significant emotional and social distress, making in-situ development a preferred policy option whenever feasible.

42. (B) I and III
TNUIFSL plays a crucial role as a financial intermediary for urban development. It helps urban local bodies raise funds from capital markets and provides technical assistance for project development and financial management. While it facilitates the financing of infrastructure, the actual execution and construction of projects like roads remain the responsibility of the respective municipal bodies or other line departments.

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43. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-II
The Chennai Metro Rail project is being developed in distinct phases. Phase 1 established the initial network with two corridors, while Phase 2 represents a massive expansion with three new lines. To ensure efficiency, the system incorporates interchange stations for seamless transitions and emphasizes multi-modal integration to connect metro rail with other public transport systems like buses and suburban rail.

44. (C) Municipalities are prohibited from borrowing funds or issuing municipal bonds.
Urban local bodies in Tamil Nadu utilize various sources for finance, including grants from finance commissions and own-source revenues like property and profession taxes. Contrary to the idea of a prohibition, municipalities are actually encouraged to explore diverse funding mechanisms. This includes borrowing from financial institutions and issuing municipal bonds to fund capital-intensive infrastructure projects for urban development.

45. (D) Focused on improving housing and basic civic amenities in urban slums.
Services for the urban poor are specifically designed to address the challenges of informal settlements. These initiatives prioritize the provision of decent housing and essential amenities such as clean water, sanitation, and electricity. By focusing on these core needs, the government aims to improve the standard of living and health outcomes for vulnerable populations residing in urban slum areas.

46. (A) In-situ upgrading → Eviction and distant relocation → Beneficiary-led individual house construction
Slum housing policies have evolved significantly over several decades. Early efforts focused on upgrading existing settlements. Later, the policy shifted toward large-scale resettlement in distant peripheral colonies to clear urban land. More recently, there has been an emphasis on beneficiary-led construction, where residents are supported to build or improve their own homes, reflecting a more decentralized and participant-oriented approach.

47. (B) Fire services and state highway maintenance
The Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution lists functions meant for urban local bodies, such as urban planning, public health, and the maintenance of parks. While corporations manage local roads and sanitation, certain specialized services like fire fighting and the maintenance of major state highways are typically managed by dedicated state government departments rather than the municipal corporation itself.

48. (D) Chennai
Urban primacy occurs when a single city dominates a region's population and economic landscape. In Tamil Nadu, Chennai serves as this primary hub, attracting the lion's share of investment, infrastructure development, and migration. While other cities like Coimbatore are growing rapidly, Chennai remains the central point for state-level administration, international trade, and the burgeoning service and manufacturing sectors.

49. (A) To monitor and manage municipal services and emergency responses in real-time.
The Integrated Command and Control Centre serves as the digital brain of a Smart City. It uses technology to monitor various urban services, including traffic flow, waste collection, and street lighting. During emergencies or natural disasters, the center coordinates responses across different departments, ensuring faster intervention and more efficient management of city resources through real-time data analysis and communication.

50. (C) The Pedestrian Plaza in T. Nagar is a prime example of NMT implementation.
Non-motorized transport initiatives aim to create safer and more accessible environments for pedestrians and cyclists. The development of the Pedestrian Plaza in T. Nagar is a flagship project that demonstrates this commitment by prioritizing foot traffic over private vehicles. Such projects help reduce pollution, encourage healthy lifestyles, and improve the overall commercial and social vibrancy of busy urban districts.

51. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Reforms in property tax, such as the implementation of GIS-based mapping, are being

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used to modernize municipal finance and identify unassessed properties. Separately, the CMWSSB is responsible for managing the city's water infrastructure, including desalination plants. While both statements represent important aspects of urban management in Tamil Nadu, the management of water supply does not directly explain tax collection reforms.

52. (B) I, II and IV
Mitigating the urban heat island effect requires reducing heat absorption in cities. Effective measures include planting more trees, creating green roofs, and using reflective "cool roof" surfaces on buildings. These interventions help lower localized temperatures. In contrast, replacing greenery with high-density concrete would exacerbate the problem by trapping more heat, thus running counter to sustainable urban cooling goals.

53. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Administrative classifications in Tamil Nadu define the scope of local governance. Municipal Corporations manage large cities, while Municipalities handle secondary urban areas. Town Panchayats govern smaller settlements that are transitioning from rural to urban status. The Chennai Metropolitan Area is a specialized planning region that encompasses the core city and its surrounding urban districts to ensure coordinated regional development.

54. (C) The informal sector is highly regulated with strict enforcement of provident funds.
The urban informal economy provides essential services and livelihoods but is characterized by its lack of formal regulation. Unlike the formal sector, workers in the informal economy often do not have access to structured benefits like provident funds or health insurance. This sector includes street vendors and migrant laborers, who represent a significant yet vulnerable portion of the urban population.

55. (D) MRTS - Operated by the Metropolitan Transport Corporation (MTC) using diesel buses
Chennai's transport network consists of distinct systems managed by various agencies. The Mass Rapid Transit System is an elevated electric rail network operated by the Indian Railways, not a bus service. Other components include the suburban rail system and the Metro Rail. MTC is specifically the agency for city bus services. Identifying these differences is vital for understanding urban mobility.

56. (A) III, II, IV, I
Formulating a Master Plan is a systematic process. It begins with a detailed survey and analysis of existing conditions. Planners then project future needs based on population trends. A draft plan is published to invite public feedback, ensuring transparency. Finally, after addressing suggestions, the plan is officially notified and implemented to guide the city's growth and development.

57. (B) An approach combining rainwater harvesting, lake restoration, and desalination.
Long-term water security for a large urban agglomeration requires a multi-pronged strategy. Relying on a single source is insufficient given the climate variability. By combining the restoration of traditional lakes, the mandatory implementation of rainwater harvesting, and the use of desalination technology, the city can create a more resilient and sustainable water supply system that meets increasing urban demand.

58. (B) Developing a public transit system combined with safe non-motorised corridors.
Sustainable urban mobility focuses on moving people rather than just vehicles. In fast-growing cities, prioritizing public transport alongside safe infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists is the most effective way to reduce congestion. This approach minimizes reliance on private cars, lowers emissions, and ensures that the transport system remains accessible and efficient as the city's population continues to expand.

59. (A) To manage specialized urban services that cross boundaries or require expertise.
Parastatal agencies like CMWSSB and TNUHAB are established to manage specific urban functions that require technical expertise or span multiple local administrative boundaries. While they work alongside local bodies, they are often directed by state-level policies. Their existence allows for a specialized focus on critical sectors like water supply and housing, which are essential for large-scale urban development.

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26. (B) Segregation at source → Door-to-door collection → Processing → Scientific Landfill
Standard solid waste management follows a logical sequence to maximize efficiency and environmental protection. It begins with segregation at the source, followed by systematic door-to-door collection. The collected waste then undergoes processing, such as composting or recycling, to recover value. Only the remaining inert waste is sent to scientific landfills, ensuring minimal environmental impact and better urban hygiene.

27. (A) Financing large-scale urban infrastructure projects
Municipal bonds are financial instruments issued by urban local bodies to raise capital from the market. The Chennai Corporation utilized these bonds to secure funds for major infrastructure initiatives, such as road improvements and drainage systems. This approach allows local governments to access long-term funding for development projects without relying solely on state or central government grants or subsidies.

28. (C) Focused exclusively on building new cities from scratch.
The Smart Cities Mission in Tamil Nadu focuses on retrofitting and redeveloping existing urban areas rather than creating entirely new cities. It emphasizes the integration of information and communication technology to improve urban services and governance. Key projects include the establishment of integrated command centers and the modernization of infrastructure in cities like Chennai, Coimbatore, and Madurai to enhance liveability.

29. (D) To ensure regional balance and reduce infrastructure pressure on Chennai.
Promoting growth in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities is a strategic move to decentralize urbanization. By developing these urban centers, the government aims to distribute economic opportunities across different regions and prevent the over-concentration of population in Chennai. This approach helps alleviate the immense pressure on the capital's infrastructure and promotes more balanced and sustainable statewide development.

30. (C) The GCC maintains parks and creates urban forests to improve green cover.
The Greater Chennai Corporation actively works to increase the city's green cover through the maintenance of public parks and the creation of urban forests. These initiatives are essential for mitigating the urban heat island effect and improving air quality. While development challenges persist, planned governmental interventions are crucial for preserving and expanding green spaces amidst the dense urban environment.

31. (D) A is false but R is true.
The urban heat island effect is a significant environmental challenge in Chennai, particularly in areas with high building density. It is incorrect to claim the effect is absent; rather, the concentration of concrete and the loss of green cover trap heat, leading to higher temperatures compared to surrounding rural areas. Mitigating this requires planned interventions like afforestation and cool roofs.

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32. (B) I, III and IV
Ward committees are fundamental to decentralized urban governance as mandated by the 74th Constitutional Amendment. They provide a platform for citizen participation and monitor the delivery of essential civic services at the neighborhood level. While they hold significant responsibility for local oversight, they do not possess the legal authority to dismiss the elected Mayor of the Municipal Corporation.

33. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
Slum rehabilitation involves various strategies and locations. In-situ development focuses on upgrading existing settlements without moving residents. Areas like Kuyil Thottam represent city-based rehabilitation, while Kannagi Nagar is a major resettlement colony situated on the city's periphery. The administrative body responsible for these initiatives has been rebranded as the Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board to reflect its broader mandate.

34. (C) A compact area with poorly built, congested tenements and lack of basic amenities.
Slums are typically defined by their physical and social conditions. They consist of overcrowded, substandard housing with inadequate access to

infrastructure and civic amenities in the temple's vicinity to support both local residents and the significant tourism sector.

69. (B) Faecal sludge management is ignored as all areas have 100% sewerage coverage.
Urban sanitation in Tamil Nadu involves both underground sewerage networks and onsite systems. While sewerage coverage is being expanded, many areas still rely on septic tanks, making faecal sludge management a critical policy priority rather than an ignored issue. Treatment plants are essential for managing waste properly, and various funding sources are utilized to improve these vital sanitation systems across cities.

70. (C) Tamil Nadu is the second most urbanised large state with half its population in cities.
Tamil Nadu has emerged as one of India's most urbanized states, with a significant portion of its population residing in urban areas. Census data shows that nearly half the state's residents are urban dwellers, a figure that has grown steadily over recent decades. This trend is not confined to Chennai but is visible across several districts, reflecting a broad-based urban transformation.

71. (D) A is false but R is true.
The informal economy is highly significant in Tamil Nadu, providing the majority of employment in urban centers. It is incorrect to describe its role as insignificant. The sector has expanded precisely because the formal job market has not grown fast enough to absorb the large number of people migrating from rural areas to cities in search of work and better opportunities.

72. (B) II and III
The Greater Chennai Corporation is responsible for a wide range of civic functions, including the management of public parks and playgrounds. It also handles the vital task of door-to-door solid waste collection and processing. While it maintains many local roads, larger arterial state highways and major commercial building approvals are typically under the jurisdiction of state departments or the metropolitan development authority.

73. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Each Smart City in Tamil Nadu has tailored projects to suit its specific economic and social needs. Tiruppur focuses on textile hub development, while Coimbatore prioritizes smart roads and lake restoration. Madurai's signature project involves upgrading the precinct around the Meenakshi Amman Temple. Vellore focuses on enhancing health and institutional infrastructure, reflecting its status as a significant medical and educational hub.

74. (B) Providing direct agricultural price support to farmers living on the urban periphery.
The AMRUT scheme is specifically aimed at urban transformation rather than agricultural support. Its objectives include ensuring universal water supply, improving sewerage systems, and creating more green spaces in cities. It also focuses on promoting public transport and non-motorized infrastructure to reduce pollution. Agricultural price support remains under the purview of different rural and agricultural development programs at the state and central levels.

75. (A) First major seawater desalination plant augmenting city water supply.
Chennai has historically struggled with water scarcity, leading to the development of innovative solutions like seawater desalination. The establishment of the first major desalination plant marked a significant milestone in ensuring a consistent water supply for the city. This infrastructure is vital for augmenting traditional water sources, especially during periods of drought or low rainfall in the reservoir catchment areas.

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76. (A) I, II, III, IV
Property tax assessment follows a structured process to ensure accuracy and revenue efficiency. It starts with a comprehensive survey and GIS mapping. Property owners then file self-assessment returns based on these details. Tax authorities verify the information to prevent under-assessment. Finally, a demand notice is issued, marking the completion of the assessment and the beginning of the tax collection phase.

60. (A) I, II, III and V
The future of urbanization in Tamil Nadu involves promoting regional growth through satellite cities and Tier-2 centers. Strategic planning focuses on sustainability, climate resilience, and transit-oriented development to manage growth efficiently. These policies aim to distribute economic benefits and reduce the burden on major cities. Forcefully relocating industries is not a standard policy; rather, environmental regulations guide industrial placement.

61. (C) A is true but R is false.
Restoring urban lakes is a vital strategy for flood management, as these water bodies act as natural reservoirs during heavy rains. It is incorrect to say that restoration stops groundwater recharge; in fact, healthy and well-maintained lakes are essential for replenishing urban aquifers. Proper lake maintenance helps prevent flooding while simultaneously improving the city's long-term water security and environmental health.

62. (B) I and III
The agency now known as the Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board was originally formed to provide fire-proof housing for slum residents. Over time, its mandate has expanded to include comprehensive affordable housing and the improvement of living standards for the urban poor. It remains a state-supported institution, utilizing government funding to implement large-scale housing and rehabilitation projects.

63. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
Chennai's infrastructure is defined by key locations with specific functions. Minjur is the site of a major desalination plant, while Koyambedu serves as a critical multimodal transport hub. Geographically, Pallikaranai is a vital marshland that helps absorb floodwaters. Areas like Velachery demonstrate the challenges of urbanization, having experienced significant development on land that was historically part of wetlands.

64. (D) The deliberate and total prohibition of all manufacturing industries in the state.
Urbanization in Tamil Nadu has been driven by industrial expansion, the growth of the service sector, and the reclassification of rural areas. Far from prohibiting industry, the state has actively encouraged manufacturing, which has acted as a significant pull factor for migration to cities. This industrial growth, alongside demographic changes, has been a central pillar of the state's urban transformation.

65. (A) State Finance Commission - Recommends the devolution of financial resources to urban and rural local bodies
Governance reforms in Tamil Nadu include the establishment of constitutional bodies to ensure local empowerment. The State Finance Commission plays a critical role by recommending how state tax revenues should be shared with local bodies. Other reforms, like the 74th Amendment, provide the overall framework for urban governance, while the State Election Commission handles local elections to ensure democratic accountability.

66. (A) Suburban EMU Trains → Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) → Chennai Metro Rail (CMRL)
Chennai has seen a steady progression in its rail-based urban transport. The suburban EMU train system was the first to be established, providing essential commuter links. This was followed by the introduction of the elevated MRTS in the late twentieth century. Most recently, the state-of-the-art Chennai Metro Rail was introduced, offering a high-capacity, modern transit solution for the expanding city.

67. (A) Creating dense, walkable communities centered around public transit systems.
Transit-Oriented Development is a planning strategy that encourages high-density residential and commercial growth near major transit hubs. The goal is to make it easy for people to live and work within walking distance of public transport, thereby reducing the need for private vehicles. This approach promotes more sustainable urban growth, lowers traffic congestion, and improves the overall efficiency of the city.

68. (D) Madurai
Madurai is a prominent city where the Smart City project specifically focuses on its rich cultural history. A key component of this initiative is the redevelopment and heritage conservation of the area surrounding the ancient Meenakshi Amman Temple. This includes improving pedestrian

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CHAPTER 21

Tamil Nadu Budget, Public Finance and Economic Planning

1. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the Governor of Tamil Nadu required to cause to be laid before the State Legislature the Annual Financial Statement?
(A) Article 112
(B) Article 202
(C) Article 280
(D) Article 360
(E) Answer not known

2. In the context of the Tamil Nadu state budget, which of the following best defines 'Capital Receipts'?
(A) Receipts from daily tax collections and user fees that do not create any debt.
(B) Funds received from the Finance Commission to specifically cover revenue deficits.
(C) Income derived from penalties, fines, and interest payments on various state loans.
(D) Receipts creating a state liability or resulting in a reduction of financial assets.
(E) Answer not known

3. Which of the following statements regarding the presentation of the Tamil Nadu Budget is correct?
(A) The Finance Minister presents it in the Legislative Assembly before the fiscal year begins.
(B) The State Budget is presented directly by the Governor without the formal involvement of the Finance Minister.
(C) The budget must receive formal approval from the Union Finance Ministry prior to its presentation in the Assembly.
(D) The State Legislative Council holds the primary vote on demands for grants before the Legislative Assembly.
(E) Answer not known

4. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the size and trends of Tamil Nadu's budget expenditures.
(A) The state's overall budget size has shown a consistent upward trend over the last decade.
(B) Revenue expenditure accounts for the largest share of the state's total expenditure.
(C) Tamil Nadu's capital expenditure consistently exceeds its revenue expenditure year on year.
(D) Committed expenditures such as salaries, pensions, and interest payments consume a major portion of the budget.
(E) Answer not known

5. The Government of Tamil Nadu wants to improve its fiscal position by increasing its State Own Non-Tax Revenue to fund new welfare schemes. Which of the following measures represents a direct enhancement of this specific revenue stream?
(A) Upward revision of user charges and fees for services in government hospitals.
(B) Raising the rates of the State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) on diverse luxury items.
(C) Increasing the stamp duty levied on the legal registration of commercial properties.
(D) Enhancing the state excise duty on the regulated sale of Indian Made Foreign Liquor.
(E) Answer not known

6. All of the following constitute the major components of Tamil Nadu's State Own Tax Revenue, EXCEPT:
(A) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)
(B) State Excise Duty on Liquor
(C) Stamp Duty and Registration Fees
(D) Corporate Tax collected from private companies operating within the state.

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(E) Answer not known

7. Read the following statements regarding Commercial Taxes and GST in Tamil Nadu:
I. SGST is the single largest contributor to Tamil Nadu's State Own Tax Revenue.
II. Tamil Nadu administers the entire GST revenue collected within the state without sharing any portion with the Centre.
III. Petroleum products currently fall outside the purview of the SGST structure in Tamil Nadu.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

8. Read the following statements regarding State Excise Revenue in Tamil Nadu:
I. State excise revenue primarily comes from the sale of Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL).
II. TASMAC holds the exclusive privilege for wholesale and retail vending of alcoholic beverages in Tamil Nadu.
III. High dependence on state excise revenue poses absolutely no long-term fiscal risk to the state economy.
IV. State excise duty on alcohol meant for human consumption was completely subsumed under the GST regime.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) III and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

9. Read the following statements regarding Stamp Duty and Registration in Tamil Nadu:
I. It is levied primarily on property transactions, conveyances, and financial instruments.
II. It generally constitutes the second or third largest source of State Own Tax Revenue.
III. The Guideline Value of lands determines the minimum value for calculating this duty.
IV. The revenue from stamp duty is collected directly by the Union Government and later remitted to the State.
V. Revisions in property guideline values directly impact the quantum of revenue realized under this head.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

10. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Motor vehicles tax forms a significant part of Tamil Nadu's own tax revenue due to the state's large fleet size of commercial and private vehicles.
Reason (R): Tamil Nadu levies a lifetime tax on personalized two-wheelers and cars to ensure better compliance and upfront revenue realization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

11. Read the lists below and match the items in List I with List II.
List I: (Non-Tax Revenue sources)
P. Interest Receipts
Q. Dividends and Profits
R. User Fees
S. Royalties
List II: (Origin)
I. Mining of major and minor minerals
II. Loans advanced by the state to Public Sector Undertakings
III. Returns from state-owned corporations like state transport and industrial entities
IV. Outpatient tickets and diagnostics in Government Hospitals
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV

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(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

12. Select the correct descending sequence of the major sources of Tamil Nadu's Revenue Receipts as typically reflected in recent state budgets.
(A) State Own Tax Revenue, Share in Central Taxes, Grants-in-Aid, State Own Non-Tax Revenue
(B) Share in Central Taxes, State Own Tax Revenue, State Own Non-Tax Revenue, Grants-in-Aid
(C) State Own Tax Revenue, Grants-in-Aid, Share in Central Taxes, State Own Non-Tax Revenue
(D) State Own Tax Revenue, Share in Central Taxes, State Own Non-Tax Revenue, Grants-in-Aid
(E) Answer not known

13. Arrange the following stages of the Tamil Nadu State Budget process in the correct chronological order:
I. Presentation of the Annual Financial Statement in the Legislative Assembly.
II. Preparation of revised estimates by the administrative departments.
III. Voting on Demands for Grants by the Assembly.
IV. Passing of the Appropriation Bill to authorize spending.
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV
(E) Answer not known

14. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding Grants from the Centre to Tamil Nadu:
(A) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) Grants — Fully untied funds intended for discretionary spending by the Chief Minister
(B) Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant — A core component heavily awarded to Tamil Nadu by the 15th Finance Commission for the entire 2021-26 period
(C) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) — Shared by the Centre and the State in a 75:25 ratio for general category states like Tamil Nadu
(D) Local Body Grants — Given exclusively for the payment of salaries to panchayat sanitation staff
(E) Answer not known

15. Tamil Nadu has frequently raised concerns regarding the horizontal devolution formulas of successive Finance Commissions. What specific criterion does Tamil Nadu argue acts as a "demographic performance penalty"?
(A) Variations in Income Distance among states.
(B) Forest and Ecology Cover preservation efforts.
(C) Total Geographical Area and terrain difficulty.
(D) Transition from 1971 to 2011 population data.
(E) Answer not known

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16. In the Tamil Nadu Budget, what does the term 'Primary Deficit' precisely indicate?
(A) Total Revenue Expenditure minus Total Revenue Receipts.
(B) Capital Expenditure minus Capital Receipts.
(C) Fiscal Deficit minus Interest Payments.
(D) Total Expenditure minus Total Borrowings.
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following statements about the Revenue Expenditure of Tamil Nadu is correct?
(A) Capital outlay on major irrigation projects is the largest component of Revenue Expenditure.
(B) Salaries and pensions constitute the largest committed expenditure in the state's revenue account.
(C) Interest payments consistently account for less than five percent of the state's revenue receipts.
(D) Subsidies provided for public distribution are classified under capital expenditure to adhere to FRBM norms.
(E) Answer not known

18. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the salary and pension expenditure of the Tamil Nadu Government.
(A) It represents a significant and mandatory portion of the committed liabilities of the government.
(B) The implementation of State Pay

Commission recommendations periodically causes a significant spike in expenditure.
(C) The size of the active government staff strength directly influences the total quantum of salary expenditure.
(D) State pension liability has decreased rapidly over the last five years.
(E) Answer not known

19. If the Government of Tamil Nadu decides to drastically expand the free electricity scheme to cover all commercial establishments without any tariff limits, what will be the immediate impact on the state's finances?
(A) The subsidy burden on the state's revenue expenditure will increase significantly.
(B) TANGEDCO's operational and commercial efficiency will intrinsically improve.
(C) The State's capital expenditure will automatically rise to match the higher energy demand.
(D) The Fiscal Deficit will shrink due to the anticipated rise in industrial output.
(E) Answer not known

20. All of the following are major components of Tamil Nadu's social sector expenditure, EXCEPT:
(A) School and Higher Education
(B) Health and Family Welfare
(C) Repayment of Principal on Market Borrowings
(D) Public Distribution System and Food Subsidy
(E) Answer not known

21. Read the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's Education Expenditure:
I. Education consistently receives the highest sectoral allocation in the Tamil Nadu Budget.
II. The state's per student spending in public schools is deliberately kept as the lowest among all southern states.
III. Expenditure on school infrastructure and teacher salaries is entirely classified as capital expenditure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

22. Read the following statements regarding Tamil Nadu's Health Expenditure:
I. A significant portion of health expenditure is directed towards primary health centres and government hospitals.
II. The Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme is a major flagship scheme funded under this sector.
III. Public health investment has been deliberately decreased year-on-year to encourage complete privatization.
IV. Tamil Nadu relies entirely on the Union Government to fund the salaries of doctors in its state medical colleges.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) III and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

23. Read the following statements regarding the Capital Expenditure of Tamil Nadu:
I. It involves expenditure on the creation of physical assets like roads, bridges, and irrigation structures.
II. High capital expenditure is generally considered productive for the long-term economic growth of the state.
III. Borrowings utilized effectively for capital outlay do not violate the golden rule of public finance.
IV. Tamil Nadu's capital outlay is consistently higher than its revenue expenditure.
V. Direct financial investments by the government in state public sector enterprises are included under capital expenditure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and IV
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

24. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two

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statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): The absolute quantum of Tamil Nadu's total outstanding debt has been increasing steadily over the last decade.

Reason (R): Tamil Nadu consistently records a high Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth rate compared to the national average.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

25. Read the lists below and match the items in List I with List II.

List I: (Fiscal concepts)
P. Revenue Deficit
Q. Fiscal Deficit
R. Primary Deficit
S. Off-budget Borrowing

List II: (Precise meaning)
I. Total borrowing requirement of the state government in a financial year
II. Shortfall of current revenue receipts over current revenue expenditure
III. Loans raised by state agencies but serviced directly from the state budget
IV. Fiscal deficit excluding interest payment obligations

(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

26. Select the correct ascending sequence of the following major sectors in terms of their typical proportional share in the Tamil Nadu Budget allocation.

(A) Police, Health and Family Welfare, School Education
(B) School Education, Health and Family Welfare, Police
(C) Health and Family Welfare, Police, School Education
(D) Police, School Education, Health and Family Welfare
(E) Answer not known

27. Arrange the following major policy/planning milestones of Tamil Nadu in chronological order of their launch or establishment:

I. Establishment of the State Planning Commission
II. Release of the Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 document
III. Launch of the Tamil Nadu State Action Plan on Climate Change
IV. Announcement of the Vision for a One Trillion Dollar Economy (Vision 2030)

(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV
(E) Answer not known

28. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Tamil Nadu's debt composition:

(A) Market Borrowings — State Development Loans (SDLs) issued through the Reserve Bank of India
(B) Loans from Financial Institutions — Borrowings secured from agencies like NABARD and LIC
(C) Internal Debt — Loans directly taken by the State Government from foreign multilateral agencies like the World Bank
(D) Provident Funds — Monies deposited by state government employees in the General Provident Fund (GPF)
(E) Answer not known

29. Under the Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2003, what is the standard normative target for the Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP, barring any special relaxations permitted by the Centre?

(A) 3.0%
(B) 2.0%
(C) 4.0%
(D) 5.0%
(E) Answer not known

30. In the context of Tamil Nadu's public finance, what are 'Contingent Liabilities'?

(A) Expenditures incurred without prior legislative approval during unforeseen natural disasters and emergencies.
(B) Definite debt obligations that the state must mandatorily repay within the current

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financial year.
(C) Mandatory funds transferred to urban local bodies based on the State Finance Commission's recommendations.
(D) Potential obligations such as state guarantees given to PSU loans.
(E) Answer not known

31. Which of the following statements about the 15th Finance Commission and Tamil Nadu is correct?
(A) The Commission recommended specific grants for various sectors and local bodies in Tamil Nadu.
(B) Tamil Nadu's percentage share in the divisible pool of central taxes increased significantly compared to the 14th Finance Commission period.
(C) Tamil Nadu was penalized with the lowest possible weightage for the 'Income Distance' criterion among all states.
(D) The Commission mandated that Tamil Nadu must completely phase out and abolish all welfare subsidies by 2025.
(E) Answer not known

32. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tamil Nadu's concerns on Fiscal Federalism.
(A) The proliferation of Central cesses and surcharges effectively reduces the divisible pool of taxes available to the state.
(B) Early population control measures led to a higher horizontal devolution share.
(C) Strict conditionalities attached to Centrally Sponsored Schemes often restrict the state's fiscal autonomy and flexibility.
(D) The state advocates for a higher percentage of total central gross tax revenues to be devolved to states.
(E) Answer not known

33. If the Union Government structurally converts a major portion of the Basic Excise Duty on petrol into an 'Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess', how does this directly impact the Tamil Nadu Budget?
(A) Tamil Nadu will receive a proportionately higher share of the fuel revenue through the divisible pool.
(B) State devolution receipts decrease as cesses are excluded from the divisible pool.
(C) The State's own VAT revenue on petrol will automatically increase to offset the central devolution loss.
(D) The FRBM borrowing limit of the state will be permanently enhanced to compensate for the cess.
(E) Answer not known

34. The Annual Tamil Nadu Economic Survey provides analysis on all of the following macroeconomic indicators of the state, EXCEPT:
(A) Sectoral performance and trends of Agriculture, Industry, and Services
(B) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and per capita income growth trends
(C) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into the state
(D) Statutory repo and reverse repo rate setting for state cooperative banks.
(E) Answer not known

35. Read the following statements regarding the State Planning Commission (SPC) of Tamil Nadu:
I. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the State Planning Commission.
II. The SPC is a statutory body established under a dedicated Act of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.
III. It functions as an advisory body to the government on various developmental aspects and evaluates major state schemes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I and II
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

36. Read the following statements regarding District Planning in Tamil Nadu:
I. The District Planning Committee (DPC) consolidates developmental plans prepared by the panchayats and municipalities in the district.
II. The District Collector typically plays a crucial role in the administration of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA).
III. The District Planning Committee is officially

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headed by the Governor of Tamil Nadu.
IV. Urban local bodies are completely excluded from the purview of the District Planning Committee.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) III and IV
(D) II and IV
(E) Answer not known

37. Read the following statements regarding the 'Vision Tamil Nadu 2023' document:
I. It aimed to position Tamil Nadu as India's most prosperous and progressive state.
II. It envisaged significant infrastructure investments across energy, transport, and industrial sectors.
III. Eradicating absolute poverty in the state was one of its core stated targets.
IV. It proposed the complete privatization of all state-owned educational and healthcare institutions.
V. Improving the Human Development Index (HDI) of the state to match developed nations was a key goal.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and IV
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

38. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu Government has set a formidable target to achieve a One Trillion Dollar Economy by 2030.

Reason (R): The state's agricultural sector currently contributes over 60% to its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), acting as the primary driver for this rapid economic expansion.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

39. Read the lists below and match the items in List I with List II.

List I: (Institutional mechanisms)
P. Global Investors Meet (GIM)
Q. TIDCO
R. Guidance Tamil Nadu
S. Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund (TNIF)

List II: (Primary objective)
I. Nodal agency for investment promotion and single window facilitation
II. Financing large scale greenfield and brownfield projects
III. Showcasing the state as a premier investment destination and securing MoUs
IV. Developing joint venture industrial projects and special economic zones
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

40. Select the correct sequence of the following Tamil Nadu Public Sector Enterprises when arranged generally in descending order of their accumulated financial losses or debt burden based on recent fiscal profiles:
(A) TNSTC, TANGEDCO, TASMAC, TIDCO
(B) TASMAC, TIDCO, TNSTC, TANGEDCO
(C) TANGEDCO, TNSTC, TIDCO, TASMAC
(D) TIDCO, TASMAC, TANGEDCO, TNSTC
(E) Answer not known

41. Arrange the following stages of realization of industrial investments arising from events like the Global Investors Meet (GIM) in the correct procedural order:
I. Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)
II. Commencing commercial production
III. Project expression of interest and initial discussion
IV. Obtaining statutory clearances via the Single Window Portal
(A) III, I, IV, II
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) III, IV, I, II
(D) I, IV, III, II
(E) Answer not known

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42. Identify the correctly matched pair of Tamil Nadu Public Sector Enterprises and their core operational sector:
(A) ELCOT — Development of textile parks and handloom cooperatives
(B) TANSIDCO — Promotion of small enterprises by establishing industrial estates.
(C) TASMAC — Generation and distribution of renewable wind energy
(D) TNCSC — Financing of mega transport infrastructure projects
(E) Answer not known

43. TANGEDCO's finances are often characterized by a significant gap between the Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR). What is the primary method adopted by the State Government to cover the free electricity subsidy provided through TANGEDCO?
(A) Market borrowings by TANGEDCO directly from foreign commercial banks without state guarantees.
(B) Proportionately reducing the salaries and pensions of TANGEDCO employees.
(C) Direct transfer of tariff subsidy funds from the State Budget to TANGEDCO.
(D) Levying a special surcharge exclusively on all agricultural and domestic consumers.
(E) Answer not known

44. In the context of the Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (TNSTC), what constitutes the 'Social Cost' frequently cited in state economic reviews?
(A) The cost incurred due to urban traffic congestion primarily caused by government buses.
(B) The environmental remediation cost of operating older, polluting diesel buses.
(C) The administrative expenses related to the medical treatment of accident victims involving state buses.
(D) Financial burden from providing concessional bus passes to specific target groups.
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Cooperative Finance Sector in Tamil Nadu?
(A) The District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) act as a vital intermediate link between the State Apex Bank and the PACS.
(B) Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies (PACS) form the apex controlling tier at the state level.
(C) The Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank directly lends only to individual farmers and bypasses all district-level banks.
(D) Cooperative banks operating in Tamil Nadu are entirely unregulated by the Reserve Bank of India.
(E) Answer not known

46. Identify the incorrect statement concerning Local Body Finance in Tamil Nadu.
(A) The State Finance Commission recommends the principles governing the distribution of net proceeds of state revenues to panchayats and municipalities.
(B) Urban local bodies are constitutionally empowered to unilaterally revise state GST rates to meet their fiscal gaps.
(C) Property Tax constitutes a major source of own tax revenue for the Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC).
(D) Urban and rural local bodies frequently rely on state and central grants to fund major infrastructure projects.
(E) Answer not known

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47. To bridge the fiscal gap in funding urban infrastructure, the Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) utilizes a specific model. Which of the following best represents its functional approach?
(A) Acting purely as a charitable trust granting free, untied funds to municipalities.
(B) Taking over the day-to-day administrative control of all municipal corporations experiencing fiscal deficits.
(C) Directly collecting property and professional taxes from urban residents to centrally fund state projects.
(D) Facilitating non-recourse debt financing and structuring PPP projects for local bodies.
(E) Answer not known

48. The Tamil Nadu Government has continuously implemented various fiscal reforms to improve

expenditure quality. These reforms typically include all of the following, EXCEPT:
(A) Gradual rationalisation of untargeted subsidies to focus on vulnerable populations
(B) Digitization and integration of treasury functions through the IFHRMS portal
(C) Improving the compliance and auditing framework for commercial taxes
(D) Expanding off-budget borrowings deliberately to avoid FRBM scrutiny permanently
(E) Answer not known

49. Read the following statements regarding the financial reform of TANGEDCO:
I. The UDAY scheme was previously adopted by Tamil Nadu to restructure the debt of the state power utility.
II. Complete privatization of TANGEDCO's distribution network was explicitly mandated under the state budget 2023-24.
III. Phased transition to 100% metering of all connections is recognized as a key reform measure to reduce commercial losses.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) II and III
(C) I and II
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

50. Read the following statements regarding the Fiscal Gap in Tamil Nadu's local bodies:
I. The historic abolition of octroi has impacted the independent own revenue base of urban local bodies.
II. Devolution from the State Finance Commission alone is mathematically sufficient to cover 100% of municipal capital expenditures.
III. Inadequate and delayed periodic revision of property tax rates tends to widen the fiscal gap.
IV. The operation and maintenance costs of local water supply schemes are fully funded by the Union Government under the Jal Jeevan Mission.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II and IV
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

51. Read the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board (TNIDB):
I. It serves as the nodal agency for public-private partnership (PPP) projects in the state.
II. It assists government departments in project preparation, appraisal, and structuring.
III. It provides crucial financial support through the Project Preparation Fund.
IV. It strictly prohibits the participation of foreign institutional investors in state infrastructure projects.
V. It is chaired by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) I, III and IV
(D) II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

52. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu completely eliminated the free electricity scheme for the agriculture sector in 2021 to structurally comply with FRBM deficit targets.
Reason (R): Subsidies on electricity and public transport constitute a substantial portion of Tamil Nadu's committed revenue expenditure.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

53. Read the lists below and match the items in List I with List II.
List I: (Government agencies)
P. SIPCOT
Q. TIDEL Park
R. TANCEM

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S. TANSI

List II: (Functional domain)

I. Development of large-scale industrial complexes and manufacturing parks
II. State-owned manufacturing of cement
III. Small scale industries and furniture manufacturing
IV. Providing Information Technology infrastructure space

(A) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

54. Select the correct descending sequence of the following components of State Own Tax Revenue in Tamil Nadu based on their typical revenue yield in recent fiscal years:

(A) SGST, Sales Tax (VAT on Petrol/Liquor), Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, Taxes on Vehicles
(B) Sales Tax (VAT on Petrol/Liquor), SGST, Taxes on Vehicles, Stamp Duty and Registration Fees
(C) SGST, Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, Sales Tax (VAT on Petrol/Liquor), Taxes on Vehicles
(D) Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, SGST, Sales Tax (VAT on Petrol/Liquor), Taxes on Vehicles
(E) Answer not known

55. Arrange the following tiers of the rural local body governance structure in Tamil Nadu in ascending order from the grassroots to the district level:

I. District Panchayat
II. Gram Sabha
III. Village Panchayat
IV. Panchayat Union (Block level)

(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) III, II, IV, I
(C) II, IV, III, I
(D) IV, III, I, II
(E) Answer not known

56. Identify the incorrectly matched pair relating to Tamil Nadu's financial institutions and their roles:

(A) TIIC — Provides term loans to micro, small, and medium enterprises
(B) TUFIDCO — Channels funds exclusively for rural primary agricultural credit societies
(C) TNDFC — Accepts deposits from the public and funds state transport corporations
(D) TNUIFSL — Manages urban infrastructure development funds and structures PPPs
(E) Answer not known

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57. In Tamil Nadu, the electricity tax levied on the consumption or sale of electricity is collected by TANGEDCO and subsequently remitted to which account?

(A) The Consolidated Fund of India
(B) The Contingency Fund of the State
(C) The Consolidated Fund of the State
(D) The District Collector's Discretionary Fund
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following defines a 'Revenue Surplus' in the context of the Tamil Nadu state budget?

(A) When the state's revenue receipts are greater than its revenue expenditure.
(B) When total receipts exceed total expenditure, including all capital loans raised in the year.
(C) When tax revenues exceed non-tax revenues in the same financial year.
(D) When the state receives more grants-in-aid from the Centre than the previous financial year.
(E) Answer not known

59. Which of the following statements correctly assesses an aspect of Tamil Nadu's debt sustainability?

(A) The interest-to-revenue ratio is a key indicator used to assess state debt capacity.
(B) Tamil Nadu's debt to GSDP ratio is consistently above 50%, making it the most indebted state relative to its economy.
(C) The state's entire debt is denominated in foreign currency, exposing it to severe exchange rate risks.
(D) Strict FRBM norms mandate that debt sustainability requires a permanent zero fiscal deficit.
(E) Answer not known

60. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Interest Payments of the Tamil Nadu Government.
(A) It constitutes a major portion of the committed revenue expenditure of the state.
(B) Interest payments on market borrowings can be deferred without affecting credit ratings.
(C) High interest payments crowd out available fiscal space for productive capital investments.
(D) Continuous reliance on fiscal deficits directly increases the absolute quantum of interest payments over time.
(E) Answer not known

61. If Tamil Nadu experiences a sudden, severe shortfall in its Own Tax Revenue collection due to an economic downturn, while its committed expenditures remain constant, what is the most likely immediate impact on the state's fiscal indicators?
(A) The Revenue Deficit will widen.
(B) The Primary Deficit will turn into a Primary Surplus.
(C) The Interest to Revenue Receipt ratio will decrease.
(D) Capital expenditure will automatically increase.
(E) Answer not known

62. Tamil Nadu's State Own Non-Tax Revenue includes all of the following streams, EXCEPT:
(A) Interest receipts on loans given to public sector undertakings
(B) Royalties from the mining of major and minor minerals
(C) Dividends declared by state-owned corporations
(D) Income tax collected directly from state government employees
(E) Answer not known

63. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu frequently advocates for giving higher weightage to demographic performance rather than simple population figures in Finance Commission devolutions.
Reason (R): Using simple population figures heavily penalizes states like Tamil Nadu that have successfully stabilized their population growth through effective public health policies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

64. Read the lists below and match the items in List I with List II.
List I: (Taxation features)
P. Taxes on agricultural income
Q. Grants-in-Aid from the Union
R. Power of State to borrow
S. State List subjects
List II: (Constitutional Articles/Schedules)
I. Article 275
II. Article 293
III. Schedule VII, List II
IV. Entry 46 of State List
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

65. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the classification of state expenditure in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Disbursal of monthly old age pensions — Revenue Expenditure
(B) Construction of a new government medical college building — Revenue Expenditure
(C) Payment of monthly salaries to government school teachers — Capital Expenditure
(D) Repayment of internal debt principal — Revenue Expenditure
(E) Answer not known

66. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu utilizes funds from multilateral agencies like JICA and the World

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Bank for financing major state infrastructure projects.
Reason (R): The capital expenditure of a state leads to the creation of durable physical assets and long-term economic benefits.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

67. Read the lists below and match the items in List I with List II.
List I: (Subsidies/Welfare schemes)
P. Free Electricity to Agriculture
Q. Subsidy for free bus travel for women (Vidiyal Payanam)
R. Food Subsidy (PDS)
S. Pudhumai Penn Scheme
List II: (Administrative departments)
I. Transport Department
II. Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department
III. Energy Department
IV. Cooperation, Food and Consumer Protection Department
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

68. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Central transfers and schemes concerning Tamil Nadu:
(A) State Share in Central Taxes — Based on the Finance Commission formula
(B) Central Sector Schemes — Fully funded by the State Government out of its own tax revenue
(C) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) — Executed with shared funding between the Centre and the State
(D) Finance Commission Grants — Includes specific grants for rural and urban local bodies
(E) Answer not known

69. Which public sector entity has the exclusive privilege of wholesale and retail vending of Indian Made Foreign Spirits (IMFS) across Tamil Nadu, contributing heavily to the state's commercial taxes and excise revenue?
(A) TASMAC
(B) TANCEM
(C) TNCSC
(D) TIDCO
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following accurately describes the 'Annual Financial Statement' laid before the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly?
(A) It is the final audit report submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
(B) It is the monthly statement of cash balances maintained by the RBI on behalf of the state.
(C) It is a summary of the state's unspent central funds returned to the Union Government.
(D) It is the state government's estimated receipts and expenditure for the ensuing financial year.
(E) Answer not known

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71. Which of the following statements about Central Transfers to Tamil Nadu is correct?
(A) Central transfers supplement state revenue and form a critical component of receipts.
(B) Tamil Nadu receives a fixed share exceeding 15% of the total divisible pool of central taxes.
(C) Devolution of central taxes is entirely discretionary and is decided annually by the Union Finance Ministry without any formula.
(D) Tamil Nadu is completely excluded from receiving any Centrally Sponsored Scheme funds due to its developed status.
(E) Answer not known

72. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Commercial Taxes Department in Tamil Nadu.
(A) It is responsible for the administration and collection of SGST in the state.
(B) It oversee the collection of VAT on petroleum products and liquor.
(C) It can independently alter the CGST rates applicable within the state.
(D) It is historically the largest revenue-earning

department for the Government of Tamil Nadu.
(E) Answer not known

73. If the Tamil Nadu Government decides to borrow ₹10,000 crores to construct a new seaport, instead of using the funds to pay outstanding employee salaries, how does this affect the fiscal categorization?
(A) It increases both Revenue Expenditure and the Revenue Deficit proportionally.
(B) It decreases the Gross Fiscal Deficit since an asset is being created.
(C) It categorizes the entire borrowing amount as a State Own Non-Tax Revenue.
(D) It increases Capital Expenditure without worsening the Revenue Deficit.
(E) Answer not known

74. All of the following are examples of State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu, EXCEPT:
(A) Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO)
(B) Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO)
(C) State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT)
(D) Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Perambur
(E) Answer not known

75. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu established the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund Management Corporation (TNIFMC) to mobilize private capital for infrastructure development.
Reason (R): State governments are constitutionally prohibited from involving the private sector in infrastructure funding.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

76. Read the lists below and match the items in List I with List II.
List I: (Vision 2030 pillars)
P. Economic Growth
Q. Social Inclusion
R. Environmental Sustainability
S. Infrastructure Development
List II: (Core focus areas)
I. Expanding the green cover and climate resilience
II. Achieving a One Trillion Dollar Economy
III. High-speed transport corridors and digital connectivity
IV. Equitable access to quality health and education
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

77. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding investments in Tamil Nadu's health infrastructure:
(A) CMCHIS — Provides cashless hospitalization for eligible families.
(B) Primary Health Centres (PHCs) — Managed exclusively by private corporate hospitals under a PPP model
(C) Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC) — Solely responsible for constructing national highways in the state
(D) Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam — A scheme designed specifically to promote medical tourism for foreigners
(E) Answer not known

78. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Under the GST compensation mechanism, the Union Government guaranteed states an unconditional 25% annual growth over their baseline revenue indefinitely.
Reason (R): The guaranteed GST compensation to states was initially legislated for a period of five years from the rollout of GST in 2017.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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44. (D) Financial burden from providing concessional bus passes to specific target groups.
Transport corporations incur a social cost by providing discounted or free travel passes to students, senior citizens, and other designated groups. These concessions are part of the state's welfare policy but create a financial burden on the transport entities. The government often provides subsidies to compensate for these costs, which are essential for ensuring mobility and access to services.

45. (A) The District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) act as a vital intermediate link between the State Apex Bank and the PACS.
The cooperative credit system is organized in a three-tier structure to support rural finance. District Central Cooperative Banks serve as the middle tier, linking the state-level apex bank with the primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. This hierarchy ensures that credit reaches individual farmers through local societies while being supported by the financial strength of higher-level banks.

46. (B) Urban local bodies are constitutionally empowered to unilaterally revise state GST rates to meet their fiscal gaps.
Local bodies derive revenue from property taxes and receive grants based on recommendations from the State Finance Commission. However, they do not have the authority to change the rates of the Goods and Services Tax, as this power resides with the GST Council and state legislatures. Local finance is primarily based on local taxes, user charges, and devolved funds from governments.

47. (D) Facilitating non-recourse debt financing and structuring PPP projects for local bodies.
To fund urban infrastructure, the state utilizes a specialized financial services company that facilitates debt financing and structures public-private partnership projects. This agency helps municipalities access capital markets and private investment for large-scale projects like water supply and sewerage systems. This approach allows local bodies to implement essential infrastructure upgrades without relying solely on limited government grants.

48. (D) Expanding off-budget borrowings deliberately to avoid FRBM scrutiny permanently
Fiscal reforms focus on improving transparency and efficiency through digitization and the rationalization of subsidies. Modern systems like the integrated financial and human resources management portal streamline treasury operations. While these measures strengthen fiscal health, off-budget borrowings are generally not considered a reform, as they can sometimes be used to bypass fiscal deficit limits rather than improving expenditure quality.

49. (A) I and III
The restructuring of power utility debt was previously addressed through the UDAY scheme to improve financial health. Current reform efforts focus on technical measures such as the installation of meters for all connections to accurately track consumption and reduce losses. There has been no policy mandate for the complete privatization of the distribution network, as the state maintains its utility role.

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50. (C) II and IV
Local bodies face fiscal challenges because state devolution alone is often insufficient to cover large capital expenditures. Furthermore, the central government does not fully fund the operation and maintenance of all local water schemes. Delayed revisions of property tax and the loss of historical taxes like octroi have also contributed to the widening gap between revenue and expenditure.

51. (A) I, II, III and V
The infrastructure development board serves as a vital agency for managing public-private partnerships and assisting departments with project appraisals. It is chaired by the Chief Minister and provides financial support through a dedicated preparation fund. The board encourages various types of investment and does not prohibit foreign institutional participation, as attracting diverse capital is essential for large-scale infrastructure development.

52. (D) A is false but R is true.
The state continues to provide free electricity to the agricultural sector as part of its long-standing welfare policy. This subsidy represents a significant committed revenue expenditure that

ANSWERS

1. (B) Article 202
Under the provisions of the Indian Constitution, the Governor is mandated to present the estimated receipts and expenditure of the state for each financial year. Specifically, Article 202 governs this requirement at the state level, ensuring that the legislative assembly has the opportunity to review and deliberate upon the government's fiscal plan before any funds are utilized for state operations.

2. (D) Receipts creating a state liability or resulting in a reduction of financial assets.
In government accounting, capital receipts are those that either increase the financial liabilities of the state or cause a decrease in its assets. Examples include market borrowings, loans from central institutions, and proceeds from disinvestment. These funds are distinct from revenue receipts, which are recurring and do not create debt or reduce the government's asset base during the fiscal year.

3. (A) The Finance Minister presents it in the Legislative Assembly before the fiscal year begins.
The presentation of the state budget follows a structured constitutional process where the Finance Minister introduces the Annual Financial Statement on the floor of the Legislative Assembly. This event typically occurs before the start of the new fiscal year on April 1st, allowing for legislative scrutiny, discussion on various demands for grants, and the subsequent passing of appropriation bills for spending.

4. (C) Tamil Nadu's capital expenditure consistently exceeds its revenue expenditure year on year.
Analysis of financial trends indicates that revenue expenditure, which covers salaries, pensions, and interest payments, typically consumes the largest portion of the state's budget. While capital expenditure is vital for creating durable assets and infrastructure, it remains lower than revenue-side spending. This persistent imbalance is a common feature of state finances, reflecting high committed operational costs for various essential services.

5. (A) Upward revision of user charges and fees for services in government hospitals.
State Own Non-Tax Revenue consists of receipts collected by the government through non-tax sources such as interest, dividends, and various user fees. Increasing the charges for medical services in government hospitals represents a direct method of enhancing this specific revenue category. Unlike taxes, these receipts are generally payments for specific services provided by various government departments and other statutory bodies.

6. (D) Corporate Tax collected from private companies operating within the state.
State Own Tax Revenue is primarily derived from sources where the state has the constitutional power to levy and collect taxes. Common components include the State Goods and Services Tax, excise duties on liquor, and stamp duties on property. Corporate tax, however, is a central tax levied by the Union Government and is only shared with the state through devolution.

7. (C) I and III
In the current fiscal architecture, the State Goods and Services Tax has emerged as the most significant contributor to the revenue of the state. While most items are covered under the GST regime, petroleum products like petrol and diesel remain outside its purview and are still subject to Value Added Tax. This distinction is crucial for understanding revenue structures.

8. (C) III and IV
The state's excise revenue depends significantly on the sale of liquor, which is managed through a state-controlled monopoly for wholesale and retail trade. However, over-reliance on this source presents long-term fiscal risks and social concerns. Furthermore, alcohol intended for human consumption was specifically kept outside the Goods and Services Tax regime to allow states to retain their taxing powers.

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9. (A) I, II, III and V
Revenue from stamp duty and registration is linked to property transactions and the legal documentation of various financial instruments. It serves as a top revenue source, with collections being directly influenced by changes in land guideline values. Unlike central taxes, these funds are collected and retained by the state government, making them a vital part of internal revenue generation efforts.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The taxation of motor vehicles provides a reliable revenue stream because of the high density of transport and private vehicles within the state. To improve compliance and ensure upfront funds, a lifetime tax is often levied on specific vehicle categories at the time of registration. This mechanism effectively links the large vehicle population directly to the realization of substantial revenue.

11. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Non-tax revenue originates from diverse activities such as lending, investment, and service provision. Interest receipts come from loans given to public sector units, while dividends are profits from state-owned corporations. User fees are collected for services like hospital diagnostics, and royalties are earned from mining operations. These different streams collectively support the government's recurring expenditures and contribute to stability.

12. (A) State Own Tax Revenue, Share in Central Taxes, Grants-in-Aid, State Own Non-Tax Revenue
Revenue receipts are categorized into four major blocks based on their origin and magnitude. The largest share comes from the state's own tax collections, followed by its share in central taxes devolved by the Union. Grants-in-aid from the central government constitute the third block, while the state's own non-tax revenue typically forms the smallest portion among these major categories.

13. (A) II, I, III, IV
The budgetary cycle begins with the preparation of revised estimates by various departments to assess actual funding needs. Following this, the Finance Minister presents the Annual Financial Statement in the legislature. The process continues with the assembly voting on specific demands for grants and concludes with the passing of the Appropriation Bill, which provides legal authority to withdraw government funds.

14. (C) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) — Shared by the Centre and the State in a 75:25 ratio for general category states like Tamil Nadu
The State Disaster Response Fund is a critical mechanism for financing relief measures during natural calamities. Funding for this specific account is shared between the Union and the states, with general category states contributing twenty-five percent while the central government provides the remaining seventy-five percent. This arrangement ensures that states have immediate financial resources available to handle emergency situations.

15. (D) Transition from 1971 to 2011 population data.
Successive Finance Commissions have shifted from using 1971 population data to 2011 figures for determining horizontal devolution. This change is often viewed by southern states as a penalty for their successful efforts in stabilizing population growth. The use of more recent demographic data reduces the proportional share of states that implemented effective family planning measures, impacting their total receipts.

16. (C) Fiscal Deficit minus Interest Payments.
The primary deficit is a specific fiscal indicator that measures the government's borrowing requirements excluding interest payment obligations. By subtracting interest payments from the gross fiscal deficit, it highlights the current year's fiscal imbalance resulting from policy decisions rather than past debt accumulation. This metric is essential for assessing the sustainability of current spending and the government's basic fiscal health.

17. (B) Salaries and pensions constitute the largest committed expenditure in the state's revenue account.
Revenue expenditure consists of spending on items that do not result in asset creation. The most substantial portion of this expenditure is devoted to committed liabilities such as salaries for government employees and pensions for

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retired staff. These expenses are mandatory and recurring, leaving limited fiscal space for discretionary spending or large-scale capital investments aimed at long-term economic development.

18. (D) State pension liability has decreased rapidly over the last five years.
The government's liability for salaries and pensions represents a massive and non-discretionary part of the budget. While the implementation of pay commission recommendations causes periodic spikes, the overall pension burden has been increasing steadily due to rising life expectancy and historical recruitment patterns. There is no evidence suggesting a rapid decrease in these liabilities, which continue to challenge management.

19. (A) The subsidy burden on the state's revenue expenditure will increase significantly.
Expanding a free electricity scheme to include commercial establishments would create a massive financial obligation for the state. Since the government compensates the power utility for the lost revenue, the total subsidy burden within the revenue account would increase significantly. This type of spending is classified as revenue expenditure because it does not create any durable physical or financial state assets.

20. (C) Repayment of Principal on Market Borrowings
Social sector expenditure focuses on human development through investments in education, healthcare, and food security programs like the public distribution system. While these areas are prioritized for public welfare, the repayment of the principal amount on market borrowings is classified as a capital transaction. It is part of debt management and does not fall under the social sector umbrella.

21. (D) I only
Education is treated as a priority sector, consistently receiving a high percentage of total budget allocations to support schools and higher learning institutions. Most of this funding covers recurring costs like teacher salaries, which are classified as revenue expenditure. The focus remains on improving access and quality, ensuring that the state maintains a strong performance in human development indicators.

22. (C) III and IV
Public health expenditure is primarily directed toward maintaining a network of primary health centres and specialized government hospitals. The flagship insurance scheme provides significant support for affordable healthcare. It is incorrect to claim that health investment is being decreased or that the Union government pays for state medical college staff, as these are primary responsibilities and expenditures of states.

23. (A) I, II, III and V
Capital expenditure is essential for building infrastructure like roads and irrigation systems, which support long-term economic expansion. These investments are considered productive because they create durable assets. While such spending is prioritized for growth, it typically remains lower than the revenue expenditure required for daily operations. Borrowing for these purposes is generally acceptable under the golden rule of finance.

24. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The state's total outstanding debt has increased over time as a result of persistent fiscal deficits and the need to fund development projects. While the economy has grown at a healthy rate, this growth does not directly explain why the absolute debt levels are rising. Both factors reflect the dynamic nature of the state's economy and its ongoing requirements.

25. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
Different fiscal terms describe various aspects of a state's financial health. A revenue deficit occurs when current spending exceeds current receipts, while the fiscal deficit represents total borrowing needs. The primary deficit excludes interest payments from the fiscal deficit. Off-budget borrowings are loans taken by state agencies that the government eventually services, which can obscure the true level of debt.

26. (A) Police, Health and Family Welfare, School Education
In terms of budget size, the police department usually receives a smaller allocation compared to social sectors. Healthcare and family welfare receive a larger share to maintain the extensive medical network. The highest allocation among

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current revenue and current expenditure widens. This leads to an immediate increase in the revenue deficit. To manage this shortfall, the state may need to increase its borrowing or reduce discretionary spending, which can negatively impact the overall fiscal balance and future interest obligations.

62. (D) Income tax collected directly from state government employees
State non-tax revenue is derived from sources like interest on loans, dividends from public enterprises, and royalties from mining. These receipts are distinct from taxes and reflect the government's role as a provider of services and capital. Personal income tax, however, is a central tax collected by the Union government from all individuals, and it is not a state source.

63. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The state argues that using recent population figures in devolution formulas penalizes regions that have successfully reduced their birth rates. By advocating for demographic performance as a criterion, the state seeks a system that rewards efficient public health policies. This approach aims to ensure that fiscal transfers are fair and do not disadvantage states for achieving national demographic and development goals.

64. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
The Indian Constitution specifies the taxing and borrowing powers of states through various articles and schedules. This includes specific entries in the state list for taxes on agricultural income and the general distribution of powers. Articles also govern the grants-in-aid provided by the Union and the specific conditions under which a state government is permitted to raise loans.

65. (A) Disbursal of monthly old age pensions — Revenue Expenditure
Revenue expenditure involves spending on recurring items like old age pensions and staff salaries, which do not create a permanent asset. In contrast, the construction of new infrastructure, such as a medical college building, is classified as capital expenditure because it creates a durable physical asset. Understanding these classifications is essential for analyzing how the government allocates its financial resources.

66. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The state utilizes funding from international multilateral agencies to support the development of major infrastructure like transport and urban systems. Capital expenditure is prioritized because it leads to the creation of long-term assets that benefit the economy. While both statements are true, the general benefits of capital spending do not specifically explain the choice of using multilateral loans for projects.

67. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Welfare schemes and subsidies are managed by different government departments based on their specific focus. The energy department handles electricity subsidies, while transport-related concessions fall under the transport department. Food security and public distribution are managed by the cooperation and food protection department. Social welfare schemes for women and students are administered by the department dedicated to social welfare.

68. (B) Central Sector Schemes — Fully funded by the State Government out of its own tax revenue
Central transfers include the state's share of taxes and various grants for local bodies. Centrally sponsored schemes are funded through a sharing arrangement between the Union and the state. However, central sector schemes are fully funded and implemented by the central government itself. These schemes are not paid for by the state's own tax revenue, reflecting a different model of spending.

69. (A) TASMAC
The state-owned liquor monopoly holds the exclusive right to the wholesale and retail sale of alcoholic beverages. This arrangement allows the government to control the market and ensures a significant and steady flow of revenue through excise duties and commercial taxes. The profits from this corporation are a major component of the state's own receipts and support welfare programs.

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that guides developmental policy. It evaluates the impact of major schemes and provides recommendations on resource allocation across various sectors. While it plays a critical role in the planning process, it operates as an advisory entity rather than a statutory body created through legislative action.

36. (C) III and IV
District Planning Committees are constitutional bodies responsible for consolidating development plans from both rural and urban local authorities. They are not headed by the Governor, and urban bodies are actively included in the planning process to ensure integrated development. The committees play a vital role in ensuring that grassroots needs are reflected in the broader developmental strategies of districts.

37. (A) I, II, III and V
Vision 2023 was a strategic plan designed to enhance prosperity through significant investments in energy, transport, and human development. It focused on infrastructure and poverty eradication while aiming for high human development indicators. There was no proposal for the complete privatization of education and healthcare; instead, the document emphasized strengthening the state's role in providing these essential services.

38. (C) A is true but R is false.
The state has set a goal to reach a one trillion dollar economy by 2030 through industrial growth and service sector expansion. However, the agricultural sector contributes a much smaller percentage to the overall economy compared to manufacturing and services. While agriculture is vital for livelihoods, it is not the primary driver of the growth required to reach such targets.

39. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
Various agencies drive investment and infrastructure in the state. The Global Investors Meet secures investment commitments, while the guidance agency provides single-window clearance for projects. The infrastructure corporation develops large industrial parks and joint ventures. Additionally, the infrastructure fund management corporation focuses on mobilizing capital for both greenfield and brownfield projects to ensure steady growth and modernization.

40. (C) TANGEDCO, TNSTC, TIDCO, TASMAC
Among state public sector enterprises, the electricity utility TANGEDCO carries the highest financial burden due to significant operational losses and debt. The transport corporations also face substantial deficits. In contrast, entities like the industrial development corporation and the retail liquor monopoly are generally in a better financial position or even profitable, reflecting the varying commercial viability across government-owned sectors.

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41. (A) III, I, IV, II
The process of realizing industrial investments begins with initial discussions and an expression of interest by the investor. This is followed by the formal signing of a memorandum of understanding during major events. Subsequently, the investor must obtain necessary statutory clearances through a single-window system before the project can eventually move into the final stage of commencing production.

42. (B) TANSIDCO — Promotion of small enterprises by establishing industrial estates.
The Small Industries Development Corporation is dedicated to promoting the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises. It achieves this by developing industrial estates and providing essential infrastructure to support small-scale manufacturing. Other agencies have different focuses, such as information technology or public distribution, but the primary role of this specific corporation is the empowerment of small businesses.

43. (C) Direct transfer of tariff subsidy funds from the State Budget to TANGEDCO.
To maintain the policy of providing free electricity to specific sectors like agriculture, the government provides financial compensation to the power utility. These funds are transferred directly from the state budget as a subsidy payment to cover the gap between supply costs and revenue realized. This mechanism ensures that the utility can continue operations despite the loss of revenue.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

79. Read the lists below and match the items in List I with List II.
List I: (Economic Survey themes)
P. Macroeconomic Aggregates
Q. State Finances
R. Agriculture and Allied Sectors
S. Social Infrastructure
List II: (Typical content)
I. Crop production, fisheries, and animal husbandry trends
II. Education, public health, and human development indicators
III. Revenue receipts, expenditure trends, and deficit indicators
IV. Analysis of GSDP, per capita income, and sectoral growth
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(E) Answer not known

80. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the planning and execution machinery in Tamil Nadu:
(A) District Collector — Chairman of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)
(B) District Planning Committee — Consolidates plans prepared by panchayats and municipalities
(C) State Planning Commission — Drafts the monetary policy of Tamil Nadu independently of the RBI
(D) NITI Aayog — Federal policy think tank that collaborates with the State Planning Commission
(E) Answer not known

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impacts the overall budget. While fiscal targets are important, the government has maintained this specific support for farmers, reflecting the political and social priority given to the agricultural community and food security.

53. (A) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
Different government agencies manage various industrial domains. The state industries promotion corporation develops large manufacturing complexes, while another entity provides specialized infrastructure for the information technology sector. State-owned enterprises also handle the production of cement and small-scale manufacturing like furniture. These organizations collectively drive industrial diversification and support both large-scale projects and smaller manufacturing units across the economy.

54. (A) SGST, Sales Tax (VAT on Petrol/Liquor), Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, Taxes on Vehicles
The State Goods and Services Tax is the primary source of own tax revenue. It is followed by the sales tax collected on items like petroleum and liquor, which remain under the state's tax jurisdiction. Stamp duty and registration fees on property transactions are the next largest contributors, while taxes on motor vehicles provide a smaller but steady revenue stream.

55. (A) II, III, IV, I
The rural governance structure begins at the most basic level with the Gram Sabha, which consists of all registered voters. Above this is the Village Panchayat, followed by the Panchayat Union at the block level. The highest tier in this three-tier system is the District Panchayat, which coordinates developmental activities and planning for the rural areas of the district.

56. (B) TUFIDCO — Channels funds exclusively for rural primary agricultural credit societies
Various state financial institutions have specialized roles in supporting different sectors. While some provide loans to small enterprises or transport corporations, others manage funds for urban infrastructure. However, the urban finance and infrastructure development corporation does not channel funds to rural primary agricultural credit societies. Its focus is strictly on urban local bodies and the financing of municipal projects.

57. (C) The Consolidated Fund of the State
Taxes levied on the consumption or sale of electricity are collected by the utility and must be remitted to the state treasury. These funds form part of the Consolidated Fund of the State, which is the primary account for all government receipts and expenditures. This ensures that the revenue is properly accounted for and subject to legislative oversight and regular audits.

58. (A) When the state's revenue receipts are greater than its revenue expenditure.
A revenue surplus is achieved when the government's total revenue receipts exceed its revenue expenditure in a given financial year. This indicates that the state can cover its daily operational costs, such as salaries and interest, without needing to borrow funds for consumption. Achieving a surplus in the revenue account is a sign of strong fiscal management within the state.

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59. (A) The interest-to-revenue ratio is a key indicator used to assess state debt capacity.
Debt sustainability is often measured using the ratio of interest payments to total revenue receipts. This indicator shows how much of the state's income is consumed by servicing past debt. While debt levels are significant, the state's economy is large and growing. Maintaining a sustainable debt level requires balancing borrowing with the capacity to generate revenue and support economic expansion.

60. (B) Interest payments on market borrowings can be deferred without affecting credit ratings.
Interest payments are a mandatory part of the state's committed expenditure and cannot be deferred without damaging the government's credit rating and ability to borrow in the future. As debt levels rise due to persistent deficits, the total amount of interest also increases. High interest costs reduce the available funds for essential services and productive investments in infrastructure and social development.

61. (A) The Revenue Deficit will widen.
When tax collections fall short while fixed costs like salaries remain the same, the gap between

these three is typically reserved for school education, reflecting the state's commitment to achieving universal literacy and high enrollment rates across all levels of schooling.

27. (A) I, II, III, IV
The state's planning framework evolved from the early establishment of the State Planning Commission to focus on long-term goals. The Vision 2023 document outlined infrastructure targets, followed by the specific action plan for climate change. Recently, the government announced an ambitious vision to achieve a one trillion dollar economy by 2030, marking the latest phase in the developmental strategy.

28. (B) Loans from Financial Institutions — Borrowings secured from agencies like NABARD and LIC
State debt consists of market borrowings through development loans, loans from financial institutions like NABARD, and employee provident funds. However, internal debt refers to loans raised within the country. Loans from foreign multilateral agencies like the World Bank are technically categorized as external debt or loans from the Centre, depending on how the funds are routed and the borrowing agreement.

29. (A) 3.0%
The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management framework sets specific limits to ensure financial discipline. A key target for states is to keep the annual fiscal deficit within three percent of the Gross State Domestic Product. This norm is designed to prevent excessive borrowing and maintain debt sustainability, although the central government may provide temporary relaxations during periods of economic stress.

30. (D) Potential obligations such as state guarantees given to PSU loans.
Contingent liabilities represent potential financial obligations that may arise depending on the outcome of future events. A common example is the guarantees provided by the state government for loans taken by public sector undertakings or local bodies. While these are not immediate debts, they pose a fiscal risk because the state must cover the repayment if the borrower defaults.

31. (A) The Commission recommended specific grants for various sectors and local bodies in Tamil Nadu.
The 15th Finance Commission provided specific recommendations for the distribution of central funds, including grants targeted at local bodies and various sectors. While the state expressed concerns over its share of the divisible pool, the commission's reports outlined the framework for financial transfers until 2026. These grants are essential for supporting grassroots governance and improving infrastructure at the local level.

32. (B) Early population control measures led to a higher horizontal devolution share.
States often argue that central cesses and surcharges reduce the pool of taxes available for sharing. Another major concern is that early success in population control has led to a lower share in horizontal devolution because formulas often prioritize current population size. This situation creates a conflict where states feel penalized for achieving national goals related to demographic and social stability.

33. (B) State devolution receipts decrease as cesses are excluded from the divisible pool.
When the central government converts basic excise duties into cesses, the total amount of money available in the divisible pool for states decreases. Since cesses are not shared with state governments, this structural change directly reduces the devolution receipts that a state receives. This often leads to fiscal pressure, as the state must find other ways to fund its expenditures.

34. (D) Statutory repo and reverse repo rate setting for state cooperative banks.
The Economic Survey is a comprehensive document that analyzes various sectors like agriculture and industry while tracking indicators like per capita income and investment. However, the setting of repo and reverse repo rates is the exclusive mandate of the Reserve Bank of India. These monetary policy tools are not determined or managed by state-level surveys or state planning bodies.

35. (A) I and III
Chaired by the Chief Minister, the State Planning Commission serves as an important advisory body

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70. (D) It is the state government's estimated receipts and expenditure for the ensuing financial year.
The Annual Financial Statement is the constitutional term for the state budget, which details the government's estimated income and spending for the coming year. It provides a comprehensive view of the fiscal plan, including revenue targets and allocations for various departments. This document is essential for legislative approval and ensures that all government spending is authorized and transparently presented.

71. (A) Central transfers supplement state revenue and form a critical component of receipts.
Transfers from the central government, including tax devolution and grants, are a vital supplement to the state's own revenue sources. These funds are distributed based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission to ensure that all states have sufficient resources to meet their expenditure needs. This system is a core part of fiscal federalism, supporting the financial stability of states.

72. (C) It can independently alter the CGST rates applicable within the state.
The department responsible for commercial taxes manages the collection of the state's own taxes, including the Goods and Services Tax and duties on fuel and liquor. While it is the largest revenue earner, it does not have the power to change central tax rates independently. Such changes are decided at the national level through the Goods and Services Tax Council.

73. (D) It increases Capital Expenditure without worsening the Revenue Deficit.
When the government borrows funds specifically for building a seaport, the spending is classified as capital expenditure because it creates a durable asset. This type of spending is distinct from revenue expenditure, such as paying salaries. Using borrowed funds for capital projects increases the fiscal deficit but does not worsen the revenue deficit, as it is directed toward long-term development.

74. (D) Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Perambur
The state owns various enterprises in sectors like energy, industry, and infrastructure development. These entities are managed by the state government and contribute to the local economy. However, the Integral Coach Factory is a central government unit under the Ministry of Railways. It is not owned or controlled by the state government, although it is a major industrial employer.

75. (C) A is true but R is false.
The state has established specialized corporations to attract private investment for infrastructure development, as there is no constitutional prohibition against such partnerships. These agencies work to mobilize capital from various sources to fund large-scale projects. While the state is active in this area, the idea that private participation is forbidden is incorrect, as public-private partnerships are encouraged.

76. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The strategic vision for the end of the decade is built on four core pillars: economic growth, social inclusion, sustainability, and infrastructure. This plan focuses on reaching a one trillion dollar economy while ensuring equitable access to health and education. It also emphasizes the importance of digital connectivity and climate resilience, aiming for a prosperous and sustainable future.

77. (A) CMCHIS — Provides cashless hospitalization for eligible families.
The flagship health insurance scheme provides eligible families with access to cashless hospitalization for various medical procedures. This is a key part of the state's effort to provide affordable healthcare to the public. Other programs focus on primary care and door-to-door medical services, but the insurance scheme specifically addresses the high costs of specialized hospital treatment and surgeries.

78. (D) A is false but R is true.
The transition to the GST regime included a legal guarantee that states would be compensated for any revenue loss for an initial period of five years. This compensation was based on a protected growth rate compared to the baseline year. However, this guarantee was not for an unconditional twenty-five percent growth and was not intended to continue indefinitely after the period.

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II. Pioneering national credit linkage initiative launched by NABARD in 1992
III. Kerala's state poverty eradication and women empowerment mission
IV. State-specific SHG programme implemented by TCDW in Tamil Nadu

(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

19. Identify the CORRECTLY matched pair regarding the types of cooperative audits in Tamil Nadu:

(A) Concurrent Audit - A parallel examination of financial accounts conducted throughout the operating year
(B) Statutory Audit - A continuous and rigorous day-to-day internal examination of all bank transactions
(C) Social Audit - A mandatory monthly performance review performed exclusively by the Reserve Bank of India
(D) Interim Audit - A final and legally binding financial review approved only by the jurisdictional High Court
(E) Answer not known

20. In the context of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS), what constitutes a Non-Performing Asset (NPA)?

(A) Any mechanical farming equipment owned by the cooperative that remains temporarily idle or out of service
(B) Surplus liquidity or excess cash reserves deposited by the local society into the central cooperative bank
(C) A loan asset with principal or interest payments remaining overdue for a set period, usually 90 days
(D) A short-term agricultural crop loan that is fully and successfully repaid by the farmer before the deadline
(E) Answer not known

21. Consider the following statements regarding sugar cooperative mills in Tamil Nadu:

I. Cooperative sugar mills play a role in ensuring the payment of the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) to sugarcane farmers.
II. These mills frequently face operational challenges due to fluctuating cane availability and ageing machinery.
III. All cooperative sugar mills in Tamil Nadu were entirely privatized and dismantled in the year 2015.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

22. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): The Self Help Group movement has acted as a catalyst for increasing the political participation of rural women in local body elections in Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): SHGs provide an institutional platform for women to develop leadership skills, build public confidence, and engage in collective social action.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

23. How does TANFED practically apply the concept of agricultural price stabilization for commodities like groundnut and sunflower in Tamil Nadu?

(A) By enforcing total bans on the movement or export of specific agricultural goods outside the district limits.
(B) By procuring commodities directly from farmers at the Minimum Support Price during surplus production phases.
(C) By requiring that primary producers only sell their harvests to officially registered private trading firms.
(D) By implementing artificial restrictions on input supplies to control and reduce the total regional crop yield.

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CHAPTER 22

Cooperative Movement and Self-Help Groups in Tamil Nadu

1. In the context of the history of the cooperative movement in Tamil Nadu, which early legislation primarily initiated the formal registration of credit cooperatives during the colonial period?
(A) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
(B) The Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904
(C) The Tamil Nadu State Cooperative Act, 1983
(D) The Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002
(E) Answer not known

2. According to the internationally recognized principles of cooperatives, what does the principle of 'Democratic Member Control' fundamentally ensure?
(A) The cooperative is directly controlled by the ruling state government.
(B) Large shareholders have disproportionately higher voting power.
(C) Only the managing director has the power to veto decisions.
(D) Members have equal voting rights, typically based on 'one member, one vote'.
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act:
I. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies acts as the statutory registering authority.
II. The Act strictly prohibits the concurrent audit of cooperative societies.
III. The Act empowers the Registrar to initiate liquidation proceedings for sick societies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I only
(C) II and III only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

4. Identify the CORRECTLY matched pair regarding the apex cooperative federations in Tamil Nadu and their respective sectors:
(A) Aavin - Apex Handloom Weavers Society
(B) Co-optex - Apex Fishermen Cooperative Society
(C) TANFED - Apex Agricultural Marketing Federation
(D) TCDW - Apex Consumer Cooperative Federation
(E) Answer not known

5. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) form the crucial foundation of the cooperative credit structure in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): PACS provide direct short-term and medium-term agricultural credit to farmer members at the village level.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

6. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Tiers of the cooperative credit structure in Tamil Nadu)
P. State Level Apex Body
Q. District Level Intermediary
R. Village Level Primary Body
S. National Level Refinance Agency
List II: (Institutions)

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79. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
The Economic Survey organizes data into various themes, including macroeconomic indicators like the Gross State Domestic Product and per capita income. It also provides detailed analysis of state finances, sectoral trends in agriculture and fisheries, and social indicators related to health and education. These different sections work together to provide a complete picture of economic performance and development.

80. (C) State Planning Commission — Drafts the monetary policy of Tamil Nadu independently of the RBI
Planning and execution involve various bodies, from the district level to the state planning commission, which acts as an advisory think tank. While these organizations focus on developmental strategy and project evaluation, they do not manage monetary policy. Monetary tools like interest rates are the sole responsibility of the national central bank and are not determined by state-level planning.

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higher production volumes at lower costs, heavily competing with traditional handloom products.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

13. Select the correct sequence representing the flow of short-term agricultural cooperative credit to farmers in Tamil Nadu:
(A) NABARD → PACS → DCCB → TNSCB → Farmer
(B) TNSCB → NABARD → DCCB → PACS → Farmer
(C) NABARD → TNSCB → DCCB → PACS → Farmer
(D) DCCB → TNSCB → NABARD → PACS → Farmer
(E) Answer not known

14. Which nodal state agency is primarily responsible for the implementation and scaling of the Mahalir Thittam programme in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies and Logistics Corporation
(B) Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Limited
(C) Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women
(D) Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Limited
(E) Answer not known

15. When a primary cooperative society faces chronic insolvency, massive erosion of net worth, and zero potential for revival, what is the most appropriate statutory action taken by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies?
(A) Immediate and mandatory consolidation with a large-scale private commercial bank
(B) Compulsory conversion of the entity into a grassroots level village self-help group
(C) Permanent exclusion from all legal requirements for annual audits and loan recovery
(D) Statutory initiation of liquidation and appointment of a liquidator
(E) Answer not known

16. Consider the following statements regarding the internationally accepted principles of cooperatives:
I. Voluntary and open membership without discrimination.
II. Democratic member control through a one member, one vote system.
III. Member economic participation through equitable contribution to capital.
IV. Complete structural dependence on government funding and management.
V. Autonomy and independence to ensure self-help driven governance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) III, IV and V only
(E) Answer not known

17. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation (TANFED):
(A) It manages the large-scale procurement of various agricultural commodities including oilseeds.
(B) It acts as the statutory regulator for all private commercial banks in the state.
(C) It supports farming communities by stabilizing local market prices during seasonal gluts.
(D) It supplies critical agricultural inputs like fertilizers to farmers through cooperative networks.
(E) Answer not known

18. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Rural development and empowerment frameworks)
P. SHG-Bank Linkage Programme
Q. Mahalir Thittam
R. Pudhu Vaazhvu Project
S. Kudumbashree
List II: (Descriptions)
I. World Bank assisted rural empowerment and poverty alleviation project in Tamil Nadu

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(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

30. Identify the CORRECT statement regarding the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation (TNCS):
(A) It functions as a specialized logistics firm managing the transportation of commercial goods in rural areas.
(B) It serves as a regulatory body authorized to issue banking licenses to regional consumer cooperative units.
(C) It manages the procurement, storage, and distribution of essential goods for the Public Distribution System.
(D) It limits its core operations to the purchase and international export of specific high-value cash crops.
(E) Answer not known

31. In the context of the Mahalir Thittam structural network, what defines a Cluster Level Federation (CLF)?
(A) A specialized regulatory department of the central bank overseeing all microfinance lending operations.
(B) A small primary group of twenty women meeting weekly to collect micro-savings and maintain basic records.
(C) A state-level corporate administration board tasked with the distribution of all agricultural subsidies.
(D) An intermediate body networking and aggregating several Village Organisations across a panchayat cluster.
(E) Answer not known

32. Consider the following statements regarding the achievements and functions of Co-optex:
I. Co-optex serves as the apex marketing society for handloom weavers' cooperatives in Tamil Nadu.
II. It operates an extensive network of retail showrooms across multiple states in India.
III. It assists weavers by supplying quality yarn, introducing new designs, and ensuring fair wages.
IV. It exclusively markets mass-produced powerloom fabrics to maximize corporate profits.
V. It plays a crucial role in preserving and promoting the traditional weaving heritage of Tamil Nadu globally.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, II, IV and V only
(C) II, III and V only
(D) I, III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

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33. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) entirely depend on the state government's tax revenue for issuing agricultural loans.
Reason (R): NABARD provides critical refinance support to the cooperative credit structure through the State Apex Cooperative Bank down to DCCBs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

34. Select the most accurate logical sequence tracing the evolution of a typical Self Help Group under the Bank Linkage Programme:
(A) Group Formation → Regular Savings → Internal Lending → Grading → Bank Credit
(B) Bank Credit → Group Formation → Grading → Internal Lending → Regular Savings
(C) Grading → Bank Credit → Group Formation → Regular Savings → Internal Lending
(D) Regular Savings → Bank Credit → Internal Lending → Group Formation → Grading
(E) Answer not known

35. According to the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act, who exercises overarching statutory administrative and regulatory oversight, including registration and liquidation, over cooperative societies in the state?
(A) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies

(E) Answer not known

24. Which apex national development financial institution conceptualized and pioneered the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in India during 1992?
(A) State Bank of India's Rural Development and Credit Division
(B) Small Industries Development Bank of India's Microcredit Wing
(C) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
(D) Industrial Finance Corporation of India's Social Growth Unit
(E) Answer not known

25. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason contributing to the persistent Non-Performing Asset (NPA) challenges in Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies?
(A) The refusal of the central monetary authority to provide sufficient physical currency notes to rural areas.
(B) The high levels of unregulated profit margins generated by regional agricultural marketing cooperatives.
(C) Stringent and inflexible grading criteria applied by federated Village Organisations on local SHG units.
(D) Systemic factors such as crop failure, weak recovery, and expectations of periodic loan winners.
(E) Answer not known

26. Consider the following statements regarding cooperative education and training in Tamil Nadu:
I. Cooperative education focuses on training members and elected office bearers on fundamental cooperative principles.
II. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Union oversees cooperative education, propaganda, and training across the state.
III. Cooperative training institutes restrict their admissions exclusively to senior central government bureaucrats.
IV. Effective continuous training is essential for improving democratic control and the financial health of the societies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and II only
(D) III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

27. Arrange the standard sequential processing steps of the milk supply chain managed by Aavin, from the grassroots to the consumer:
I. Bulk milk chilling centres and regional processing plants
II. Primary milk producers' cooperative societies at the village level
III. Retail parlours and daily consumer distribution networks
IV. District cooperative milk producers' unions
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) I, II, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

28. Identify the INCORRECTLY matched pair relating to cooperative sub-sectors and their apex institutions in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Handloom Weavers Sector - Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Society (Co-optex)
(B) Industrial Artisan Sector - Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank
(C) Dairy and Milk Sector - Tamil Nadu Milk Producers Federation (Aavin)
(D) Agricultural Marketing Sector - Tamil Nadu Marketing Federation (TANFED)
(E) Answer not known

29. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Functional concepts associated with SHG financial operations)
P. Grading
Q. Micro-enterprise
R. Corpus Fund
S. Revolving Fund
List II: (Descriptions)
I. A small-scale income-generating commercial activity undertaken by members
II. An assessment process to evaluate SHG performance for formal bank credit linkage
III. An initial financial grant provided to SHGs to strengthen internal lending capacity
IV. The total accumulated savings pooled by the members for group utilization

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district administration to inspect local cooperative bank accounts.
(C) Rural vigilance groups tasked with maintaining law and order within the jurisdiction of the village panchayat.
(D) Subgroups formed by members with similar livelihood activities to achieve better economies of scale.
(E) Answer not known

42. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The SHG movement in Tamil Nadu has achieved massive scale, resulting in thousands of active groups mobilizing substantial savings.
Reason (R): Private microfinance institutions typically offer lower interest rates and more flexible repayment terms than the SHG-Bank linkage framework.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

43. In the context of microfinance challenges, how does the phenomenon of 'multiple borrowing' severely impact an SHG member's economic stability?
(A) It accelerates household wealth through the compounding interest earned on multiple micro-investments.
(B) It results in over-indebtedness, leading to repayment stress and potential debt traps.
(C) It guarantees a permanent position on the board of directors for the District Central Cooperative Bank.
(D) It provides a full legal exemption from paying any future agricultural or property taxes to the state.
(E) Answer not known

44. Consider the following statements regarding the regulatory role of the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Department:
I. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies is the ultimate head of the department exercising statutory control.
II. The department oversees the registration, regulation, arbitration, and liquidation of cooperative societies.
III. The department is statutorily empowered to implement revival packages and intervene in the management of sick cooperatives.
IV. The department functions entirely outside state government control, reporting solely to the World Bank.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and IV only
(E) Answer not known

45. Arrange the formal procedural steps required to establish and register a new cooperative society in Tamil Nadu:
I. Election of the first board of management committee members
II. Mobilization of the initial requisite share capital by the core promoters
III. Formal issuance of the statutory certificate of registration by the Registrar
IV. Submission of the registration application along with proposed bylaws to the competent authority
(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) IV, II, III, I
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) IV, III, II, I
(E) Answer not known

46. Which apex regulatory authority strictly governs the core banking operations, liquidity maintenance, and licensing of the Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank (TNSCB)?
(A) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
(B) The State Finance Commission
(C) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(D) NITI Aayog
(E) Answer not known

47. Identify the INCORRECT pair corresponding to the types of agricultural cooperative credit and their typical utilization purposes:

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(B) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(C) The Managing Director of NABARD
(D) The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
(E) Answer not known

36. When comparing Kerala's Kudumbashree model with Tamil Nadu's Mahalir Thittam, which core conceptual approach fundamentally unites both programs?
(A) The complete centralization of all rural microfinance activities into a single state-owned retail bank.
(B) The exclusion of women from local governance roles to focus on purely commercial business enterprises.
(C) Empowering women through structured community networking, savings, and access to micro-credit.
(D) The rapid privatization of regional public distribution systems using low-cost female labor resources.
(E) Answer not known

37. Identify the CORRECTLY matched pair regarding specific cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu and their focus sectors:
(A) TANFED - Apex marketing federation for agricultural commodities
(B) Indcoserve - Primary agricultural credit disbursement
(C) Co-optex - Procurement and retail marketing of dairy products
(D) Aavin - Apex industrial cooperative society for artisans
(E) Answer not known

38. Consider the following statements about Fishermen Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu:
I. They actively supply essential fishing inputs such as localized credit, nets, specialized boats, and ice to their members.
II. They aim to institutionalize support to protect fishermen from the exploitative high-interest rates of private money lenders.
III. They operate exclusively in inland freshwater reservoirs and are statutorily banned from coastal marine zones.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

39. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Statutory and regulatory mechanisms)
P. Statutory Audit
Q. Liquidation
R. Surcharge
S. Supersession
List II: (Definitions)
I. The forced dissolution of an elected board of management due to severe irregularities
II. The mandatory annual examination of a society's accounts for financial compliance
III. The legal process of winding up the affairs of an insolvent or unviable society
IV. The recovery of financial loss caused to the society by the negligence or misconduct of an officer
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

40. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding Housing Cooperatives functioning in Tamil Nadu:
(A) They assist members by aggregating demand to acquire land and build homes at highly affordable rates.
(B) They mobilize long-term housing funds and channel them to members for building or purchasing flats.
(C) They reserve housing units only for high-ranking officials and exclude the general public.
(D) They promote democratic management in the allocation and communal maintenance of various housing units.
(E) Answer not known

41. Within the ecosystem of Self Help Groups, what fundamentally describes 'Common Activity Groups' (CAGs)?
(A) Political committees designed to mobilize voters and contest in state-level legislative assembly elections.
(B) Temporary audit teams established by the

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I. Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS)
II. District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCB)
III. Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank (TNSCB)
IV. NABARD
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following statements correctly describes the primary function of District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) They function as specialized retail banking outlets serving only high-value corporate accounts and industrial sectors.
(B) They provide refinancing to Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies using mobilized public deposits.
(C) They are regulatory entities tasked with oversight but lack any formal banking, lending, or deposit-taking roles.
(D) They exclusively manage long-term mortgage disbursements for residential housing projects in major metropolitan areas.
(E) Answer not known

8. In the context of socio-economic development in Tamil Nadu, which of the following best defines a Self Help Group (SHG)?
(A) A government-mandated administrative unit formed specifically to oversee and manage rural tax collection systems.
(B) A large-scale cooperative sugar mill facility owned and operated by the region's wealthiest landowning farmers.
(C) A voluntary group pooling individual savings to address the collective credit needs of its various members.
(D) A specialized micro-finance lending agency entirely established, financed, and managed by the central government.
(E) Answer not known

9. Consider the following statements regarding Aavin's operations in Tamil Nadu:
I. Aavin is the brand name of the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers Federation.
II. It operates under a single-tier centralized structure across the state.
III. It procures milk directly from rural farmer members via primary cooperative societies.
IV. It enjoys absolute monopoly and faces zero competition from private dairy operators.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) III and IV only
(E) Answer not known

10. Arrange the structural tiers of the Self Help Group (SHG) federation network in Tamil Nadu from the lowest (grassroots) level to the highest level:
I. Block Level Federation (BLF)
II. Primary Self Help Group (SHG)
III. Panchayat Level Federation / Village Organisation (VO)
(A) II, III, I
(B) III, II, I
(C) I, II, III
(D) II, I, III
(E) Answer not known

11. Identify the INCORRECT pair regarding the types of cooperatives and their core functions in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies - Disbursement of short-term crop loans
(B) Indcoserve - Apex cooperative marketing society for handloom weavers
(C) Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation - Management of the Public Distribution System
(D) Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank - Apex refinancing institution for DCCBs
(E) Answer not known

12. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Handloom weavers' cooperatives in Tamil Nadu face severe sustainability challenges in the modern textile market.
Reason (R): Powerlooms offer significantly

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(A) Short-term credit - Meeting seasonal crop cultivation expenses
(B) Medium-term credit - Purchasing heavy cattle or minor agricultural implements
(C) Refinance credit - Wholesale funds provided by NABARD to cooperative banks
(D) Long-term credit - Financing daily wage payments for casual farm laborers
(E) Answer not known

48. In the institutional hierarchy of the short-term cooperative credit structure in Tamil Nadu, which entity functions as the critical intermediate tier connecting the apex bank with the village societies?
(A) Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS)
(B) Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank (TNSCB)
(C) District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCB)
(D) Regional Rural Banks (RRB)
(E) Answer not known

49. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Cooperative and empowerment sectors)
P. Public Distribution System
Q. Dairy Cooperative Sector
R. Handloom Cooperative Sector
S. Microfinance and Livelihood
List II: (Primary infrastructural footprints)
I. A network of rural bulk milk chilling centers and processing plants
II. An extensive retail network of Fair Price Shops
III. Village level primary weaving societies and yarn depots
IV. Cluster Level Federations and Village Organisations
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

50. What represents the most critical conceptual approach of the DAY-NRLM (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission) implementation in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Replacing the existing self-help group structure with a system of direct individual cash transfers.
(B) Requiring that all rural groups merge with large-scale multinational corporate business entities.
(C) Focusing exclusively on the distribution of high-value luxury consumer goods to rural households.
(D) Providing a framework to improve capacity, financial inclusion, and livelihoods for rural women.
(E) Answer not known

51. According to the cooperative accounting framework, how is a 'Micro-enterprise' best defined when promoted by a mature SHG?
(A) A small income-generating business venture aimed at creating sustainable livelihoods for members.
(B) A large-scale industrial manufacturing plant requiring significant levels of foreign investment.
(C) A short-term consumer credit facility used for funding local religious or cultural festivities.
(D) A speculative financial investment in national stock markets using the group's pooled corpus funds.
(E) Answer not known

52. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Consumer Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu:
I. Their primary objective is to supply unadulterated, quality consumer goods at reasonable prices.
II. They structurally help in eliminating intermediary middlemen and checking artificial market price manipulation.
III. Prominent cooperative supermarkets are classic functional examples of this structure.
IV. They play a vital secondary role in managing and operating a large number of Fair Price Shops.
V. They strictly operate as high-end boutiques selling only imported luxury brands.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904
The Cooperative Credit Societies Act of 1904 was a landmark piece of colonial legislation that provided the first legal framework for registering and managing credit societies in India. It aimed to liberate farmers from the clutches of moneylenders by encouraging mutual thrift and cooperative credit. This act paved the way for the organized cooperative movement across various states, including Tamil Nadu.

2. (D) Members have equal voting rights, typically based on 'one member, one vote'.
Democratic member control is a core principle of cooperatives, ensuring that these organizations are managed by their members through active participation in policy setting and decision-making. Unlike corporate structures where voting power depends on capital investment, cooperatives operate on the basis of equality. Every individual member holds exactly one vote regardless of their shareholding, ensuring democratic governance and member equity.

3. (A) I and III only
The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act establishes the Registrar as the primary authority for registration and regulatory oversight. This includes the power to initiate liquidation proceedings for societies that are financially unviable or non-functional. While the act mandates regular audits to ensure transparency, it does not strictly prohibit concurrent audits, which are often used to maintain continuous financial oversight and accountability.

4. (C) TANFED - Apex Agricultural Marketing Federation
The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation, known as TANFED, serves as the apex body for agricultural marketing in the state. Its primary role involves the procurement of agricultural commodities and the distribution of essential inputs like fertilizers to farmers. Other organizations like Co-optex and Aavin focus on the handloom and dairy sectors respectively, while TANFED specifically targets the marketing needs of agricultural producers.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies represent the grassroots level of the cooperative credit structure, directly interacting with farmers at the village level. They are essential because they provide accessible short-term and medium-term loans for agricultural activities. By addressing immediate financial needs for cultivation and related expenses locally, these societies form the critical base upon which the entire rural credit delivery system in Tamil Nadu is built.

6. (B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
The cooperative credit structure in Tamil Nadu follows a systematic hierarchy with specific roles at different levels. The Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank operates at the state level, while District Central Cooperative Banks serve as intermediaries at the district level. Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies function at the village level. Nationally, NABARD acts as the primary agency providing refinance and developmental support for rural growth.

7. (B) They provide refinancing to Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies using mobilized public deposits.
District Central Cooperative Banks play a vital role as the middle tier in the cooperative credit structure. They mobilize deposits from the general public and utilize these funds to provide essential refinancing and credit facilities to village-level primary societies. By acting as a financial link between the state apex bank and grassroots organizations, they ensure that agricultural credit reaches farmers efficiently and systematically.

8. (C) A voluntary group pooling individual savings to address the collective credit needs of its various members.
A Self Help Group is a small, voluntary association of people, primarily women, who

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(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

59. Identify the CORRECT statement regarding the fundamental mechanism of the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme:
(A) It requires poor rural women to pledge significant gold or land assets to secure micro-credit loans.
(B) It integrates informal savings groups with formal banks to facilitate institutional credit access.
(C) It functions as an unregulated shadow banking network operating outside the Reserve Bank's purview.
(D) It restricts the use of all bank loans to non-productive consumption rather than livelihood activities.
(E) Answer not known

60. Consider the following statements regarding the influence of private Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) on the SHG ecosystem in Tamil Nadu:
I. Private MFIs consistently offer credit at much lower interest rates compared to the formal SHG-bank linkage loans.
II. Highly aggressive lending practices by some private MFIs have significantly contributed to the over-indebtedness of vulnerable SHG members.
III. The Reserve Bank of India has implemented a complete and permanent blanket ban on all MFI operations within Tamil Nadu.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

61. Which of the following strategies is the most appropriate long-term intervention to ensure the robust economic sustainability of mature Self Help Groups?
(A) Upgrading livelihood activities into formally registered, market-linked micro-enterprises.
(B) Distributing continuous and unrecoverable state cash grants to all members on a monthly basis.
(C) Mandating the dissolution of all groups immediately after their first cycle of bank loan repayment.
(D) Setting a permanent cap on group credit limits to prevent any future business or market expansion.
(E) Answer not known

62. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank (TNSCB) effectively functions as the central balancing financial center for the state's cooperative credit structure.
Reason (R): It dynamically absorbs the surplus deposit funds from cash-rich District Central Cooperative Banks and strategically channels them to deficit DCCBs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

63. Under standard operational guidelines followed by initiatives like Mahalir Thittam in Tamil Nadu, what is the typical member size of a primary village-level Self Help Group (SHG)?
(A) 2 to 5 members
(B) 50 to 100 members
(C) 100 to 500 members
(D) 12 to 20 members
(E) Answer not known

64. Which of the following statements accurately characterizes the statutory authority of the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act?
(A) It is central legislation enforced by Parliament without any involvement from the state legislature.
(B) It legally prohibits societies from receiving any financial or refinancing support from NABARD.
(C) It is the primary legal framework for the

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insolvency.
(C) The Registrar holds the statutory administrative power to initiate comprehensive revival, rehabilitation, or merger packages.
(D) Chronic member loan defaults, high NPAs, and poor internal management are the primary underlying causes of their sickness.
(E) Answer not known

76. To secure the resilient future growth of the cooperative movement in Tamil Nadu amidst modern market dynamics, which strategic policy approach is most appropriate?
(A) Replacing rural cooperative societies with franchises of large private multinational corporations.
(B) Integrating technology and professional management while retaining core cooperative principles.
(C) Limiting membership to wealthy large-scale landowners to ensure high levels of capital investment.
(D) Abolishing the state cooperative act to allow for the total deregulation of the entire sector.
(E) Answer not known

77. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Administrative and regulatory roles)
P. Registrar of Cooperative Societies
Q. Tamil Nadu Cooperative Union
R. Statutory Liquidator
S. Special Officer / Administrator
List II: (Functions)
I. The apex body responsible for overseeing cooperative education, propaganda, and state-wide training
II. An official appointed to temporarily manage the affairs of a society when its elected board is superseded
III. The ultimate state statutory authority responsible for registration, regulation, and arbitration
IV. An official legally appointed to conclusively wind up the financial affairs of a cancelled society
(A) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following correctly describes a critical secondary operational function of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) apart from credit disbursement?
(A) Serving as the main regulatory body for the issuance of permanent driving licenses in rural areas.
(B) Managing the construction and operation of international cargo airports in rural district zones.
(C) Distributing essential inputs like fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides to farmer members.
(D) Creating and distributing new localized digital currencies to bypass the traditional bank system.
(E) Answer not known

79. How does the systematic integration of technology, specifically smart family cards and Point of Sale (PoS) biometric machines by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, conceptually enhance the state's consumer cooperative sector?
(A) By complicating the procurement process to reduce the overall consumption of various subsidized grains.
(B) By increasing the amount of manual paperwork required to be maintained at every local fair price shop.
(C) By allowing shop salesmen to independently auction essential commodities at unregulated market prices.
(D) By improving transparency, plugging leakages, and ensuring targeted delivery in the distribution system.
(E) Answer not known

80. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the broader socio-political empowerment of women achieved through the SHG movement in Tamil Nadu:
(A) It has significantly enhanced the financial decision-making role and autonomy of women within their respective households.
(B) It provides a powerful collective institutional platform for women to address systemic community issues and combat domestic violence.
(C) It has deliberately and drastically reduced

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successful, pioneering models of which specific cooperative sector?
(A) Large-scale Cooperative Sugar Mills
(B) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
(C) Inland Fishermen Cooperative Societies
(D) Consumer Cooperative Supermarkets
(E) Answer not known

71. What represents the most substantial strategic advantage of organizing cooperatives into a federated three-tier structure (Primary, District, State) across Tamil Nadu?
(A) It deliberately increases bureaucratic delays to intentionally slow the process of rural loan sanctions.
(B) It pools resources to help grassroots units leverage economies of scale and institutional refinancing.
(C) It prevents primary societies from ever communicating directly with their individual member base.
(D) It ensures all net profits are diverted to the central government's main consolidated fund account.
(E) Answer not known

72. Consider the following statements regarding the expansion of Income Generating Activities by mature SHGs:
I. Establishing viable micro-enterprises helps SHG members transition toward sustainable economic independence.
II. Group members frequently collaborate collectively in sectors like tailoring, handicrafts, and agro-food processing.
III. Continuous market-oriented skill development training is essential for the long-term sustainability of these group activities.
IV. Facilitating access to enhanced formal bank credit is a critical prerequisite for scaling up these micro-enterprises.
V. State regulations strictly forbid these SHG micro-enterprises from selling their products in local public village markets.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III, IV and V only
(D) I, II and V only
(E) Answer not known

73. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers Federation has successfully established universal brand recognition across the state under the name 'Aavin'.
Reason (R): The cooperative effectively operates a vertically integrated supply chain encompassing village-level raw milk procurement to urban packaged retail marketing.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

74. Select the correct sequential order of criteria generally assessed by formal banking institutions during the critical 'grading' process of an SHG for credit linkage:
(A) Regularity of group meetings → Savings mobilization → Internal lending → Repayment performance → Account maintenance
(B) Account maintenance → Repayment performance → Internal lending → Savings mobilization → Regularity of group meetings
(C) Repayment performance → Regularity of group meetings → Account maintenance → Internal lending → Savings mobilization
(D) Internal lending → Savings mobilization → Regularity of group meetings → Repayment performance → Account maintenance
(E) Answer not known

75. Identify the INCORRECT statement concerning 'sick' cooperative societies operating in Tamil Nadu:
(A) They typically suffer from severe, long-term accumulated financial losses and massive erosion of their core net worth.
(B) Under the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act, they are granted permanent legal immunity against liquidation regardless of

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registration, management, and liquidation of societies.
(D) It replaces democratic elections with a system of permanent directors from private corporations.
(E) Answer not known

65. Arrange the statutory audit cycle of a primary cooperative society in its correct logical procedural sequence:
I. Systematic conduct of the audit examination by departmental auditors
II. Preparation of final financial accounts by the society's management
III. Formal issuance of the Audit Certificate and audit memorandum
IV. Official appointment and assignment of the auditor by the Director of Cooperative Audit
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) IV, I, II, III
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, I, IV, III
(E) Answer not known

66. Identify the INCORRECT pair correlating major state development initiatives with their core thematic descriptions:
(A) Mahalir Thittam - A comprehensive state program for SHG-based women empowerment
(B) Minimum Support Price - A market mechanism supporting TANFED's crop procurement
(C) Pudhu Vaazhvu Project - A World Bank-aided initiative for rural poverty alleviation
(D) Kudumbashree - A coastal fishermen cooperative operating only in Tamil Nadu
(E) Answer not known

67. Consider the following statements regarding the operational challenges faced by Aavin:
I. Aavin encounters intense retail market competition from aggressive private dairy operators.
II. Unpredictable fluctuations in commercial cattle feed prices directly impact the net profit margins of milk-producing farmers.
III. To support farmers, Aavin operates an extensive network providing essential veterinary support and artificial insemination services.
IV. Facing losses, Aavin completely halted all rural milk procurement operations during the monsoon seasons.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) II and IV only
(E) Answer not known

68. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:
List I: (Administrative acronyms)
P. FRP (Fair and Remunerative Price)
Q. NPA (Non-Performing Asset)
R. MSP (Minimum Support Price)
S. PDS (Public Distribution System)
List II: (Operational sectors)
I. Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation
II. Agricultural Commodity Procurement by TANFED
III. Cooperative Sugar Mills
IV. Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies Credit Recovery
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

69. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the universally recognized fundamental Principles of Cooperatives?
(A) Cooperatives guarantee fixed high-interest returns on capital regardless of actual profit or loss.
(B) Cooperatives function on the principle of open membership without any social or political bias.
(C) Cooperatives are democratic entities structurally controlled by their actively participating members.
(D) Cooperatives focus on providing continuous education and training for their members and leadership.
(E) Answer not known

70. In the historical trajectory of the cooperative movement in Tamil Nadu, institutions like "Chinthamani" are widely recognized as highly

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the active participation of women in grassroots democracy and local panchayat elections.

(D) It actively facilitates improved health, sanitation, and nutritional awareness among rural member families through network training.

(E) Answer not known

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53. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): Cooperative sugar mills in Tamil Nadu play a regulatory role in ensuring the payment of the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) to sugarcane farmers.

Reason (R): Cooperative sugar mills hold a complete constitutional monopoly and legally prevent any private sugar mills from operating in the state.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

54. To effectively address the severe economic challenges caused by raw yarn price fluctuations for traditional handloom weavers, which strategic institutional intervention is most practically utilized by Co-optex?

(A) Prohibiting the production and sale of all modern synthetic fabrics within the state territory.
(B) Closing all primary weavers' societies to centralize production in large state-run factories.
(C) Requiring all handloom weaving practitioners to transition immediately to agricultural labor.
(D) Establishing yarn banks to ensure a continuous supply of quality yarn at subsidized prices.
(E) Answer not known

55. Select the correct sequential order of the administrative hierarchy regulating the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Department, arranged from the state headquarters down to the circle level:

(A) Registrar of Cooperative Societies → Joint Registrar → Deputy Registrar → Cooperative Sub-Registrar
(B) Cooperative Sub-Registrar → Deputy Registrar → Joint Registrar → Registrar of Cooperative Societies
(C) Joint Registrar → Registrar of Cooperative Societies → Cooperative Sub-Registrar → Deputy Registrar
(D) Deputy Registrar → Cooperative Sub-Registrar → Registrar of Cooperative Societies → Joint Registrar
(E) Answer not known

56. Identify the CORRECTLY matched pair correlating specific cooperative sectors with their major contemporary operational challenges:

(A) Dairy Cooperatives - Severe competition from imported synthetic polyester yarn
(B) Handloom Cooperatives - High volatility in raw milk procurement during monsoon seasons
(C) Sugar Cooperatives - Delayed settlement of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) dues to cane growers
(D) Consumer Cooperatives - Rapidly rising Non-Performing Assets exclusively in crop loans
(E) Answer not known

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57. Under which prominent operational brand name does the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation actively undertake its public retail and procurement activities?

(A) Co-optex
(B) Aavin
(C) Indcoserve
(D) TANFED
(E) Answer not known

58. Match the items in List I with the appropriate items in List II:

List I: (Cooperative Principles)
P. Democratic Member Control
Q. Member Economic Participation
R. Voluntary and Open Membership
S. Education, Training and Information

List II: (Practical applications)
I. Implementing the 'one member, one vote' system in general body elections
II. Distributing surplus profits to members in proportion to their transactions with the society
III. Allowing any eligible individual to join without gender, social, or political discrimination
IV. Conducting capacity building programs for elected representatives and general

share similar socio-economic backgrounds. Members regularly pool their small savings into a common fund, which is then used to provide internal loans for their emergent and productive needs. This collective approach fosters financial discipline, mutual trust, and empowerment, allowing members to access credit without relying on exploitative informal sources.

9. (B) II and IV only
Aavin, the brand name for the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, follows a three-tier structure involving village, district, and state levels rather than a centralized one. While it is a dominant player, it operates in a competitive market alongside various private dairy companies. It procures milk through a network of primary societies, ensuring that rural producers receive fair prices for their dairy output.

10. (A) II, III, I
The Self Help Group federation network in Tamil Nadu is organized hierarchically to maximize community empowerment and administrative efficiency. The structure begins at the grassroots level with the individual Self Help Group. These groups are then aggregated into Panchayat Level Federations, often called Village Organisations, to address local issues collectively. Finally, these village-level bodies are networked into Block Level Federations, which provide higher-level support and coordination.

11. (B) Indcoserve - Apex cooperative marketing society for handloom weavers
Indcoserve is actually the largest industrial cooperative tea factory federation in India, primarily serving small tea growers in the Nilgiris district. It is not associated with handloom weavers; that sector is represented by Co-optex as the apex marketing society. Other pairs, such as PACS for crop loans and TNSCB for refinancing district banks, correctly describe the functional roles of various cooperative institutions in Tamil Nadu.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Handloom weavers' cooperatives face significant economic pressures due to the emergence of modern textile manufacturing technologies. Powerlooms can produce much larger quantities of fabric at a fraction of the cost and time required for traditional hand-weaving. This cost disparity makes it difficult for handloom products to compete in the mass market, threatening the financial sustainability of weaver societies and necessitating state intervention to preserve heritage.

13. (C) NABARD → TNSCB → DCCB → PACS → Farmer
The flow of short-term agricultural credit in Tamil Nadu follows a specific institutional path to ensure efficient delivery. NABARD provides the initial refinance at the national level, which is channeled through the Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank. The funds then move to the District Central Cooperative Banks and finally to the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies, which directly disburse the loans to individual farmers.

14. (C) Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women
The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women, often abbreviated as TCDW, is the specialized nodal agency responsible for the Mahalir Thittam programme. This initiative focuses on the socio-economic empowerment of women through the promotion of Self Help Groups. TCDW provides the necessary administrative support, training, and institutional framework to scale these groups and facilitate their linkage with formal banking systems across the state.

15. (D) Statutory initiation of liquidation and appointment of a liquidator
When a cooperative society becomes chronically insolvent with no hope for revival, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies exercises statutory powers to wind up its affairs. This process involves the formal initiation of liquidation and the appointment of a dedicated liquidator. The liquidator is responsible for realizing the society's assets and settling outstanding liabilities in an orderly manner, as mandated by the state's cooperative legislation.

16. (A) I, II, III and V only
International cooperative principles emphasize voluntary membership, democratic control, and

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member economic participation. Autonomy and independence are also vital to ensure that societies remain self-governing entities rather than being dependent on government control. While government support may exist, the fundamental goal is for cooperatives to operate as autonomous organizations driven by their members' needs, fostering self-help and mutual cooperation within the community.

17. (B) It acts as the statutory regulator for all private commercial banks in the state.
TANFED is focused exclusively on the agricultural marketing sector and does not have any regulatory authority over private commercial banks. Regulation of the banking sector is the responsibility of the Reserve Bank of India. TANFED's actual functions include managing the procurement of agricultural commodities, stabilizing market prices, and ensuring the timely supply of essential inputs like fertilizers to the farming community.

18. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Various rural development initiatives are implemented across South India to alleviate poverty. The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme was pioneered by NABARD, while Mahalir Thittam is the specific model used in Tamil Nadu under TCDW. The Pudhu Vaazhvu Project was a major World Bank-funded initiative for rural empowerment in Tamil Nadu. In Kerala, the Kudumbashree mission serves as the state's primary vehicle for poverty eradication.

19. (A) Concurrent Audit - A parallel examination of financial accounts conducted throughout the operating year
A concurrent audit is a systematic and timely examination of financial transactions as they happen during the year. This type of audit is crucial for maintaining high standards of financial transparency and detecting irregularities early in cooperative organizations. Unlike final statutory audits that occur after the year ends, concurrent audits provide continuous oversight, ensuring that the society's financial compliance is monitored on an ongoing basis.

20. (C) A loan asset with principal or interest payments remaining overdue for a set period, usually 90 days
In the context of banking and cooperative credit, a Non-Performing Asset refers to a loan that has ceased to generate income for the institution. Typically, an asset is classified as an NPA when the principal or interest payments remain overdue for a period exceeding 90 days. High levels of NPAs in Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies can severely restrict their lending capacity and financial sustainability.

21. (B) I and II only
Cooperative sugar mills in Tamil Nadu are vital for ensuring that sugarcane farmers receive the Fair and Remunerative Price fixed by the government. These mills often struggle with operational challenges like aging machinery and inconsistent supplies of cane. However, it is incorrect to say they were entirely privatized in 2015; many continue to operate as cooperative entities, though they require modernization to remain viable.

22. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Self Help Group movement has significantly empowered rural women by providing them with a platform for collective action and leadership. Through managing group finances and interacting with banks, women gain the confidence and skills necessary for public life. This personal development often translates into increased political participation, leading many SHG members to contest and win seats in local body elections in Tamil Nadu.

23. (B) By procuring commodities directly from farmers at the Minimum Support Price during surplus production phases.
TANFED helps stabilize agricultural prices by intervening in the market when production is high and prices tend to fall. By procuring commodities like groundnut and sunflower directly from farmers at the Minimum Support Price, it prevents distress sales. This mechanism ensures that farmers receive a guaranteed fair price for their produce, protecting their income and encouraging continued investment in the state's agricultural sector.

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24. (C) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NABARD is the apex development financial institution that conceptualized and launched the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in India in 1992. This pioneering initiative aimed to link informal self-help groups with the formal banking sector to provide the poor with better access to credit. By proving that micro-credit to women's groups is viable, NABARD transformed rural finance and expanded the SHG movement nationwide.

25. (D) Systemic factors such as crop failure, weak recovery, and expectations of periodic loan winners.
The persistence of Non-Performing Assets in Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies is often driven by external systemic factors. Frequent crop failures due to weather conditions significantly hinder the ability of borrowers to repay loans. Additionally, weak recovery mechanisms and the anticipation of periodic government loan waivers often discourage timely repayment, leading to a build-up of overdue amounts that strain the health of village-level societies.

26. (A) I, II and IV only
Cooperative education and training are fundamental for the successful operation of societies, focusing on teaching principles and management skills to members and office bearers. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Union is the designated body for these activities. Effective training ensures that members can exercise better democratic control and maintain financial health. These programs are open to various stakeholders and not restricted only to high-level officials.

27. (A) II, IV, I, III
The Aavin milk supply chain is a structured process that moves dairy products from rural producers to urban consumers. It begins with primary societies at the village level where milk is collected. This milk is then managed by district unions and transported to chilling centers and processing plants for pasteurization. Finally, the finished products are distributed through a wide network of retail parlours and daily points.

28. (B) Industrial Artisan Sector - Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank
The Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank is primarily focused on the agricultural and rural credit sector, providing refinancing to district cooperative banks. It is not the apex institution for the industrial artisan sector. Other pairs correctly identify Co-optex for handlooms, Aavin for the dairy sector, and TANFED for agricultural marketing. Each apex institution is specialized to address the unique needs of its sector.

29. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
SHG operations involve several key financial processes and funds. Grading is the systematic evaluation used to determine if a group is ready for bank credit. Micro-enterprises are small businesses started by members for income generation. The corpus fund represents the total savings accumulated by the group. A revolving fund is an initial grant provided by the government to boost internal lending capacity and stability.

30. (C) It manages the procurement, storage, and distribution of essential goods for the Public Distribution System.
The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation plays a critical role in ensuring food security across the state. Its primary responsibility is to manage the entire supply chain of essential commodities, including rice, wheat, and sugar, for the Public Distribution System. This involves procuring goods, maintaining strategic storage facilities, and ensuring their smooth distribution through a vast network of fair price shops to beneficiaries.

31. (D) An intermediate body networking and aggregating several Village Organisations across a panchayat cluster.
Within the Mahalir Thittam structure, a Cluster Level Federation serves as an important intermediate layer of organization. It acts as a bridge between individual Village Organisations and higher-level administrative bodies. By networking several village-level groups across a specific panchayat cluster, the federation provides a larger platform for collective bargaining, resource sharing, and peer learning, strengthening the overall community-based institutional framework.

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65. (A) II, IV, I, III
The statutory audit process for a cooperative society follows a logical and legally mandated sequence to ensure financial integrity. It begins with management preparing final accounts. The Director of Cooperative Audit then appoints a specific auditor. The auditor conducts a thorough examination of the accounts and records. Finally, once complete, a formal Audit Certificate and memorandum are issued, confirming the financial status.

66. (D) Kudumbashree - A coastal fishermen cooperative operating only in Tamil Nadu.
Kudumbashree is not a fishermen's cooperative, nor is it exclusive to Tamil Nadu; it is actually the world-renowned state poverty eradication and women's empowerment mission of the Kerala government. Other programs like Mahalir Thittam and the Pudhu Vaazhvu Project are indeed major initiatives focused on empowerment within Tamil Nadu. Additionally, the Minimum Support Price is used by TANFED for crop procurement.

67. (A) I, II and III only
Aavin faces significant hurdles, including intense competition from private dairies and rising costs for cattle feed which squeeze farmers' profits. To support its members, the federation provides vital services such as veterinary care and artificial insemination. It is incorrect to say that Aavin halts procurement during monsoons; in fact, the system is designed to provide a year-round guaranteed market for milk.

68. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Different economic terms are associated with specific cooperative and state functions. Fair and Remunerative Price is the payment mechanism for sugar cooperatives. Non-Performing Assets are a key concern in the credit recovery of primary societies. Minimum Support Price is used by TANFED for procuring commodities. The Public Distribution System is the primary area for the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

69. (A) Cooperatives guarantee fixed high-interest returns on capital regardless of actual profit or loss.
Cooperatives do not operate on the basis of guaranteeing fixed high returns on capital, as their primary goal is service and member welfare rather than maximizing profit for investors. Instead, they focus on open membership, democratic control, and continuous education. Any surplus generated is typically redistributed to members based on participation or reinvested in the society following the principle of participation.

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70. (D) Consumer Cooperative Supermarkets
In the history of the cooperative movement in Tamil Nadu, "Chinthamani" is celebrated as a landmark success story in the consumer sector. It pioneered the model of cooperative supermarkets, providing citizens with access to quality consumer goods under one roof at reasonable prices. This successful model demonstrated the power of cooperation in retail and inspired the growth of similar consumer units.

71. (B) It pools resources to help grassroots units leverage economies of scale and institutional refinancing.
The three-tier federated structure of cooperatives in Tamil Nadu is strategically designed to combine local reach with large-scale financial strength. By organizing into primary, district, and state levels, grassroots societies can pool resources and access professional management and massive institutional refinancing. This hierarchy ensures that even small village societies are supported by a robust system that improves bargaining power and stability.

72. (A) I, II, III and IV only
Mature Self Help Groups often expand into income-generating activities such as handicrafts and food processing to achieve economic independence. For these micro-enterprises to be successful, members must receive market-oriented training and have access to formal bank credit. There are no state regulations forbidding these groups from selling their products in local markets; in fact, the government often provides platforms.

73. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Aavin has achieved widespread brand recognition through its extensive presence across Tamil Nadu. This success is supported by its vertically integrated supply chain, which manages

40. (C) They reserve housing units only for high-ranking officials and exclude the general public.
Housing cooperatives are designed to make home ownership accessible to various members, particularly from middle and lower-income groups. They pool resources to acquire land and construct affordable units through democratic management. They do not restrict membership or housing allocation exclusively to high-ranking officials; instead, they focus on providing inclusive and communal housing solutions for the general public based on mutual help and equality.

41. (D) Subgroups formed by members with similar livelihood activities to achieve better economies of scale.
Common Activity Groups are specialized sub-units within the larger Self Help Group ecosystem. They are formed by members engaged in similar economic activities, such as tailoring or farming. By organizing into these specific groups, members can collaborate more effectively, share technical knowledge, and purchase raw materials in bulk. This collective approach helps them achieve better economies of scale and improves bargaining power.

42. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Self Help Group movement in Tamil Nadu has indeed achieved a massive scale, with thousands of groups successfully mobilizing significant community savings. However, it is incorrect to claim that private microfinance institutions generally offer lower interest rates than the formal SHG-Bank Linkage framework. In reality, bank-linked loans are typically much more affordable, while private MFIs often charge higher rates and employment rigid practices.

43. (B) It results in over-indebtedness, leading to repayment stress and potential debt traps.
Multiple borrowing occurs when an SHG member takes loans from several different sources simultaneously, such as multiple groups or private microfinance institutions. While it might provide immediate cash, it often leads to severe over-indebtedness as the member's total repayment obligations exceed their actual income. This creates intense financial stress and can force members into a cycle of debt, destabilizing their economic security.

44. (B) I, II and III only
The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Department, led by the Registrar, is the primary body for the statutory control and regulation of societies. Its responsibilities include registration, arbitration, and management of sick cooperatives through revival packages. The department is a state government entity and does not report solely to international organizations. It operates under the state's legal framework to ensure transparency and accountability.

45. (A) II, IV, III, I
Establishing a new cooperative society requires following a specific legal process in Tamil Nadu. First, the core promoters must mobilize the required initial share capital. They then submit a formal application along with the proposed bylaws to the Registrar. Once the Registrar is satisfied, a statutory certificate of registration is issued. After the society is officially registered, the first board is elected.

46. (C) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
The Reserve Bank of India is the supreme regulatory body that governs all banking activities in the country, including those of the Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank. The RBI is responsible for issuing banking licenses, setting liquidity requirements, and overseeing overall financial stability. While state departments handle administrative matters, all core banking operations must comply with the strict guidelines established by the RBI.

47. (D) Long-term credit - Financing daily wage payments for casual farm laborers.
Long-term agricultural credit is intended for substantial investments with long gestation periods, such as land development or the purchase of expensive heavy machinery. Using long-term loans to pay daily wages for casual laborers is an incorrect application. Short-term and medium-term loans are more appropriate for seasonal cultivation expenses, while refinance credit from NABARD provides necessary wholesale funding for the banking network.

48. (C) District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCB)
District Central Cooperative Banks serve as the vital middle tier in the three-tier short-term cooperative credit structure. They act as a bridge

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between the State Apex Cooperative Bank at the top and the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies at the village level. By mobilizing local deposits and channeling refinance, DCCBs ensure that financial resources are distributed to the grassroots level for agricultural activities.

49. (A) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
Different cooperative sectors in Tamil Nadu rely on specific infrastructural networks to deliver services. The Public Distribution System is supported by Fair Price Shops. The dairy sector operates through village collection centers and processing plants. Handloom cooperatives are built around primary weaving societies and yarn depots. Microfinance and livelihood programs are managed through Cluster Level Federations and Village Organisations for effective reach.

50. (D) Providing a framework to improve capacity, financial inclusion, and livelihoods for rural women.
The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission is a flagship program designed to reduce poverty by empowering the rural poor. In Tamil Nadu, it focuses on building strong community institutions like SHGs to enhance the capacity and financial inclusion of women. The mission provides a structured framework for improving livelihoods through skill development and access to credit for the vulnerable.

51. (A) A small income-generating business venture aimed at creating sustainable livelihoods for members.
Within the SHG framework, a micro-enterprise is a small-scale commercial activity started by members to generate steady income and achieve economic self-reliance. These ventures often focus on local skills and resources, such as food processing or handicrafts. Unlike large industrial plants, they require modest investment and are managed collectively. The goal is to move beyond simple savings toward creating sustainable employment.

52. (A) I, II, III and IV only
Consumer cooperatives in Tamil Nadu are established to protect the interests of the public by providing quality goods at fair prices. They eliminate middlemen, which helps in preventing price manipulation and ensuring product purity. These cooperatives operate well-known supermarkets and are also instrumental in managing many Fair Price Shops. Their focus is on serving the daily needs of the common people.

53. (C) A is true but R is false.
Cooperative sugar mills in Tamil Nadu are essential for implementing the Fair and Remunerative Price, which ensures that sugarcane growers receive a minimum guaranteed income. While these cooperatives are important players, they do not hold a legal or constitutional monopoly. Private sugar mills also operate within the state, creating a competitive environment. Both sectors work alongside each other to process sugarcane.

54. (D) Establishing yarn banks to ensure a continuous supply of quality yarn at subsidized prices.
To protect traditional handloom weavers from the high volatility of raw material prices, Co-optex utilizes strategic interventions like the establishment of yarn banks. These banks maintain a steady stock of quality yarn and provide it to weavers at subsidized and stable rates. This ensures that weaving activities can continue without interruption even when market prices rise sharply, safeguarding the livelihoods of members.

55. (A) Registrar of Cooperative Societies → Joint Registrar → Deputy Registrar → Cooperative Sub-Registrar
The administrative structure of the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Department is organized hierarchically to ensure effective oversight. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies is the ultimate head at the state headquarters. Below the Registrar are Joint Registrars at the regional level, followed by Deputy Registrars managing specific divisions. The Cooperative Sub-Registrar represents the circle level, directly interacting with individual societies for regulatory compliance.

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56. (C) Sugar Cooperatives - Delayed settlement of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) dues to cane growers
Different cooperative sectors face distinct operational hurdles in the modern economy. Sugar cooperatives often struggle with financial liquidity, leading to delays in paying farmers their Fair and Remunerative Price dues.

Dairy cooperatives face issues with cold chain management rather than yarn. Handloom cooperatives are affected by fiber prices. Consumer cooperatives generally deal with market competition rather than agricultural crop loan Non-Performing Assets.

57. (D) TANFED
The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation primarily operates under its own well-established acronym, TANFED. It is widely recognized across the state for its role in agricultural procurement and the distribution of fertilizers and other farming inputs. While other brands like Aavin and Co-optex are famous in their sectors, TANFED serves as the primary brand for the marketing federation's diverse activities.

58. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Cooperative principles are put into practice through specific operational rules. Democratic control is ensured by the 'one member, one vote' system. Economic participation is reflected in the distribution of surplus based on a member's usage of services. Voluntary membership means that individuals can join without discrimination. Finally, education and training are provided through structured programs that build the capacity of representatives.

59. (B) It integrates informal savings groups with formal banks to facilitate institutional credit access.
The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme is a revolutionary financial model that bridges the gap between the informal savings of the poor and the formal banking system. It allows groups of women to leverage collective savings for institutional credit without needing traditional collateral. This linkage ensures that micro-credit is provided in a regulated manner, primarily for productive livelihood activities that help members.

60. (A) I and III only
Contrary to some perceptions, private Microfinance Institutions often charge higher interest rates than formal bank-linked SHG loans. While their practices have sometimes led to member over-indebtedness, there is no permanent blanket ban on MFI operations in Tamil Nadu. The Reserve Bank of India regulates these institutions to ensure fair practices. It is important to distinguish between community-driven SHGs and commercial MFIs.

61. (A) Upgrading livelihood activities into formally registered, market-linked micro-enterprises.
To ensure the long-term economic resilience of mature Self Help Groups, it is essential for them to move beyond simple internal lending. Upgrading collective livelihood activities into formally registered micro-enterprises allows groups to access larger markets and better financial resources. By becoming market-linked businesses, these groups can create sustainable income for their members and contribute more significantly to the local economy.

62. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank serves as the crucial financial hub for the state's entire cooperative credit system. It performs the vital function of balancing funds across different regions by absorbing excess deposits from cash-rich District Central Cooperative Banks. These surplus funds are then strategically redistributed as credit to those district banks facing a deficit, ensuring stability throughout the structure.

63. (D) 12 to 20 members
Standard operational guidelines for Self Help Groups, including those under Tamil Nadu's Mahalir Thittam, typically recommend a group size of 12 to 20 members. This size is considered ideal because it is small enough to foster close personal relationships and mutual trust, essential for internal discipline. At the same time, it is large enough to mobilize meaningful capital for lending.

64. (C) It is the primary legal framework for the registration, management, and liquidation of societies.
The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act is the foundational state legislation that governs the entire cooperative sector within the region. It provides the comprehensive legal rules necessary for the initial registration of societies, their ongoing democratic management, and the procedures for winding up if they become unviable. This act ensures that all cooperatives operate under uniform regulations emphasizing transparency and member rights.

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32. (A) I, II, III and V only
Co-optex is the leading organization for handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu, providing essential support through yarn supply, design innovation, and marketing. It operates a vast network of showrooms and focuses on promoting traditional weaving techniques. While it aims for profitability, its core mission is the welfare of weavers and the preservation of heritage, rather than exclusively marketing mass-produced powerloom fabrics globally.

33. (D) A is false but R is true.
District Central Cooperative Banks do not depend solely on state tax revenue for their lending activities. Instead, they rely on mobilized public deposits and, more importantly, on the refinance support provided by NABARD. This refinancing is channeled through the State Apex Cooperative Bank down to the district level. This financial mechanism ensures that cooperative banks have sufficient liquidity to meet rural credit demands.

34. (A) Group Formation → Regular Savings → Internal Lending → Grading → Bank Credit
The evolution of a Self Help Group under the Bank Linkage Programme follows a specific developmental path designed to build financial discipline. It starts with group formation and the commencement of regular savings. Once a fund is established, members begin internal lending. After demonstrating stability and proper record-keeping, the group undergoes grading by bank officials. Successful grading finally leads to eligibility for institutional credit.

35. (A) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies
The Registrar of Cooperative Societies is the paramount statutory authority under the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act. The Registrar holds comprehensive powers to oversee the entire life cycle of cooperative societies, including registration, day-to-day regulation, and liquidation. This official ensures that societies operate according to legal requirements and cooperative principles, maintaining administrative discipline and protecting the interests of the members and the public.

36. (C) Empowering women through structured community networking, savings, and access to micro-credit.
Despite geographical differences, both Kudumbashree in Kerala and Mahalir Thittam in Tamil Nadu are built on the same fundamental concept of social and economic empowerment. They use a community-based approach that organizes women into groups to encourage regular savings and provide access to micro-credit. By fostering networking and collective action, these programs help women break the cycle of poverty and gain independence.

37. (A) TANFED - Apex marketing federation for agricultural commodities
TANFED is the designated apex body in Tamil Nadu for the marketing of agricultural products, providing support to farmers through procurement and input supply. Other organizations have different focuses: Indcoserve deals with industrial tea cooperatives, Co-optex handles handloom textiles, and Aavin manages the dairy sector. Each apex institution is specialized to address the unique needs and challenges of its specific cooperative sector.

38. (B) I and II only
Fishermen cooperatives play a vital role in supporting the fishing community by providing necessary inputs like nets and credit, which protects members from high-interest private lenders. These cooperatives are active in both inland freshwater areas and coastal marine zones. By institutionalizing support, they help improve the livelihoods of fishermen across the state's diverse aquatic environments, ensuring better access to resources and markets.

39. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
The regulation of cooperative societies involve several legal procedures. A statutory audit is the mandatory annual review of financial compliance. Liquidation is the process of closing down an unviable society. Surcharge involves the recovery of financial losses caused by an officer's misconduct. Supersession is the forced removal of an elected board by the government due to serious irregularities, allowing for temporary management.

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everything from rural milk collection to urban retail marketing. However, the brand's success is also due to years of consistent quality and strategic branding. While the integrated supply chain is essential, it is one of several factors.

74. (A) Regularity of group meetings → Savings mobilization → Internal lending → Repayment performance → Account maintenance
The grading of a Self Help Group by banks follows a logical sequence evaluating internal discipline and financial health. It starts by checking if the group meets regularly and collects savings. The process then looks at how effectively the group manages internal lending and subsequent repayment performance. Finally, the bank reviews the accuracy of the group's account books to ensure transparency.

75. (B) Under the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act, they are granted permanent legal immunity against liquidation regardless of insolvency.
Contrary to the idea of legal immunity, sick cooperative societies are subject to strict regulatory oversight under the state act. If a society suffers from massive financial losses and is no longer viable, the Registrar has the statutory power to initiate liquidation. There is no permanent immunity from this process; instead, the law provides for various measures such as revival packages.

76. (B) Integrating technology and professional management while retaining core cooperative principles.
For the cooperative movement in Tamil Nadu to thrive in a modern economy, it must evolve without losing its fundamental values. Integrating digital technology and professional management practices can improve operational efficiency and transparency. This approach allows cooperatives to compete effectively with private firms while still prioritizing member welfare. By balancing modernization with traditional principles, cooperatives can remain relevant and resilient.

77. (B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
Administrative roles in the cooperative sector are clearly defined by law. The Registrar is the ultimate authority for registration and regulation. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Union handles education and training. A statutory liquidator is appointed to wind up a society's affairs after cancellation. A Special Officer is an official temporarily appointed to manage a society when its board has been superseded.

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78. (C) Distributing essential inputs like fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides to farmer members.
While their primary role is providing agricultural credit, Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies also perform essential non-credit functions that support farming. They act as local distribution points for vital inputs such as fertilizers, high-quality seeds, and pesticides. By providing these materials at the village level, PACS ensure that farmers have timely access to the resources needed for cultivation, improving overall agricultural productivity.

79. (D) By improving transparency, plugging leakages, and ensuring targeted delivery in the distribution system.
The implementation of technology like smart cards and biometric Point of Sale machines has revolutionized the Public Distribution System managed by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. These tools significantly enhance transparency by ensuring that subsidized commodities reach only genuine beneficiaries. By digitizing transactions and using biometrics, the system effectively plugs leakages and prevents the diversion of essential goods.

80. (C) It has deliberately and drastically reduced the active participation of women in grassroots democracy and local panchayat elections.
The Self Help Group movement has actually increased women's participation in grassroots democracy. By providing leadership experience and financial independence, SHGs have encouraged many women to contest and win seats in local panchayat elections. The movement empowers women to address community issues and enhances their status both at home and in public, rather than reducing their role in democratic processes.

13. Which of the following statements correctly describes the Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Earmarking budget funds for SC development in proportion to their state population percentage.
(B) A specialized financial scheme that entirely replaces all other general budget allocations for SC welfare.
(C) An international project exclusively funded by the World Bank for building residential housing colonies.
(D) A strict administrative regulation restricting SC individuals from accessing any general sector schemes.
(E) Answer not known

14. Read the following pairs regarding Dalit welfare initiatives in Tamil Nadu and identify the correct match:
(A) Dr. Ambedkar Law Research Centre - Promoting primary education and literacy among Dalit communities
(B) Samathuvapuram - Provision of exclusive and isolated housing for Scheduled Castes only
(C) Ambedkar Village Programme - Developing infrastructure and basic amenities in SC habitations
(D) Special Component Plan - Earmarking budget funds in proportion to the ST population
(E) Answer not known

15. Read the following welfare initiatives and legislative actions in Tamil Nadu and arrange them in their correct chronological order:
I. Establishment of Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO)
II. Launch of the Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram scheme
III. Enactment of Tamil Nadu Arunthathiyars (Special Reservation) Act
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) I, III, II
(D) III, I, II
(E) Answer not known

16. Read the following statements regarding scholarships for Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu:
I. Pre-matric scholarships aim to reduce dropout rates among school-going SC students.
II. Post-matric scholarships provide financial assistance for pursuing higher education.
III. These scholarships cover tuition fees and provide a maintenance allowance.
IV. Only male students from the SC community are eligible for these scholarships.
V. The schemes aim to ensure long-term educational access and social equity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, II and III
(E) Answer not known

17. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Kallar Reclamation Schools in Tamil Nadu.
(A) They were originally established for the educational rehabilitation of the Piramalai Kallar community.
(B) They are exclusively administered by the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
(C) They are situated predominantly in districts like Madurai, Theni, and Dindigul.
(D) They aim to provide educational access and promote the social integration of denotified communities.
(E) Answer not known

18. Match the following concepts and legislations related to the prevention of atrocities against Dalits:
List I: (Legislations/Concepts)
P. Protection of Civil Rights Act
Q. SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
R. Nodal Officer
S. Special Courts
List II: (Descriptions)
I. Enacted in 1955 to penalize untouchability practices
II. Enacted in 1989 to prevent atrocities and hate crimes
III. Appointed to coordinate the functioning of District Magistrates in atrocity cases
IV. Established specifically for the speedy trial

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III. The state government mandates Tamil as the only medium of instruction in all linguistic minority schools.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I only
(D) I and III
(E) Answer not known

7. Which constitutional article provides for the appointment of a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for them?
(A) Article 350A
(B) Article 350B
(C) Article 29
(D) Article 30
(E) Answer not known

8. Select the correct sequence of districts in Tamil Nadu in descending order of their Scheduled Caste (SC) population percentage as per the 2011 Census:
(A) Thiruvarur, Nilgiris, Perambalur, Nagapattinam
(B) Nilgiris, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Perambalur
(C) Perambalur, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Nilgiris
(D) Thiruvarur, Nilgiris, Nagapattinam, Perambalur
(E) Answer not known

9. The Tamil Nadu Arunthathiyars (Special Reservation) Act, 2009 provides a sub-quota of what percentage for the Arunthathiyar community within the overall reservation for Scheduled Castes?
(A) 3%
(B) 4%
(C) 5%
(D) 2%
(E) Answer not known

10. Read the following statements regarding the schemes of the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department in Tamil Nadu:
I. It operates separate residential schools to promote educational access.
II. It provides free bicycles to SC/ST students studying in class 11.
III. It manages hostels providing free boarding and lodging for marginalized students.
IV. It strictly restricts SC students from enrolling in general government schools.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

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11. Match the following historically marginalized communities in Tamil Nadu with their prominent regional or social contexts:

List I: (Communities)
P. Paraiyar
Q. Pallar
R. Arunthathiyar
S. Samathuvapuram

List II: (Contexts)
I. Predominantly concentrated in the northern districts of Tamil Nadu
II. Predominantly concentrated in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu
III. Beneficiaries of a special internal reservation within the SC quota
IV. A housing scheme designed to promote social integration among various castes

(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

12. Consider the following statements of Assertion and Reason:

Assertion (A): TAHDCO facilitates various economic development schemes and loans for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): TAHDCO implements specialized schemes like land purchase and land development for landless agricultural labourers.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

CHAPTER 23

Minorities, Marginalised Communities and Social Inclusion in Tamil Nadu

1. Under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, which of the following is NOT officially notified as a minority community by the Union Government of India?
(A) Muslims
(B) Bahá'ís
(C) Christians
(D) Jains
(E) Answer not known

2. Match the following institutions or schemes associated with religious minorities in Tamil Nadu to their primary function:
List I: (Institutions/Schemes)
P. Tamil Nadu Waqf Board
Q. TAMCO
R. Ulema Pension Scheme
S. Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme
List II: (Primary Function)
I. Administration and protection of mosques and dargas
II. Provision of economic development loans for minorities
III. Financial support for aged Islamic scholars
IV. Overarching welfare and empowerment of religious minorities
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

3. Consider the following statements of Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu Waqf Board faces persistent administrative challenges in generating optimal income from its properties.
Reason (R): Many Waqf properties across the state are entangled in long-standing encroachment and complex legal disputes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. The Christian community in Tamil Nadu has historically made the most significant foundational contributions to the state's development primarily through which of the following sectors?
(A) Heavy industries and manufacturing
(B) Agriculture and allied activities
(C) Education and healthcare services
(D) Traditional weaving and handlooms
(E) Answer not known

5. Read the following pairs regarding minority welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Post-Matric Scholarship - Available only for students in minority institutions
(B) Ulema Pension Scheme - Monthly financial assistance for the welfare of aged Islamic scholars
(C) TAMCO - Providing loans for the economic activities of various marginalized minorities
(D) Tamil Nadu Waqf Board - Statutory body managing Waqf properties and financial endowments
(E) Answer not known
Which of the above pairs is incorrectly matched?

6. Read the following statements regarding linguistic minorities in Tamil Nadu:
I. Article 30 of the Constitution grants linguistic minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions.
II. Telugu and Kannada speakers form the most prominent linguistic minority groups in the state.

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of atrocity cases
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(E) Answer not known

19. Consider the following statements of Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): The Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram scheme was introduced in Tamil Nadu to eradicate caste-based segregation in housing.
Reason (R): Under this scheme, houses are allotted exclusively to Scheduled Caste families to form isolated and secure settlements.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

20. Which of the following is NOT one of the major tribal communities geographically distributed in the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu?
(A) The Toda community
(B) The Kota community
(C) Malayalis
(D) The Kurumba community
(E) Answer not known

21. Read the following pairs regarding Primitive Tribal Groups (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups - PVTGs) in Tamil Nadu and identify the correct match:
(A) Todas - Known for buffalo herding and unique barrel-shaped huts in the Nilgiris district
(B) Kotas - An ancient artisan community predominantly found in the Kolli Hills of Namakkal
(C) Paliyans - Primarily deep-sea fishing and maritime communities found on the Coromandel coast
(D) Irulas - Traditional nomadic camel herders residing in the arid regions of western districts
(E) Answer not known

22. Read the following statements regarding the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 in Tamil Nadu:
I. It recognizes both individual rights to cultivated forest land and community rights over forest resources.
II. The implementation in Tamil Nadu faced zero legal hurdles or stay orders from the courts.
III. It aims to undo the historical injustice faced by forest-dwelling tribal communities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

23. Identify the correct descending order of districts in Tamil Nadu based on the absolute population of Scheduled Tribes as per the 2011 Census:
(A) Salem, Tiruvannamalai, Viluppuram, Vellore
(B) Viluppuram, Salem, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore
(C) Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Salem, Viluppuram
(D) Vellore,Viluppuram,Salem,Tiruvannamalai
(E) Answer not known

24. The primary objective of establishing Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in Tamil Nadu is to:
(A) Provide comprehensive military and tactical training specifically to tribal youth.
(B) Train tribal artisans for the exclusive purpose of exporting minor forest produce.
(C) Offer quality middle and high-level education to ST students in remote areas.
(D) Function as specialized rehabilitation centres for rescued and bonded labourers.
(E) Answer not known

25. Match the following tribal communities of Tamil Nadu with their traditional habitats:
List I: (Tribal Communities)
P. Irulas
Q. Malayalis
R. Todas
S. Paliyans
List II: (Traditional Habitats)
I. Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur (plains and

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III. Each Samathuvapuram has common facilities like an overhead water tank and a community hall.
IV. The scheme mandates that only vegetarian food can be consumed within the settlement.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements of Assertion and Reason:

Assertion (A): Tribal land rights disputes frequently occur in protected forest areas like the Nilgiris and Anamalai.

Reason (R): The Forest Rights Act of 2006 completely abolished the concept of protected areas and wildlife sanctuaries in India.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

52. Compared to the general population, the tribal population in Tamil Nadu requires special mobile health units primarily because:
(A) They inherently reject all forms of modern medicine.
(B) They suffer from diseases that do not exist anywhere else in the world.
(C) They predominantly reside in remote, hilly, and inaccessible forested areas.
(D) The state government has strictly banned them from visiting regular public hospitals.
(E) Answer not known

53. Match the following Commissions or Committees with the individuals who headed them:

List I: (Commissions/Committees)
P. First Backward Classes Commission (TN)
Q. Second Backward Classes Commission (TN)
R. Mandal Commission
S. Justice Janarthanam Committee

List II: (Chairperson)
I. A.N. Sattanathan
II. J.A. Ambasankar
III. B.P. Mandal
IV. M.S. Janarthanam

(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

54. The demand and subsequent legislation for the internal reservation for the Vanniyar community within the MBC quota was primarily justified on the grounds of:
(A) Their minimal population size requiring special protection within the reservation.
(B) Their historical status as a primitive tribal group residing in the Western Ghats.
(C) Their specific and persistent demand to be reclassified as a linguistic minority.
(D) Their numerical majority among MBCs and relative backwardness in education and jobs.
(E) Answer not known

55. Read the following pairs related to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes and identify the correct match:
(A) Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 - Officially recognized and protected the customary land rights of nomadic tribes
(B) Denotified Tribes (DNT) - Communities that were 'denotified' from the list of Criminal Tribes post-independence
(C) Nomadic Tribes - Communities settled permanently in urban metropolitan apartments
(D) DNC Welfare Board - Exclusively manages overseas educational scholarships for general category students
(E) Answer not known

56. Read the following statements regarding the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and its implementation in Tamil Nadu:
I. It freed all bonded labourers from any obligation to repay bonded debts.
II. District Magistrates are vested with specific powers to ensure implementation.
III. Tamil Nadu conducts periodic surveys to identify bonded labourers in brick kilns and rice mills.

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32. Match the following welfare interventions for nomadic and denotified tribes in Tamil Nadu to their primary focus:

List I: (Welfare Interventions)

P. Denotified Communities Welfare Board
Q. Narikuravar Welfare Board
R. Identity Cards issuance
S. Rehabilitation Schemes

List II: (Primary Focus)

I. Overall socio-economic upliftment of DNCs
II. Focused on the traditional bead-making nomadic tribe
III. Enabling access to various general government welfare benefits
IV. Providing alternative livelihoods away from stigmatised past occupations

(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

33. Consider the following statements of Assertion and Reason:

Assertion (A): The identification and release of bonded labourers require continuous vigilance and inter-departmental coordination in Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): Bonded labour often operates in unorganised sectors like brick kilns and rice mills where informal credit systems trap vulnerable families.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

34. Historically, the town of Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu gained notoriety for the high prevalence of child labour primarily in which of the following industries?

(A) Textile spinning and weaving
(B) Automobile ancillary units
(C) Leather tanning and processing
(D) Matchbox and fireworks manufacturing
(E) Answer not known

35. Read the following pairs regarding child labour acts and initiatives in Tamil Nadu and identify the correct match:

(A) National Child Labour Project (NCLP) - Focuses on rescuing children and enrolling them in special training centres
(B) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act - First enacted exclusively by the State Government of Tamil Nadu in 2016
(C) Factories Act, 1948 - Completely allows the employment of children below 14 years in hazardous industries
(D) Sivakasi Fireworks Industry - Recognized globally as a zero-hazard workplace for minors
(E) Answer not known

36. Read the following statements regarding the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016:

I. It increased the number of recognized disabilities from 7 to 21.
II. It includes acid attack victims and persons with specific learning disabilities.
III. It mandates a minimum of 4% reservation in government jobs for persons with benchmark disabilities.
IV. It officially replaced the older Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995.
V. It denies accessibility rights in public transport systems.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

37. What is the primary function of the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Differently Abled?

(A) Safeguard the rights and address the grievances of differently-abled persons as a statutory body.
(B) Disburse monthly social security pensions and financial aid to the differently-abled persons.
(C) Manage and administer exclusive residential schools for the welfare of the visually impaired.
(D) Verify and issue basic medical disability certificates to all new and existing applicants.
(E) Answer not known

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II. Eastern Ghats (Jawadhu, Shevaroy, and Kolli Hills)
III. Nilgiris district (upper plateau)
IV. Western Ghats (Madurai, Dindigul, and Theni districts)
(A) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

26. Consider the following statements of Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): Malnutrition and sickle cell anaemia have been entirely eradicated among the tribal populations of Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): The Government of Tamil Nadu conducts special medical camps and operates mobile health units in remote tribal areas.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

27. How many tribal communities in Tamil Nadu are officially classified as Primitive Tribal Groups or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)?
(A) 3
(B) 6
(C) 9
(D) 12
(E) Answer not known

28. Read the following pairs regarding Backward Classes welfare in Tamil Nadu and identify the incorrect match:
(A) Free Education Scheme - Exemption from tuition fees for BC students under specific income conditions
(B) Narikuravar Welfare Board - Established exclusively for the welfare of linguistic minority Telugu speakers
(C) Boarding Grants - Financial assistance provided to BC students staying in private recognized hostels
(D) Free Distribution of Bicycles - Provided to BC/MBC/DNC students studying in Class 11
(E) Answer not known

29. Read the following statements regarding the Most Backward Classes (MBCs) in Tamil Nadu:
I. The MBC category was created to provide targeted reservation for severely backward communities.
II. The total reservation provided for the MBCs and Denotified Communities (DNCs) in Tamil Nadu is 20%.
III. The Vanniyar community constitutes one of the largest demographics within the MBC category.
IV. All MBC communities receive a uniform internal sub-quota irrespective of their population size.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

30. Read the following State Backward Classes Commissions of Tamil Nadu and arrange them in chronological order of their constitution:
I. Sattanathan Commission
II. Ambasankar Commission
III. Janarthanam Commission
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, III, I
(C) I, III, II
(D) III, I, II
(E) Answer not known

31. The communities originally notified under the colonial Criminal Tribes Act of 1871, which was later repealed, are presently referred to in Tamil Nadu as:
(A) Primitive Tribal Groups
(B) Scheduled Caste Groups
(C) Nomadic Tribal Groups
(D) Denotified Communities (DNC)
(E) Answer not known

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44. One of the major administrative challenges regularly faced by the Tamil Nadu Waqf Board is:
(A) Over-allocation of the state budget leading to massive amounts of unspent funds.
(B) Protection and recovery of Waqf properties from illegal encroachments.
(C) The total absence of any Waqf properties existing within the state boundaries.
(D) The total absence of any central legislative framework governing Waqf properties.
(E) Answer not known

45. Read the following pairs regarding Scheduled Caste communities and their historical contexts and identify the incorrect match:
(A) Paraiyars - Traditionally associated exclusively with silk weaving and jewelry making
(B) Arunthathiyars - Traditionally engaged in manual scavenging and leather work
(C) Pallars - Historically agricultural communities, demanding the title 'Devendrakula Velalar'
(D) Chakkiliyars - Associated historically with leather work and sweeping
(E) Answer not known

46. Read the following statements regarding the Arunthathiyar sub-quota in Tamil Nadu:
I. It was introduced based on the recommendations of the Justice M.S. Janarthanam Committee.
II. It provides a 3% internal reservation within the broader 18% SC quota.
III. The Supreme Court of India declared this state-level sub-categorization as unconstitutional.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

47. Which of the following is a key empowerment feature of the TAHDCO scheme for landless agricultural labourers?
(A) Provides free overseas employment opportunities for landless agricultural labourers.
(B) Forces wealthy landowners to surrender their ancestral lands without compensation.
(C) Provides funds exclusively for buying mechanised tractors for extremely rich farmers.
(D) Facilitates agricultural land purchase specifically for SC/ST women to empower them.
(E) Answer not known

48. Read the following steps involved in the implementation of the Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs and arrange them in the correct sequential order:
I. Earmarking of budget funds proportionate to the SC population
II. Formulation of specific developmental schemes by various government departments
III. Monitoring the utilization of funds by the nodal Adi Dravidar Welfare Department
Which of the following represents the correct sequential order?
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) I, III, II
(D) III, I, II
(E) Answer not known

49. Read the following statements regarding the Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for SC students in Tamil Nadu:
(A) It is primarily intended to reduce the dropout rate at the elementary and secondary education levels.
(B) It is strictly limited only to students whose parents are employed in gazetted government jobs.
(C) The scheme is jointly funded by the Central and State Governments.
(D) It provides a maintenance allowance to support basic educational expenses.
(E) Answer not known
Which of the above statements is incorrect?

50. Read the following statements about the Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram scheme:
I. It was launched to promote communal harmony and eradicate caste discrimination.
II. Houses are allocated to various castes in a specific predetermined ratio.

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38. Read the following milestones for Transgender rights in India and Tamil Nadu and arrange them in the correct chronological order:
I. Formation of the Tamil Nadu Aravani Welfare Board
II. The NALSA Supreme Court judgment recognizing 'Third Gender'
III. Enactment of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) III, II, I
(D) I, III, II
(E) Answer not known

39. Which of the following statements correctly highlights a key achievement of the Tamil Nadu Aravani Welfare Board?
(A) Declared sex reassignment surgeries completely illegal throughout the state.
(B) Issued separate identity cards and ration cards for transgender persons.
(C) Mandated that transgender persons live only in designated isolated colonies.
(D) Restricted transgender persons from applying for general government schools.
(E) Answer not known

40. Match the following welfare interventions for the Transgender community in Tamil Nadu to their specific activities:
List I: (Welfare Interventions)
P. Free Housing Scheme
Q. Educational Assistance
R. Livelihood Support
S. Health Interventions
List II: (Specific Activities)
I. Allotment of free house site pattas
II. Provision of scholarships and fee concessions
III. Subsidy for setting up small businesses or self-employment
IV. Free sex reassignment surgeries in government hospitals
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

41. Consider the following statements of Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): Social inclusion requires a comprehensive intersectional approach to development in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): The concept of "leaving no one behind" is a central promise of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

42. An aspiring entrepreneur from a religious minority community in Tamil Nadu seeking financial assistance to start a small-scale industry should ideally approach which of the following state bodies?
(A) TAMCO
(B) TAHDCO
(C) TNSCDM
(D) TANCEM
(E) Answer not known

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43. Match the following linguistic minority groups in Tamil Nadu with their significant geographical or demographic concentrations:
List I: (Linguistic Minority Groups)
P. Telugu speakers
Q. Kannada speakers
R. Malayalam speakers
S. Urdu speakers
List II: (Concentrations)
I. Spread across various districts, significant in northern and western borders
II. Primarily concentrated in districts bordering Karnataka like Krishnagiri and Nilgiris
III. Primarily concentrated in districts bordering Kerala like Kanyakumari and Coimbatore
IV. Highly concentrated in specific urban centres like Chennai, Vellore, and Ambur
(A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(B) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(E) Answer not known

IV. Rehabilitated labourers are provided with immediate financial assistance and livelihood support.
V. The Act completely failed in Tamil Nadu, with no labourers ever being released.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

57. Which of the following is the primary alternative provided by the government to children rescued from hazardous child labour in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Immediate and full-time employment in various non-hazardous factory units.
(B) Sending rescued children permanently to various juvenile detention centres.
(C) Providing rescued children with a fixed monthly unemployment allowance.
(D) Enrolment in special training centres and bridging schools under the NCLP.
(E) Answer not known

58. Select the correct chronological evolution regarding the number of recognized disabilities under Indian legal frameworks:
(A) 7 disabilities (PWD Act 1995) → 21 disabilities (RPWD Act 2016)
(B) 21 disabilities (PWD Act 1995) → 7 disabilities (RPWD Act 2016)
(C) 4 disabilities (PWD Act 1995) → 10 disabilities (RPWD Act 2016)
(D) 12 disabilities (PWD Act 1995) → 21 disabilities (RPWD Act 2016)
(E) Answer not known

59. The Tamil Nadu Society for the Development of Differently Abled (TNSCDM) is actively involved in implementing the 'State Resource-cum-Training Centre' which aims to:
(A) Train differently-abled persons specifically and exclusively for the IT sector.
(B) Provide a single-window facility for disability information, aids, and appliances.
(C) Organize state-level sports tournaments for various differently-abled groups.
(D) Formulate the annual state budget for the general school education department.
(E) Answer not known

60. Read the following statements regarding schemes for the Transgender community in Tamil Nadu:
I. A special pension scheme is available for destitute transgender persons above 40 years of age.
II. Transgender individuals are strictly denied access to the public distribution system (ration cards).
III. Educational assistance is provided to encourage their continuous schooling and higher education.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

61. Consider the following statements of Assertion and Reason:
Assertion (A): Social inclusion policies in Tamil Nadu strictly treat caste, gender, and disability as mutually exclusive, independent issues with no intersectionality.
Reason (R): Marginalised individuals often experience converging disadvantages, such as a Dalit woman facing both caste and gender-based discrimination.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

62. Read the following statements and identify which is NOT a constitutional safeguard guaranteed to linguistic minorities in India:
(A) The right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
(B) The right to adequate facilities for instruction in their mother tongue at the primary stage of education.
(C) The right to form a separate sovereign state based on linguistic identity.
(D) The right to submit a representation for the redress of any grievance in any language used in the Union or the State.
(E) Answer not known

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63. Read the following pairs regarding minority welfare and rights and identify the incorrect match:
(A) Minority Educational Institutions - Exempted from implementing the Right to Education (RTE) quota for disadvantaged groups
(B) Article 30 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions
(C) Christian community - Historically recognized for setting up early modern educational and healthcare institutions in Tamil Nadu
(D) Government Aided Minority Schools - Fully barred from receiving any financial grants from the state government
(E) Answer not known

64. The establishment of the Dr. Ambedkar Law Research Centre is advantageous for Dalit empowerment primarily because it:
(A) Focuses entirely on rewriting the various chapters of the Constitution of India.
(B) Employs only Dalit lawyers to practice within the Madras High Court boundaries.
(C) Promotes legal awareness, legal aid, and human rights research for marginalized groups.
(D) Replaces the traditional courts for the purpose of trying all atrocity cases.
(E) Answer not known

65. Read the following legal milestones related to child labour and arrange them in the correct chronological order:
I. Enactment of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act
II. Enactment of the Factories Act (prohibiting employment of children below 14)
III. Amendment to the Child Labour Act totally prohibiting employment of children below 14 in all occupations
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) III, I, II
(D) II, III, I
(E) Answer not known

66. Read the following statements regarding the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for SC students:
I. It acts as a crucial tool for increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of SC students in higher education.
II. The scheme is completely funded by private philanthropists.
III. It covers both maintenance allowance and reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fees.
IV. The direct benefit transfer (DBT) mechanism is used to disburse the scholarship amount.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

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67. Under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006, the right to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce (MFP) like honey and bamboo is classified as a:
(A) Community Forest Right
(B) Individual Forest Right
(C) State Monopoly Right
(D) Corporate Leasing Right
(E) Answer not known

68. Read the following statements regarding tribal education initiatives in Tamil Nadu:
I. Tribal Ashram Schools provide residential education facilities.
II. Eklavya Model Residential Schools aim to provide education on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas.
III. Special coaching is provided for tribal students appearing for competitive examinations.
IV. The dropout rate among tribal students is entirely zero in all districts.
V. Language barriers pose a significant challenge in early tribal education.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III and V
(E) Answer not known

69. A major advantage of the free residential schools and hostels for Most Backward Classes (MBCs) in Tamil Nadu is that they:
(A) Eliminates geographical and financial barriers to quality education for rural MBC students.
(B) Encourages students to completely abandon and reject their traditional family occupations.
(C) Guarantees automatic and permanent government employment upon completion of schooling.
(D) Strictly prevents students from migrating to urban areas for pursuing higher studies.
(E) Answer not known

70. Which of the following identity documents is most critical for transgender persons to access state welfare schemes under the Tamil Nadu Aravani Welfare Board?
(A) Standard Passport issued by the Ministry of External Affairs.
(B) International Driving Permit issued by the Transport Department.
(C) Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card for foreigners of Indian origin.
(D) Identity Card issued by the Tamil Nadu Aravani Welfare Board.
(E) Answer not known

71. In the context of the Indian Constitution, the definition and protection of minorities are primarily based on which of the following two criteria?
(A) Race and Caste
(B) Religion and Language
(C) Gender and Place of Birth
(D) Economic Status and Occupation
(E) Answer not known

72. The Adi Dravidar Welfare Department in Tamil Nadu administers a large network of hostels primarily to:
(A) Generate rental revenue for the state government to fund various urban projects.
(B) House manual scavengers during their professional and vocational rehabilitation.
(C) Provides free boarding and lodging to SC/ST students to help minimize dropout rates.
(D) Serve as temporary shelters during natural disasters and seasonal floods only.
(E) Answer not known

73. One of the persistent challenges highlighted by human rights reports regarding cases registered under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act in Tamil Nadu is:
(A) The overwhelming number of false cases leading to 100% conviction.
(B) The refusal of the police to ever register any FIR under the Act.
(C) The lack of any special courts in the entire state to try these cases.
(D) The high acquittal rate and generally low conviction rate of the accused.
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following factors most accurately contributes to the higher school dropout rates among Scheduled Tribe students compared to the general population?
(A) Alienation due to cultural/language gaps in curriculum and geographical isolation.
(B) Excessive abundance of modern high-quality schools within all tribal hamlets.
(C) The tribal students' complete lack of any cognitive ability to learn new skills.
(D) Strict state prohibition on tribal students attending any higher education.
(E) Answer not known

75. Read the following statements regarding the Primitive Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Tamil Nadu:
(A) They are characterized by a traditional pre-agricultural level of technology.
(B) They possess the highest literacy rate among all the communities in the state.
(C) They generally have a very stagnant or potentially declining population growth.
(D) The Todas of the Nilgiris district are categorized under this specific group.
(E) Answer not known
Which of the above statements is incorrect?

76. Read the following challenges often cited regarding Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) in Tamil Nadu and identify which is NOT a typical challenge faced by them while seeking state welfare benefits:
(A) Lack of permanent residential address
(B) Over-representation in the organized IT sector
(C) Difficulty in obtaining community certificates

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(D) Social stigma and historical prejudice
(E) Answer not known

77. Read the following statements about the Backward Classes Welfare Department's initiatives and identify the incorrect statement:
(A) Restricts admission to BC hostels strictly to BC students only.
(B) Runs hostels to provide boarding and lodging for BC, MBC, and DNC students.
(C) Provides a free supply of school uniforms to inmates of the welfare hostels.
(D) Offers financial assistance for students pursuing professional degree courses.
(E) Answer not known

78. Upon the rescue of a bonded labourer in Tamil Nadu, the immediate rehabilitation process formally falls under the purview of the:
(A) The Union Ministry of External Affairs
(B) The State Human Rights Commission of Tamil Nadu
(C) District Administration headed by the Collector
(D) The Reserve Bank of India Regional Office
(E) Answer not known

79. Under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, the mandated reservation quota in government employment for persons with benchmark disabilities was increased from 3% to:
(A) 4%
(B) 5%
(C) 6%
(D) 10%
(E) Answer not known

80. The principle of 'Leaving No One Behind', as integrated into Tamil Nadu's social inclusion policies, most directly reflects the core philosophy of:
(A) The Washington Consensus on global trade
(B) The Structural Adjustment Programmes of IMF
(C) The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
(D) The Kyoto Protocol on climate change
(E) Answer not known

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Bahá'ís
The Union Government of India officially recognizes six religious minorities under the National Commission for Minorities Act of 1992. These include Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Zoroastrians. Jains were added to this list in early 2014. Despite having a presence in India, the Bahá'í community has not yet been formally notified by the Union Government as a minority group.

2. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Specific organizations in Tamil Nadu serve various minority welfare functions to ensure inclusive development. The Waqf Board manages Islamic endowments, while TAMCO provides essential economic loans. The Ulema Pension Scheme supports elderly religious scholars financially. Finally, the Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme serves as a comprehensive framework for the holistic empowerment and welfare of all religious minorities across the state.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The administration of Waqf properties in Tamil Nadu often encounters significant hurdles regarding revenue generation. These difficulties arise primarily because numerous properties are currently trapped in complex legal battles or face unauthorized encroachments. Such systemic issues prevent the board from utilizing these assets effectively for the intended charitable purposes and social welfare activities within the Muslim community across various districts.

4. (C) Education and healthcare services
Historically, the Christian community in Tamil Nadu has played a transformative role in the state's social progress. Their foundational contributions are most evident in the fields of education and healthcare services. By establishing numerous prestigious schools, colleges, and hospitals, they have significantly improved literacy levels and provided critical medical care to diverse populations across both urban and rural regions of Tamil Nadu.

5. (A) Post-Matric Scholarship - Available only for students in minority institutions
Minority welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu are designed to provide broad support across various life stages. While the Ulema Pension Scheme and TAMCO offer targeted financial aid, the Post-Matric Scholarship is not restricted solely to students attending minority institutions. This scholarship actually supports eligible minority students enrolled in all recognized government and private educational institutions to promote higher education among them.

6. (A) I and II
Linguistic minorities in India are protected by constitutional provisions like Article 30, which allows them to manage their own educational institutions. In Tamil Nadu, groups speaking Telugu and Kannada represent the largest linguistic minorities. While the state promotes the local language, it does not mandate Tamil as the exclusive medium of instruction in schools specifically established and managed for linguistic minorities.

7. (B) Article 350B
Article 350B was inserted into the Constitution of India following the Seventh Amendment Act of 1956. This specific article provides for the appointment of a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities by the President. This officer is responsible for investigating all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities and reporting on their implementation to ensure proper constitutional protection and oversight.

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(D) Thiruvarur, Nilgiris, Nagapattinam, Perambalur
Based on the 2011 Census data, the distribution of Scheduled Caste populations varies significantly across Tamil Nadu. Thiruvarur district recorded the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste residents. This is followed by the Nilgiris, Nagapattinam, and Perambalur districts in descending order. Understanding these demographic patterns is essential for the effective planning and implementation

of targeted social welfare and developmental schemes for marginalized groups.

9. (A) 3%
The Tamil Nadu Arunthathiyars Act of 2009 was enacted to address the relative backwardness of this specific community within the Scheduled Castes. It provides a three percent internal reservation for Arunthathiyars in educational institutions and government jobs. This sub-quota is carved out of the total eighteen percent reservation already allocated to Scheduled Castes within the state of Tamil Nadu.

10. (C) I, II and III
The Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department implements various initiatives to uplift marginalized communities. These include operating specialized residential schools and managing hostels that offer free boarding facilities. Additionally, the department distributes free bicycles to students in class eleven to improve accessibility to education. Contrary to some misconceptions, Scheduled Caste students are encouraged and permitted to enroll in general government schools.

11. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Different communities in Tamil Nadu are linked to specific regional demographics and social interventions. Paraiyars are largely found in northern districts, while Pallars are more concentrated in the south. Arunthathiyars benefit from a specific internal reservation due to their unique socio-economic status. Meanwhile, Samathuvapuram is a unique housing project designed specifically to foster social integration and communal harmony among different castes.

12. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
TAHDCO serves as a vital agency for the economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu. It offers various loans and development schemes, including land purchase programs for agricultural laborers. While both the general mission and specific schemes like land development are factual realities of the corporation, the provision of land-related schemes does not solely explain its broader mandate.

13. (A) Earmarking budget funds for SC development in proportion to their state population percentage.
The Special Component Plan is a critical budgetary mechanism used to ensure targeted development for Scheduled Castes in Tamil Nadu. It involves earmarking a specific portion of the state's plan outlay in direct proportion to the Scheduled Caste population percentage. This approach ensures that financial resources are dedicated to addressing the specific socio-economic needs and welfare of these marginalized communities effectively.

14. (C) Ambedkar Village Programme - Developing infrastructure and basic amenities in SC habitations
The Ambedkar Village Programme is a strategic initiative aimed at improving the living conditions in habitations with a significant Scheduled Caste population. It focuses on developing essential infrastructure, such as drinking water facilities, street lights, and proper roads. This program ensures that basic amenities reach these areas, thereby fostering overall community development and reducing the urban-rural divide for marginalized groups.

15. (A) I, II, III
Tamil Nadu has a long history of institutionalized welfare for marginalized groups. The Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation was established in 1974 to focus on economic upliftment. Decades later, the Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram scheme was launched in 1997 to promote social integration. Finally, the Arunthathiyars Special Reservation Act was enacted in 2009 to provide targeted internal sub-quotas.

16. (A) I, II, III and V
Educational scholarships for Scheduled Caste students in Tamil Nadu are designed to promote long-term social equity. Pre-matric schemes target school students to lower dropout rates, while post-matric assistance supports higher education. These scholarships are inclusive of all genders and cover essential costs like tuition fees and maintenance allowances. Such financial support is vital for ensuring that students can continue education.

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17. (B) They are exclusively administered by the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
Kallar Reclamation Schools were specifically created to provide educational opportunities and foster social rehabilitation for the Piramalai Kallar community. These schools are situated primarily in districts like Madurai, Theni, and Dindigul to serve local populations. They are administered by the state government of Tamil Nadu rather than the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs, focusing on the specific needs of communities.

18. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Legal frameworks protect marginalized groups from discrimination and violence in India. The Protection of Civil Rights Act of 1955 targets untouchability, while the 1989 Prevention of Atrocities Act addresses specific hate crimes. Implementation is supported by Nodal Officers who coordinate administrative responses and Special Courts established for speedy trials. These combined measures aim to ensure justice and safety for vulnerable communities.

19. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram scheme was introduced in Tamil Nadu as a pioneering effort to eliminate caste-based segregation in housing. The goal was to create integrated communities where different castes live together. Contrary to being exclusive settlements for Scheduled Castes, these villages allot houses to families from various communities in a predetermined ratio to actively promote social harmony and communal.

20. (C) Malayalis
The Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu is home to several unique and ancient tribal communities. The Toda, Kota, and Kurumba groups are well-known inhabitants of this high-altitude region. In contrast, the Malayali tribal community is primarily concentrated in the hills of the Eastern Ghats, such as the Shevaroy and Kolli hills. They are not geographically associated with the Nilgiris plateau.

21. (A) Todas - Known for buffalo herding and unique barrel-shaped huts in the Nilgiris district
Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Tamil Nadu possess distinct cultural and economic characteristics. The Toda community is famous for its unique barrel-shaped huts and a traditional economy centered on buffalo herding in the Nilgiris. Other groups like the Irulas and Paliyans have different traditional occupations, such as honey gathering or snake catching, and are located in various geographical terrains across the state.

22. (A) I and III
The Forest Rights Act of 2006 was designed to correct historical injustices by recognizing the rights of forest-dwelling tribal communities. It grants both individual titles for cultivated land and community rights over forest resources. In Tamil Nadu, the implementation of this act faced several legal hurdles and court stays over the years, which delayed the full distribution of titles to eligible tribes.

23. (A) Salem, Tiruvannamalai, Viluppuram, Vellore
The absolute population of Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu is distributed unevenly across various districts. According to the 2011 Census, Salem district holds the highest number of Scheduled Tribe residents. Following Salem, the districts of Tiruvannamalai, Viluppuram, and Vellore have the next largest populations in descending order. These statistics are vital for allocating developmental funds and establishing tribal-specific educational institutions.

24. (C) Offer quality middle and high-level education to ST students in remote areas.
Eklavya Model Residential Schools are established to provide high-quality middle and secondary level education to Scheduled Tribe students. These schools focus on students residing in remote and underdeveloped areas to bridge the educational gap. By offering residential facilities and modern curriculum, the scheme aims to empower tribal youth and enable them to access better opportunities in higher education and professional careers.

25. (B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Tribal communities in Tamil Nadu are traditionally linked to specific ecological zones and geographical regions. The Irulas are found in the plains and scrub forests of Kancheepuram, while Malayalis inhabit the Eastern Ghats. The Todas are native to the high upper plateau of the Nilgiris. Paliyans are primarily located in the

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reliance and empowerment within minority groups in the state.

43. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Linguistic minorities in Tamil Nadu are often concentrated in specific regions based on historical migration and state borders. Telugu speakers are found in various districts, especially near northern and western boundaries. Kannada speakers are prominent in districts like Krishnagiri and the Nilgiris. Malayalam speakers are concentrated near the Kerala border, while Urdu speakers have a strong presence in urban centers.

44. (B) Protection and recovery of Waqf properties from illegal encroachments.
A major administrative challenge for the Tamil Nadu Waqf Board involve the protection and recovery of its extensive property holdings. Many of these properties, intended for charitable and religious use, have been subjected to illegal encroachments over time. Resolving these issues is often complicated by long-standing legal disputes. Effectively managing these assets is essential for generating the income needed for community welfare.

45. (A) Paraiyars - Traditionally associated exclusively with silk weaving and jewelry making
Historically marginalized communities in Tamil Nadu have diverse cultural and occupational backgrounds. While groups like the Arunthathiyars and Chakkiliyars were traditionally associated with leather work, and Pallars with agriculture, the Paraiyar community does not have a historical association with silk weaving or jewelry making. Understanding these distinct historical contexts is important for recognizing the unique identities of various Scheduled Caste groups.

46. (A) I and II
The introduction of the Arunthathiyar sub-quota in Tamil Nadu was based on the recommendations of the Justice M.S. Janarthanam Committee. This legislation provides a three percent internal reservation within the overall eighteen percent quota for Scheduled Castes. Although it faced legal challenges, the Supreme Court has upheld the power of states to provide such sub-categorization to ensure benefits reach marginalized groups.

47. (D) Facilitates agricultural land purchase specifically for SC/ST women to empower them.
The TAHDCO land purchase scheme is a significant intervention for the economic empowerment of landless agricultural laborers from marginalized communities. A key feature of this scheme is its focus on empowering women by providing financial assistance specifically for them to purchase agricultural land. This initiative helps in creating tangible assets for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families, improving their long-term economic security.

48. (A) I, II, III
The implementation of the Special Component Plan follows a structured administrative process to ensure targeted development for Scheduled Castes. First, budget funds are earmarked in proportion to the population. Subsequently, various government departments formulate specific developmental schemes using these funds. Finally, the Adi Dravidar Welfare Department acts as the nodal agency to monitor the utilization of these resources for outcomes.

49. (B) It is strictly limited only to students whose parents are employed in gazetted government jobs.
The Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme is designed to support Scheduled Caste students during their early education years to prevent them from dropping out of school. It is jointly funded by the Central and State Governments and provides a maintenance allowance. The scheme is intended for students from low-income families, and it is not restricted to children whose parents hold high-level jobs.

50. (B) I, II and III
The Samathuvapuram scheme is a key social experiment in Tamil Nadu aimed at fostering communal harmony and ending caste discrimination. These settlements allocate houses to families from different communities based on a fixed ratio. They are equipped with shared community facilities like water tanks and halls to encourage interaction. There are no state-mandated dietary restrictions, such as vegetarianism, within these villages.

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town faced international scrutiny due to the high prevalence of child labour in these hazardous sectors. Government interventions and stricter regulations have since been implemented to rescue children and ensure that these industries move towards being child-labour-free workplaces.

35. (A) National Child Labour Project (NCLP) - Focuses on rescuing children and enrolling them in special training centres
Various initiatives and laws aim to eliminate child labour and provide a better future for affected minors. The National Child Labour Project is a central initiative that focuses on rescuing children from work and enrolling them in special training centres for bridging education. This project is a key component of the broader effort to rehabilitate children and integrate them into schools.

36. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act of 2016 significantly expanded the legal framework for disability rights in India. It increased the number of recognized disabilities to twenty-one and introduced a four percent reservation in government jobs. The act also includes protections for acid attack victims and mandates accessibility in public spaces. This comprehensive legislation replaced the older 1995 act for greater inclusion.

37. (A) Safeguard the rights and address the grievances of differently-abled persons as a statutory body.
The Tamil Nadu State Commission for Differently Abled functions as a statutory body dedicated to protecting the interests of persons with disabilities. Its primary role is to safeguard their legal rights and provide a formal mechanism for addressing grievances related to discrimination or denial of benefits. While other departments handle pensions or medical certification, the commission focuses on advocacy and legal oversight.

38. (A) I, II, III
The recognition of transgender rights has progressed through several significant milestones. Tamil Nadu led the way by establishing the Aravani Welfare Board in 2008. This was followed by the landmark NALSA judgment by the Supreme Court in 2014, which recognized the 'Third Gender'. Finally, the Union Government enacted the Transgender Persons Protection of Rights Act in 2019 to provide a framework.

39. (B) Issued separate identity cards and ration cards for transgender persons.
The Tamil Nadu Aravani Welfare Board has been instrumental in promoting the social inclusion of transgender persons. One of its most significant achievements is the issuance of separate identity cards and ration cards. These documents are crucial for accessing various state welfare schemes and government services. By providing formal recognition, the board helps to reduce social marginalization and empowers the transgender community.

40. (B) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Welfare interventions for the transgender community in Tamil Nadu cover multiple aspects of life. The government provides free house site pattas for housing and scholarships for education. Livelihood support is offered through subsidies for starting small businesses, promoting economic independence. Furthermore, the state has pioneered health interventions by offering free sex reassignment surgeries in government hospitals to support those seeking transition.

41. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Achieving true social inclusion in Tamil Nadu necessitates a comprehensive approach that considers how different identities like caste and gender overlap. This intersectional perspective ensures that the most vulnerable individuals receive appropriate support. While the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals emphasize the promise of leaving no one behind, this global target serves as a broad policy guiding principle for the state.

42. (A) TAMCO
Aspiring entrepreneurs from religious minority communities can access specialized financial support in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Minorities Economic Development Corporation, known as TAMCO, is the primary body responsible for providing loans at concessional interest rates. These funds are intended to help individuals start or expand small-scale businesses, thereby promoting economic self-

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to their nomadic lifestyle. Conversely, these communities are currently under-represented in organized sectors like information technology, reflecting their ongoing development needs.

77. (A) Restricts admission to BC hostels strictly to BC students only.
The Backward Classes Welfare Department operates numerous hostels to provide free boarding and lodging for students from BC, MBC, and DNC communities. These facilities include provisions like free school uniforms and financial assistance for higher education. However, it is incorrect to say that admission is strictly limited only to BC students, as the hostels serve multiple categories.

78. (C) District Administration headed by the Collector
The process of rescuing and rehabilitating bonded laborers in Tamil Nadu is a localized administrative task. Upon the identification and rescue of an individual, the immediate responsibility for their rehabilitation falls under the purview of the District Administration. The District Collector plays a central role in ensuring that the freed laborer receives necessary financial aid, social support, and protection from future exploitation.

79. (A) 4%
The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act of 2016 introduced several significant changes to promote employment equity. One of the most important provisions was the increase in the mandated reservation quota for persons with benchmark disabilities in government jobs. This quota was raised from the previous three percent to a minimum of four percent, ensuring that more individuals find stable employment.

80. (C) The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
The principle of leaving no one behind is a central theme in modern social inclusion policies in Tamil Nadu. This concept originates directly from the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which aim to address global challenges such as poverty and inequality. By integrating this philosophy, the state ensures that development programs specifically target the most marginalized and vulnerable groups for progress.

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51. (C) A is true but R is false.
Disputes over land rights frequently occur in protected forest regions of Tamil Nadu, as tribal communities seek formal recognition of their ancestral habitats. The Forest Rights Act of 2006 was enacted to address these issues by granting specific rights to forest dwellers. However, this act did not abolish protected areas or wildlife sanctuaries; instead, it provides a legal framework for coexistence.

52. (C) They predominantly reside in remote, hilly, and inaccessible forested areas.
Tribal populations in Tamil Nadu often face significant barriers to accessing conventional healthcare services. This is primarily because many tribal hamlets are located in remote, hilly, and densely forested areas that are difficult to reach by standard transport. Special mobile health units are essential to bring medical care directly to these communities, ensuring they receive necessary treatments and monitoring.

53. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Several commissions have shaped the reservation landscape in India and Tamil Nadu. The First Backward Classes Commission in the state was led by A.N. Sattanathan, and the second by J.A. Ambasankar. On a national level, the Mandal Commission was headed by B.P. Mandal. More recently, the Justice Janarthanam Committee played a pivotal role in recommending internal reservations for specific communities.

54. (D) Their numerical majority among MBCs and relative backwardness in education and jobs.
The demand for internal reservation for the Vanniyar community within the Most Backward Classes quota was based on their significant population size and relative socio-economic backwardness. Advocates argued that as the largest group within the MBC category, they were not receiving educational and employment benefits proportionate to their numbers. This led to specific legislative efforts to ensure more equitable distribution.

55. (B) Denotified Tribes (DNT) - Communities that were 'denotified' from the list of Criminal Tribes post-independence
The term Denotified Tribes refers to communities that were formerly labeled as criminal tribes under colonial-era legislation. After the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act in 1952, these groups were 'denotified' from the official list. They are distinct from nomadic tribes, though some overlap exists. In Tamil Nadu, the DNC Welfare Board implements various schemes to provide justice for these groups.

56. (B) I, II, III and IV
The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act of 1976 is a vital legal tool for ending forced labor in India. In Tamil Nadu, the act is implemented through periodic surveys and empowered District Magistrates. Rescued laborers are freed from all debt obligations and provided with immediate financial assistance for their rehabilitation. Ongoing efforts focus on high-risk sectors to ensure individuals are released.

57. (D) Enrolment in special training centres and bridging schools under the NCLP.
When children are rescued from hazardous labor in Tamil Nadu, the government prioritizes their educational rehabilitation. The primary mechanism for this is enrollment in special training centers and bridging schools under the National Child Labour Project. These centers prepare children for transition into the regular school system. This approach ensures that rescued minors receive support to build a better future.

58. (A) 7 disabilities (PWD Act 1995) → 21 disabilities (RPWD Act 2016)
The legal definition of disability in India has evolved to become much more inclusive over time. The Persons with Disabilities Act of 1995 initially recognized seven categories of disability. This was significantly expanded by the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act of 2016, which now covers twenty-one different types. This change reflects a modern understanding of disability and ensures access.

59. (B) Provide a single-window facility for disability information, aids, and appliances.
The State Resource-cum-Training Centre in Tamil Nadu is designed to serve as a comprehensive single-window facility for the differently-abled. It provides essential information regarding government schemes, rights, and available services. Additionally, the center facilitates the

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Western Ghats, spanning districts like Madurai, Dindigul, and Theni.

26. (D) A is false but R is true.
Health challenges like malnutrition and sickle cell anaemia continue to persist among tribal populations despite ongoing government efforts. To address these critical issues, the Tamil Nadu government operates mobile health units and conducts regular medical camps in inaccessible hilly areas. While these interventions provide essential healthcare services and monitoring, it is inaccurate to claim that these health problems have been completely eradicated.

27. (B) 6
In Tamil Nadu, six specific tribal communities are officially classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. These groups include the Toda, Kota, Kurumba, Irula, Paniyan, and Kattunayakan. These communities are identified based on criteria such as a declining or stagnant population, low levels of literacy, and a pre-agricultural stage of technology. Special developmental programs are implemented by the government to support them.

28. (B) Narikuravar Welfare Board - Established exclusively for the welfare of linguistic minority Telugu speakers
Welfare initiatives for Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu encompass various educational and financial supports. While schemes like free bicycles and boarding grants are accurately described, the Narikuravar Welfare Board is not intended for linguistic minorities like Telugu speakers. Instead, it was established to focus specifically on the socio-economic upliftment of the Narikuravar community, which is a nomadic tribal group.

29. (A) I, II and III
The Most Backward Classes category was established to provide targeted support to communities facing severe social and educational disadvantages. In Tamil Nadu, MBCs and Denotified Communities are together allocated a twenty percent reservation quota. The Vanniyar community is one of the largest groups within this category. However, internal sub-quotas are not uniformly distributed and have been subject to specific legislation.

30. (A) I, II, III
The evolution of reservation policies in Tamil Nadu has been guided by several key commissions over the decades. The Sattanathan Commission was first constituted in 1969 to study the status of backward classes. This was followed by the Ambasankar Commission in 1982. Later, the Janarthanam Commission was established in 1993 to further refine the classification and reservation benefits for these communities.

31. (D) Denotified Communities (DNC)
During the colonial era, the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871 stigmatized many communities by labeling them as hereditary criminals. After India gained independence, this discriminatory act was repealed. These communities were subsequently 'denotified' from the list of criminal tribes. In the current administrative and social welfare framework of Tamil Nadu, they are officially recognized and referred to as Denotified Communities.

32. (A) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
Specialized welfare interventions in Tamil Nadu address the unique needs of nomadic and denotified tribes. The DNC Welfare Board focuses on overall upliftment, while the Narikuravar Board targets the specific bead-making community. Issuing identity cards is essential for enabling access to general government benefits. Rehabilitation schemes are also crucial, as they provide alternative livelihood opportunities for those moving away from occupations.

33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Eradicating bonded labour in Tamil Nadu requires persistent vigilance and coordination among multiple government departments. This is because the system often thrives in unorganized sectors like brick kilns, where workers are vulnerable. Informal credit systems and advance payments often trap entire families in a cycle of debt and forced labor. Effective identification and release programs must therefore address these underlying traps.

34. (D) Matchbox and fireworks manufacturing
Sivakasi has historically been a major industrial hub in Tamil Nadu, known for its production of matches and fireworks. For many years, the

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68. (A) I, II, III and V
Education initiatives for tribal students in Tamil Nadu include residential Ashram schools and high-quality Eklavya Model schools. The government also provides special coaching for competitive exams. However, language barriers remain a significant challenge in early education for many tribal children. Despite these numerous efforts, it is not accurate to say that the dropout rate is zero in all districts.

69. (A) Eliminates geographical and financial barriers to quality education for rural MBC students.
Residential schools and hostels for Most Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu are designed to improve educational access for rural students. By providing free boarding and lodging, these facilities eliminate significant financial and geographical barriers that often prevent students from pursuing quality education. This support allows students from disadvantaged backgrounds to focus on their studies and eventually access better higher education.

70. (D) Identity Card issued by the Tamil Nadu Aravani Welfare Board.
For transgender persons in Tamil Nadu, possessing the correct identity documentation is essential for social recognition and welfare access. The identity card issued by the Tamil Nadu Aravani Welfare Board is the most critical document for this purpose. It serves as official proof of identity, enabling individuals to apply for various state-sponsored schemes, such as housing and educational assistance.

71. (B) Religion and Language
In the Indian constitutional context, the status of a minority group is determined based on two primary criteria. These are religious identity and linguistic identity. Articles 29 and 30 provide specific protections to help these groups preserve their distinct culture, script, and language. This framework ensures that both religious and linguistic minorities can establish their own educational institutions and heritage.

72. (C) Provides free boarding and lodging to SC/ST students to help minimize dropout rates.
The Adi Dravidar Welfare Department manages an extensive network of hostels across Tamil Nadu to support students from marginalized communities. These hostels provide free boarding and lodging, which is essential for students from poor families who live far from educational institutions. By removing the financial burden of living costs, the scheme aims to minimize school and college dropout.

73. (D) The high acquittal rate and generally low conviction rate of the accused.
The implementation of the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act in Tamil Nadu faces several ongoing challenges despite the existence of specialized legal frameworks. Human rights reports often point to a high rate of acquittals and a generally low rate of convictions in these cases. Factors such as witness intimidation or delays in investigation can contribute to these outcomes for victims.

74. (A) Alienation due to cultural/language gaps in curriculum and geographical isolation.
Higher school dropout rates among Scheduled Tribe students are often linked to a combination of geographical and cultural factors. Many tribal hamlets are located in remote areas with limited access to transportation. Additionally, students may feel alienated by a curriculum that does not account for their unique languages and traditions. These gaps, along with economic pressures, can hinder tribal education.

75. (B) They possess the highest literacy rate among all the communities in the state.
Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are identified by specific characteristics, including a pre-agricultural level of technology and a stagnant or declining population. The Toda community in the Nilgiris is one such group. However, these communities are generally known for having very low literacy levels compared to other groups in the state. Government programs specifically target these tribes to improve status.

76. (B) Over-representation in the organized IT sector
Denotified and Nomadic Tribes in Tamil Nadu face several structural challenges when trying to access state welfare benefits. Common hurdles include a lack of permanent residential addresses and historical social stigma. Obtaining community certificates can also be difficult due

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distribution of necessary aids and appliances, such as wheelchairs or hearing aids. By centralizing these resources, the state aims to improve accessibility and support.

60. (B) I and III
Tamil Nadu offers various welfare schemes to support the transgender community and promote their social integration. These include a special pension scheme for destitute transgender individuals over forty years old and educational assistance for those pursuing studies. Contrary to being denied access, transgender persons are actively encouraged to obtain ration cards through the public distribution system to ensure they receive supplies.

61. (D) A is false but R is true.
Social inclusion policies must recognize that marginalized individuals often face multiple, overlapping forms of discrimination. For example, a Dalit woman may experience disadvantages based on both her caste and her gender simultaneously. While this intersectionality is a factual reality of social experiences, historical policies sometimes treated these issues as independent. Modern approaches increasingly aim to address these converging disadvantages effectively.

62. (C) The right to form a separate sovereign state based on linguistic identity.
The Constitution of India provides several key safeguards to protect the interests of linguistic minorities. These include the right to establish educational institutions and the provision of instruction in their mother tongue at the primary level. Minorities can also submit grievances in their own languages. However, there is no constitutional right for any group to form a separate state.

63. (D) Government Aided Minority Schools - Fully barred from receiving any financial grants from the state government
Minority educational institutions in India enjoy certain constitutional protections, such as exemptions from specific reservation quotas under the Right to Education Act. Historically, the Christian community has been recognized for its significant role in establishing early modern schools and hospitals in Tamil Nadu. It is important to note that government-aided minority schools are entitled to receive financial grants from the state.

64. (C) Promotes legal awareness, legal aid, and human rights research for marginalized groups.
The Dr. Ambedkar Law Research Centre plays a vital role in the empowerment of Dalit and other marginalized communities. By focusing on legal research, human rights, and the provision of legal aid, the center helps individuals navigate the justice system. It promotes legal awareness among vulnerable groups, enabling them to better understand and claim their constitutional rights for justice.

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65. (B) II, I, III
India has gradually strengthened its legal framework to eliminate child labor through several key legislative milestones. The Factories Act of 1948 first prohibited the employment of children below fourteen in industrial settings. This was followed by the more comprehensive Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act in 1986. Most recently, a 2016 amendment introduced a total ban on the employment of children.

66. (A) I, III and IV
The Post-Matric Scholarship is a key tool for increasing the enrollment of Scheduled Caste students in higher education. This government-funded scheme covers essential costs like maintenance allowances and compulsory fees. To ensure transparency and efficiency, funds are disbursed directly to students through a direct benefit transfer mechanism. Such financial support is crucial for helping students from marginalized backgrounds complete degrees.

67. (A) Community Forest Right
Under the Forest Rights Act of 2006, the rights over minor forest produce are clearly defined. The right to collect, use, and dispose of items such as honey, wax, and bamboo is classified as a community forest right. This provision empowers tribal communities by giving them control over local resources that are essential for their traditional livelihoods and economic well-being.

CHAPTER 24

Current Socio-Economic Issues in Tamil Nadu and India

1. What is the fundamental definition of a 'socio-economic issue' in the context of Tamil Nadu's governance?
(A) An issue related solely to the physical geography and geological structure of the region
(B) The intersection of social factors and economic realities affecting public well-being
(C) A challenge involving inter-state border disputes and intensive military deployment
(D) An economic crisis resulting exclusively from prolonged international trade blockades
(E) Answer not known

2. Match the following regarding the background and state legislation of the NEET controversy in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Entity/Legislation)
P. Justice A.K. Rajan Committee
Q. NEET Exemption Bill
R. 7.5% Internal Reservation
S. Rural and marginalized students
List II: (Description)
I. Introduced to safeguard the interests of government school students
II. Formed to study the impact of the national medical entrance exam in the state
III. Represent the demographic most adversely impacted by the standardized test
IV. Passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in 2021
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

3. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed the anti-NEET bill seeking exemption from the exam for medical admissions in the state.
Reason (R): Education is placed entirely under the State List of the Seventh Schedule, granting absolute autonomy to state governments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

4. Consider the following statements regarding water scarcity and groundwater in Tamil Nadu:
I. 'Day Zero' in Chennai during 2019 referred to a situation where the city's major reservoirs ran completely dry.
II. The primary cause of coastal saline intrusion in Tamil Nadu is the over-extraction of fresh groundwater.
III. Tamil Nadu heavily relies on the Southwest monsoon for the majority of its annual rainfall.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

5. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding the Cauvery water dispute:
(A) Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC) - Assists the CWMA in

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brings continuous moisture-laden winds to the state
(E) Answer not known

17. Match the following concepts regarding urban flooding and urban planning reform:
List I: (Concept)
P. Stormwater Drains
Q. Sponge City Concept
R. Encroachment of Wetlands
S. Desilting of Waterbodies
List II: (Feature)
I. Restores the original water holding capacity of lakes and tanks
II. Identified as a major underlying cause of the 2015 Chennai floods
III. Infrastructure designed to channel excess rainwater to natural water bodies
IV. Enhances urban permeability and actively reduces surface runoff
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

18. Which option represents the correct order of the Air Quality Index (AQI) severity categories as defined by the Central Pollution Control Board?
(A) Good → Moderate → Satisfactory → Poor → Severe
(B) Satisfactory → Good → Moderate → Very Poor → Severe
(C) Good → Satisfactory → Moderate → Poor → Severe
(D) Moderate → Good → Satisfactory → Severe → Poor
(E) Answer not known

19. Identify the incorrect statement regarding industrial pollution and enforcement in Tamil Nadu:
(A) The TNPCB operates without any judicial oversight and shuts units without notice
(B) The Noyyal river has been severely affected by the discharge of untreated effluents in Tiruppur
(C) Tanneries in Vellore contributed to groundwater contamination with heavy metals like chromium
(D) Zero Liquid Discharge technology is a key regulatory measure to curb industrial effluent pollution
(E) Answer not known

20. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding plastic pollution and its management in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Single-use plastic ban - Excludes plastic carry bags regardless of their thickness
(B) Marine plastic pollution - Enhances the marine food web and boosts coral reef health
(C) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) - Holds manufacturers accountable for the end-of-life disposal of plastic packaging
(D) Manjappai scheme - Promotes the widespread use of synthetic non-biodegradable bags
(E) Answer not known

21. All of the following represent major challenges associated with the growing E-waste volume and disposal in Tamil Nadu, EXCEPT:
(A) The complete dominance of a highly formalized and heavily regulated recycling sector in the state.
(B) The rapid obsolescence of modern electronic goods leading to a continuous surge in waste generation.
(C) The presence of hazardous and toxic materials like lead and mercury in electronic components.
(D) The lack of adequate awareness among general consumers regarding proper e-waste disposal mechanisms.
(E) Answer not known

22. Consider the following statements on Food Adulteration and consumer protection:
I. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is the primary statutory body regulating food safety and standards.
II. The addition of chalk powder to sugar and argemone oil to mustard oil are common, dangerous examples of food adulteration.
III. Food adulteration solely impacts the visual appeal of food without causing any long-term health hazards to consumers.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II

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(E) Answer not known

11. What is the primary socio-economic factor driving the "brain drain" of IT professionals, doctors, and educated youth from Tamil Nadu to developed nations?
(A) Absence of basic higher education institutions within the territory of the state
(B) Better remuneration and advanced research facilities in developed nations
(C) Total lack of IT parks and modern medical infrastructure across the whole state
(D) Statutory ban on private medical practice for all qualified doctors in the state
(E) Answer not known

12. Arrange the stages of challenges faced by COVID-19 returnee migrants in Tamil Nadu in logical sequential order:
1. Loss of formal livelihood and housing in destination states
2. Reverse migration and travel to native districts in Tamil Nadu
3. Utilization of MGNREGA for temporary rural sustenance
4. Skill reintegration and active search for new formal employment

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3
(E) Answer not known

13. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding coastal erosion management in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ) - Ecologically sensitive areas where new polluting industries are permitted
(B) Geobags - Soft engineering solution deployed to reduce wave impact
(C) Mangrove restoration - Bio-shield that naturally prevents coastal erosion
(D) Groynes - Hard engineering structures built perpendicular to the shore
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements regarding sea-level rise and its impact on Tamil Nadu:
I. Rising sea levels increase the vulnerability of the Cauvery delta communities to devastating storm surges.
II. Saltwater intrusion due to sea-level rise dramatically improves the agricultural productivity of coastal districts.
III. Effective climate change adaptation strategies include the construction of sea walls and mangrove afforestation.
IV. The Gulf of Mannar region is completely immune to the impacts of sea-level rise due to the presence of coral reefs.
V. Global warming and the subsequent thermal expansion of oceans contribute significantly to sea-level rise along the state's coast.

Which of the following is the correct combination of statements?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, III and V
(C) I, II, IV and V
(D) III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

15. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Agricultural productivity in Tamil Nadu is becoming increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of global climate change.
Reason (R): The state is experiencing irregular monsoon patterns, leading to frequent crop failures, water stress, and pest outbreaks.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

16. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Northeast monsoon and its impact on Tamil Nadu?
(A) It provides the absolute majority of the annual rainfall for the western landlocked districts
(B) The variability in its onset and withdrawal has completely ceased due to global warming
(C) It is the primary rainfall source for the coastal districts and Cauvery delta
(D) It originates from the Arabian Sea and

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implementing the final award of the tribunal
(B) Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) - Formed in 1990 by the Central Government
(C) Mettur Dam - Large reservoir infrastructure located in the state of Karnataka
(D) Mekedatu Project - A balancing reservoir proposal initiated by Tamil Nadu
(E) Answer not known

6. Select the correct chronological sequence of events related to the Cauvery water dispute:
(A) Formation of CWDT → Final Award of CWDT → Supreme Court final verdict → Formation of CWMA
(B) Final Award of CWDT → Formation of CWDT → Formation of CWMA → Supreme Court final verdict
(C) Formation of CWDT → Supreme Court final verdict → Final Award of CWDT → Formation of CWMA
(D) Supreme Court final verdict → Formation of CWDT → Formation of CWMA → Final Award of CWDT
(E) Answer not known

7. Regarding the Tamil Nadu Protected Agricultural Zone Development Act, 2020, which of the following activities is strictly prohibited in the Cauvery delta region to protect farmer livelihoods?
(A) Setting up agro-processing industries
(B) Exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas
(C) Implementation of micro-irrigation infrastructure
(D) Construction of rural agricultural godowns
(E) Answer not known

8. Match the following proposed river interlinking projects with their corresponding features:
List I: (Project)
P. Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar link
Q. Godavari-Cauvery link
R. Thamirabarani-Karumeniyar-Nambiyar link
S. Pennaiyar-Palar link
List II: (Feature)
I. Intra-state southern river linking to divert surplus flood water
II. Addresses the acute water needs of northern Tamil Nadu
III. Crucial component of the National Perspective Plan for peninsular rivers
IV. Aims to divert surplus flood water to dry southern regions of the state
(A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

9. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Educated unemployment in Tamil Nadu remains a significant challenge despite high literacy and gross enrollment ratios.
Reason (R): There is a persistent skill mismatch between the theoretical education provided by institutions and the dynamic practical requirements of modern industries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

10. Consider the following statements on the gig economy and employment in Tamil Nadu:
I. The gig economy is characterized by traditional employer-employee relationships and fixed monthly working hours.
II. Platform workers in Tamil Nadu currently face a significant gap in statutory social security benefits.
III. The Code on Social Security, 2020 recognizes gig workers and mandates the creation of a social security fund.
IV. Gig workers are strictly classified as formal sector regular workers under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act.
Which of the statements given above are incorrect?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) II and III

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(B) II only
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

23. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu government has completely eradicated the smuggling of ganja and other narcotics across its borders.
Reason (R): Porous border areas and extensive interstate transit routes make the enforcement of strict narcotics control highly challenging.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

24. Match the following socio-economic aspects related to alcoholism and TASMAC in Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Entity/Concept)
P. TASMAC
Q. Prohibition Demand
R. De-addiction Centres
S. Excise Duty
List II: (Description)
I. Represents a major source of financial revenue for the state government
II. Crucial intervention to address the public health impact of severe alcoholism
III. The government-owned entity holding a monopoly over alcoholic beverage retail
IV. Consistently advocated by various social activists and women's self-help groups
(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

25. Arrange the standard operating procedures generally followed by the Tamil Nadu police for handling human trafficking cases in sequential order:
1. Rescue of victims from the exploitative environment or premises
2. Receipt of actionable intelligence or complaint regarding trafficking
3. Rehabilitation and structured reintegration of victims into society
4. Registration of FIR and formal arrest of the traffickers
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3
(E) Answer not known

26. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the legal framework and prevention of child marriage in India:
(A) Legal age of marriage for women - 21 years under currently enacted legislation
(B) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act - Enacted in the year 2006
(C) Childline - 1098 toll-free emergency national outreach service for children in distress
(D) Awareness campaigns - Primarily target rural and vulnerable communities to prevent early marriages
(E) Answer not known

27. Consider the following statements on Domestic Violence reporting and management in Tamil Nadu:
I. One-Stop Centres (OSCs) provide integrated medical, legal, and psychological support to women affected by violence.
II. The reporting of domestic violence cases significantly decreased and almost vanished during the COVID-19 lockdowns.
III. Economic dependence and a lack of legal awareness remain major barriers for women attempting to report domestic violence.
IV. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act provides mechanisms like protection officers and shelter homes.
Which of the following is the correct combination of statements?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) I and II
(C) II, III and IV
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

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28. Which of the following indices is primarily used to measure the extent of wealth concentration and income inequality within a population, representing a rising socio-economic challenge in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Human Development Index
(B) Gini Coefficient
(C) Misery Index
(D) Consumer Price Index
(E) Answer not known

29. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Farmer suicides in Tamil Nadu have been completely eliminated forever due to the continuous implementation of farm loan waivers.
Reason (R): Agrarian distress is a multidimensional issue involving input costs, price volatility, and climate uncertainties, not just credit access.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

30. Match the following terms related to agrarian distress and agricultural labour with their descriptions:
List I: (Term)
P. Farm Loan Waiver
Q. Minimum Support Price
R. MGNREGA
S. Input Costs
List II: (Description)
I. Provides guaranteed wage employment, aiming to reduce distress rural out-migration
II. Government intervention intended to mitigate severe price volatility for agricultural produce
III. Expenses incurred by farmers on crucial resources like seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides
IV. A policy measure that raises debates on fiscal sustainability and moral hazard
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

31. In the ongoing socio-economic debate over farm loan waivers in Tamil Nadu, which of the following best represents the "moral hazard" argument raised by economists?
(A) Waivers disproportionately benefit landless agricultural laborers over large, wealthy farmers.
(B) Waivers lead to an immediate and permanent increase in the overall agricultural productivity of the state.
(C) Waivers strictly adhere to and reinforce the state's fiscal responsibility and budget management targets.
(D) Waivers incentivize willful default among capable farmers anticipating future debt forgiveness schemes.
(E) Answer not known

32. Select the correct logical sequence depicting the vicious cycle of agrarian distress often experienced by farmers:
1. High input cost
2. Crop failure
3. Debt burden
4. Fresh credit denial
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 4, 2, 3, 1
(E) Answer not known

33. Consider the following statements regarding the persistence of manual scavenging:
I. Manual scavenging is legally prohibited across India under the 2013 legislative Act.
II. The persistence of manual scavenging is considered a purely economic issue completely unrelated to the caste system.
III. The lack of adequate and sustainable rehabilitation mechanisms forces many workers back into this hazardous practice.
IV. Local bodies frequently face significant accountability gaps in fully mechanizing sewer cleaning operations.
V. Tamil Nadu has successfully achieved

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absolute zero deaths in sewer cleaning over the past decade.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, IV and V
(D) I, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

34. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding social justice, discrimination, and legal responses:

(A) Honour killings - Violent crimes committed by communities solely for financial extortion
(B) Untouchability - A practice constitutionally protected as a cultural right under Article 17
(C) Inter-caste marriages - Strictly prohibited and penalized by current social policies
(D) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act - Stringent law enacted to prevent and punish caste-based violence and discrimination
(E) Answer not known

35. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): The current demographic transition in Tamil Nadu indicates a steadily rising proportion of senior citizens in the overall population.

Reason (R): Improved healthcare facilities and a progressive decline in the total fertility rate have significantly increased the life expectancy in the state.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

36. From a socio-economic perspective, what is the most logical inference for the conflict between mechanized trawler fishers and traditional artisanal fishers along the Tamil Nadu coast?

(A) Traditional fishers utilize advanced GPS technology that disrupts the navigation systems of boats
(B) Mechanized boats strictly confine their fishing activities to the exclusive 5 nautical mile zone
(C) Bottom trawling damages marine ecology and depletes stocks used by artisanal fishers
(D) Traditional fishers refuse to sell their daily catch to the state-owned cooperative societies
(E) Answer not known

37. Match the specific dimensions of the 'Digital Divide' in Tamil Nadu with their corresponding descriptions:

List I: (Dimension)
P. Rural-Urban Divide
Q. Gender Digital Divide
R. Age-based Inequality
S. E-governance Barrier

List II: (Description)
I. Substantially lower smartphone ownership and internet usage among women compared to men
II. Senior citizens struggling with basic digital literacy to navigate online services
III. Glaring lack of high-speed broadband infrastructure and connectivity in remote villages
IV. Inability of marginalized populations to access state welfare schemes online due to lack of internet

(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-I, Q-IV, R-III, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(E) Answer not known

38. Arrange the general sequence of actions recommended by the Tamil Nadu Cybercrime Police for a victim of financial cyber fraud:

1. Sudden realization of an unauthorized monetary deduction from the bank account
2. Urgent blocking of the compromised bank card or online account
3. Immediate reporting of the incident on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal or calling 1930
4. Police investigation and subsequent freezing of the suspect's mule accounts

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4

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(D) 2, 1, 4, 3
(E) Answer not known

39. Rural-to-urban migration in Tamil Nadu has led to severe stress on urban infrastructure. Based on current trends, which of the following is the most significant socio-economic consequence of this pressure in metropolitan cities like Chennai?
(A) A rapid and sustained increase in agricultural land area within the core city limits
(B) The growth of informal settlements and slums lacking basic water and sanitation
(C) A significant and permanent reduction in the cost of urban real estate and housing
(D) The automatic and equal distribution of uninterrupted potable water across all urban households
(E) Answer not known

40. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of inflation in Tamil Nadu:
I. Food inflation disproportionately affects low-income households as they spend a much larger share of their income on food.
II. Persistent inflation typically increases the real purchasing power and savings capacity of the rural working class.
III. The robust Public Distribution System (PDS) in Tamil Nadu acts as a critical safety net against severe food price volatility.
Which of the following is the incorrect combination of statements?
(A) I and II
(B) II only
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

41. Match the concepts related to unemployment among graduates with their precise definitions:
List I: (Concept)
P. Educated Unemployment
Q. Employability Gap
R. Engineering Graduates Oversupply
S. Disguised Unemployment
List II: (Definition)
I. A situation where more people are engaged in an economic activity than are actually required
II. The critical lack of industry-relevant practical skills despite holding formal university degrees
III. A structural mismatch where the sheer volume of candidates heavily outweighs available core engineering jobs
IV. Chronic joblessness affecting youth who possess higher educational qualifications
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(D) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(E) Answer not known

42. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme (CMCHIS) aims to reduce catastrophic out-of-pocket health spending for poor households in Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): Out-of-pocket expenditure on healthcare remains practically non-existent in India, making such state insurance schemes largely redundant.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

43. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding mental health awareness and intervention in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Social Stigma - Acts as a massive socio-cultural barrier preventing individuals from seeking psychological help
(B) Post-COVID impact - Showed a marked and universally recorded decrease in anxiety and depression rates
(C) District Mental Health Programme - Aims to provide decentralized community-based psychiatric services
(D) Tele-MANAS - A government initiative that provides free tele-mental health support and counseling

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(E) Answer not known

44. Consider the following statements on Environmental Justice in Tamil Nadu:

I. Environmental justice implies that no community should bear a disproportionate share of negative environmental consequences.

II. Heavy industrial pollution in Tamil Nadu often disproportionately affects marginalized communities and Dalit villages.

III. The placement of hazardous waste disposal sites is strictly limited to affluent urban neighborhoods by law.

IV. Poor communities often lack the political capital and legal resources to resist the establishment of polluting industries near their settlements.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) I, II and IV
(B) I and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following represents the most effective sequence of urban climate adaptation strategies to mitigate the urban heat island effect?

(A) Increasing tree cover → Implementing cool roofs → Expanding blue-green infrastructure
(B) Deforestation → Expanding concrete pavements → Increased air conditioning usage
(C) Expanding blue-green infrastructure → Reducing tree cover → Promoting glass facades
(D) Implementing cool roofs → Deforestation → Increasing vehicular density
(E) Answer not known

46. Based on the socio-economic dynamics of Tamil Nadu's coastal regions, what is the most logical inference regarding the frequent arrests of traditional fishers by Sri Lankan authorities?

(A) Tamil Nadu traditional fishers intentionally seek Sri Lankan citizenship by crossing boundaries
(B) Sri Lankan authorities arrest traditional fishers solely to confiscate their navigational GPS technology
(C) Depleted fish stocks push fishers to cross the maritime boundary, risking arrest
(D) The Tamil Nadu government legally mandates its traditional fishers to fish in Sri Lankan waters
(E) Answer not known

47. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A): The Tamil Nadu government provides free education, essential commodities, and various welfare schemes to Sri Lankan Tamil refugees living in state-run camps.

Reason (R): The issue of mechanized fishing boats crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line frequently causes bilateral diplomatic tension between India and Sri Lanka.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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48. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding current socio-economic policy debates in governance:

(A) Freebies - Policies universally agreed by all economists to cause total economic collapse
(B) Universal Basic Income - A financial scheme designed exclusively for large-scale industrialists
(C) Fiscal Prudence - Ensuring government debt remains manageable while funding essential welfare programs
(D) Direct Benefit Transfer - A bureaucratic system purposely designed to maximize intermediary leakages
(E) Answer not known

49. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of NEET on social equity in Tamil Nadu:

I. It standardized medical admissions across India based strictly on a single national merit list.

II. State board students from rural areas initially found the CBSE-centric syllabus of the exam highly challenging.
III. First-generation learners faced severe disadvantages due to the prohibitively high cost of private coaching.
IV. The Tamil Nadu government introduced a 7.5% internal reservation for government school students to ensure social equity.
V. The central government fully abolished the NEET examination for all southern states in the year 2022.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, III and V
(C) II, IV and V
(D) I, II and V
(E) Answer not known

50. Arrange the steps of a formalized E-waste management process under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) compliance in Tamil Nadu:
1. Collection of end-of-life electronic products directly from consumers or drop-off points
2. Transportation of collected e-waste to authorized, specialized recycling facilities
3. Segregation and scientific dismantling of complex electronic components
4. Recovery of precious metals and safe, neutralized disposal of hazardous materials

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4
(E) Answer not known

51. Match the following entities and impacts related to the Cauvery water dispute:

List I: (Entity/Impact)
P. Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT)
Q. Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA)
R. Karnataka's Compliance Issue
S. Farmer Impact in Tamil Nadu

List II: (Description)
I. Frequent reluctance to release stipulated water quotas during distress monsoon years
II. Severe crop loss and agrarian distress in the delta region due to delayed water release
III. Constituted originally in 1990 to formally adjudicate the inter-state water sharing dispute
IV. Created by the Central Government in 2018 to implement the Supreme Court's final verdict

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
(B) P-IV, Q-III, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

52. What is the primary rationale behind Tamil Nadu's persistent demand for an alternative medical admission system based on Class XII board marks rather than a centralized entrance exam?
(A) To eventually eliminate all forms of caste-based reservation policies in higher education
(B) To strictly limit high-quality medical admissions to elite students residing in urban cities
(C) To uphold merit-cum-reservation while ensuring opportunities for rural and poor students
(D) To artificially increase financial revenue generated by unmonitored private coaching institutes
(E) Answer not known

53. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding employment and labor challenges in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Formal Sector Employment - Characterized by robust job security, fixed hours, and guaranteed monthly pensions
(B) Platform workers - Mostly excluded from traditional employer-employee statutory benefits
(C) Educated unemployment - Individuals unable to find suitable work despite having degrees
(D) Skill gap - Discrepancy between theoretical educational qualifications and industry requirements
(E) Answer not known

54. Consider the following statements on Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) rules and coastal management in Tamil Nadu:
I. CRZ notifications are issued legally under the framework of the Environment

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(Protection) Act, 1986.

II. The primary goal of CRZ regulations is to promote unrestricted, heavy industrial development along sensitive coastal stretches.

III. Vital ecological assets like Mangrove ecosystems are highly protected under the strict CRZ-I classification.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

55. Which of the following statements correctly highlights a major lesson learned from the catastrophic 2015 Chennai floods for modern urban planning reform?

(A) Urban flooding is solely a random natural disaster completely unlinked to developmental activities
(B) Encroachment of floodplains and marshlands reduces the city's natural flood mitigation
(C) Rapid construction of heavily concretized high-rise buildings improves groundwater percolation rate
(D) The total elimination of surface stormwater drains is essential for modernizing urban infrastructure
(E) Answer not known

56. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the current water scarcity and groundwater management issues in Tamil Nadu:

(A) Severe over-extraction of groundwater in coastal districts has actively led to saline intrusion into freshwater aquifers.
(B) The state heavily depends on the cooperation of neighboring states for its surface water requirements through inter-state river sharing.
(C) Tamil Nadu's per capita water availability is significantly higher than the overall national average of India.
(D) Rainwater harvesting was made legally mandatory for all building structures in Tamil Nadu to combat rapid groundwater depletion.
(E) Answer not known

57. In Tamil Nadu, the prevalence of child marriage is often notably higher in certain districts due to complex socio-economic factors. Which of the following is NOT primarily a driving factor for child marriages in these vulnerable areas?

(A) Deep-rooted poverty and the socio-cultural perception of the girl child as an economic burden
(B) Strong, unyielding adherence to traditional patriarchal norms and customs
(C) A severe lack of awareness regarding legal consequences and long-term health impacts
(D) High levels of female literacy and financial independence among young women
(E) Answer not known

58. Which of the following represents a correct intervention mechanism actively utilized by the state to combat the growing menace of drug abuse among the youth in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Launching the 'Drive Against Drugs' campaign for awareness and strict policing
(B) Decriminalizing the retail sale of highly addictive synthetic drugs near recognized schools
(C) Actively encouraging the unmonitored sale of sensitive prescription drugs at local pharmacies
(D) Permanently closing down all state-run de-addiction centers to conserve state government funds
(E) Answer not known

59. In analyzing the socio-economic impact of TASMAC operations in Tamil Nadu, which of the following represents the core complex policy dilemma consistently faced by the government?

(A) The logistical challenge of exporting produced liquor versus importing brands for rural markets
(B) Conflict between generating state excise revenue and managing the public health crisis
(C) The geographical choice between establishing retail outlets in urban areas versus rural hamlets
(D) The corporate decision to rapidly privatize the industry versus retaining a state monopoly

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The intersection of social factors and economic realities affecting public well-being
Socio-economic issues represent the complex interplay between social structures and economic conditions. In governance, these challenges encompass areas like poverty, unemployment, and public health access. Such issues directly impact the quality of life and dictate policy priorities. Understanding these factors allows administrators to design targeted welfare interventions that address both societal inequalities and financial constraints.

2. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
The medical admission landscape in Tamil Nadu involves several key components aimed at ensuring social justice. The Justice A.K. Rajan Committee examined standardized testing impacts, while the Legislative Assembly passed an exemption bill. Internal reservation specifically supports government school students. These measures target marginalized demographics disproportionately affected by national entrance exams, ensuring equitable access to professional healthcare education.

3. (C) A is true but R is false.
While the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly actively seeks exemptions for medical admissions through state legislation, the legal basis for education has evolved. Education was moved from the State List to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. This change means both the central and state governments share legislative authority, requiring presidential assent for conflicting state laws.

4. (B) I and II
Urban water management faces critical hurdles due to reservoir depletion and aquifer degradation. Severe droughts can lead to scenarios where major reservoirs reach critical lows, halting municipal supply. Concurrently, excessive pumping of fresh groundwater near coasts creates pressure imbalances. This allows seawater to penetrate inland, causing saline intrusion that permanently ruins freshwater sources and compromises local agricultural productivity.

5. (A) Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC) - Assists the CWMA in implementing the final award of the tribunal
The Cauvery water management framework consists of specialized bodies designed for effective regulation. The Cauvery Water Regulation Committee functions as an advisory and technical wing to assist the primary Authority in monitoring water releases. It ensures that the final judicial awards are implemented based on real-time data regarding rainfall, inflow, and storage levels across the entire river basin.

6. (A) Formation of CWDT → Final Award of CWDT → Supreme Court final verdict → Formation of CWMA
The legal resolution of the Cauvery water dispute followed a specific historical progression over several decades. It began with the establishment of a dedicated tribunal to adjudicate claims between riparian states. After the tribunal issued its final award, the Supreme Court delivered a conclusive verdict. Finally, the central government established management authorities to implement these judicial directives systematically across the basin.

7. (B) Exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas
Protecting fertile agricultural lands is a priority for ensuring food security and farmer welfare. Legislation designating specific regions as protected zones strictly prohibits hazardous industrial activities that could damage the local ecology. Specifically, projects involving the exploration or extraction of hydrocarbons are barred. This ensures that the soil quality and water resources remain dedicated to sustainable farming and agro-based livelihoods.

8. (A) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
River interlinking projects are designed to redistribute water from surplus basins to water-stressed regions. Intra-state links often focus on

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III. The urban heat island effect is worsened by increasing the city's green and blue infrastructure.
IV. Vulnerable populations, such as outdoor gig workers and slum dwellers, are most severely impacted by extreme urban heat.

Which of the following is the correct combination of statements?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) III and IV
(E) Answer not known

67. What is the primary feasibility concern regarding the proposed mega Cauvery-Godavari river linking project meant to benefit Tamil Nadu?
(A) Massive financial cost, ecological impact, and complex inter-state consensus needed
(B) The Godavari river is completely dry throughout the year, offering no surplus water to divert
(C) Tamil Nadu's elevation is too high, making water flow impossible without nuclear-powered pumps
(D) The project solely benefits the industrial sectors while excluding agricultural irrigation
(E) Answer not known

68. Which statement correctly identifies a core challenge in the effective delivery of mental health services in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Mental health services receive the largest share of the state's total annual healthcare budget
(B) Post-COVID mental health burdens have been eradicated through rural awareness camps
(C) A significant treatment gap due to professional shortages and pervasive social stigma
(D) Mental health illnesses are fully covered without any capping limits under all private policies
(E) Answer not known

69. In the ongoing socio-economic policy discourse of Tamil Nadu, what primarily distinguishes a targeted 'welfare scheme' from a populist 'freebie' according to most developmental economists?
(A) Welfare schemes focus on capacity building, whereas freebies are short-term handouts
(B) Welfare schemes involve the distribution of consumer goods, while freebies provide subsidies
(C) Freebies legally guarantee fiscal sustainability for the state, unlike welfare schemes
(D) There is no difference; the Supreme Court has ruled both as legally unconstitutional
(E) Answer not known

70. Despite the existence of the Minimum Wages Act, agricultural laborers in Tamil Nadu often face severe wage disparities. Based on the dynamics of the rural labour market, what is a primary reason for this?
(A) The agricultural sector is highly organized and unionized in all remote villages of the state
(B) Agricultural laborers frequently refuse to accept wages higher than the legally prescribed minimum
(C) MGNREGA legally prohibits laborers from seeking minimum wages while working on private farms
(D) The informal nature of agricultural work and poor regulatory enforcement at the grassroots
(E) Answer not known

71. The continued emigration of highly educated youth, such as doctors and engineers, from Tamil Nadu to foreign countries (Brain Drain) leads to which of the following long-term socio-economic consequences for the state?
(A) A sudden, massive surplus in the domestic availability of specialized medical doctors
(B) Critical loss of human capital and tax revenue, despite inward financial remittances
(C) The irreversible collapse of the state's engineering colleges due to zero student enrollment
(D) An immediate resolution to the complex problem of educated unemployment within the borders
(E) Answer not known

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for workers and gaps in the mechanization of sanitation services. Socio-cultural dynamics also play a role in the occupational segregation of this hazardous task. Achieving elimination requires consistent enforcement, technological investment, and comprehensive social support systems.

34. (D) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act - Stringent law enacted to prevent and punish caste-based violence and discrimination
Protecting marginalized communities from discrimination and violence is a fundamental objective of social justice legislation. Stringent laws have been enacted to punish caste-based atrocities and provide a legal shield for vulnerable groups. Other social measures, such as promoting inter-caste marriages through incentives, aim to break down traditional barriers. These legal frameworks are essential for ensuring equality and dignity.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Demographic shifts in developed regions often lead to an aging population characterized by a higher proportion of elderly citizens. This trend is driven by improvements in public health services which increase life expectancy. Simultaneously, declining fertility rates mean fewer children are being born, further shifting the population balance. This transition necessitates adjustments in social security, healthcare, and infrastructure.

36. (C) Bottom trawling damages marine ecology and depletes stocks used by artisanal fishers
Conflicts between different groups of fishers often stem from the use of varied technologies and their impact on shared marine resources. Mechanized bottom trawling is criticized for damaging the seafloor and indiscriminately depleting fish stocks. This practice directly affects the livelihoods of traditional artisanal fishers who rely on sustainable methods in near-shore waters. Managing these conflicts requires clear zoning.

37. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
The digital divide manifests in various ways, creating barriers to information and services. Disparities exist between urban centers and remote villages lacking basic infrastructure. Gender gaps in device ownership and limited digital literacy among the elderly further compound this inequality. These barriers prevent marginalized populations from accessing essential online services, highlighting the need for inclusive digital policies and literacy programs.

38. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Victims of financial cybercrimes must act quickly to minimize losses and facilitate recovery. The recommended sequence begins with identifying unauthorized transactions, followed immediately by blocking the affected accounts. Reporting the incident to the national portal or specialized helpline allows authorities to initiate investigations. Prompt action is crucial for freezing suspect accounts and tracing stolen funds to ensure potential recovery.

39. (B) The growth of informal settlements and slums lacking basic water and sanitation
Rapid urbanization driven by migration puts immense pressure on city resources and infrastructure. One of the most visible socio-economic consequences is the expansion of informal settlements. These areas often lack basic amenities such as clean drinking water, proper sanitation, and stable housing. Addressing these challenges requires integrated urban planning that focuses on affordable housing and equitable distribution of municipal services.

40. (B) II only
Inflation has varied impacts across economic groups, burdening those with limited resources. Food price increases are particularly harmful to low-income households because they allocate a larger portion of their budget to basic nutrition. Persistent inflation erodes the purchasing power of the working class. Robust social safety nets, such as the public distribution system, are essential for mitigating these effects.

41. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
Labor market challenges among graduates involve both structural and qualitative issues. Educated unemployment occurs when individuals with high qualifications cannot find work. A significant employability gap exists when graduates lack practical skills required by employers. In certain fields, an oversupply of candidates creates intense competition. Disguised

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significantly increased compensation of ₹30 lakh for families in cases of sewer deaths.
(D) Technological interventions like robotic scavengers are actively being deployed in Tamil Nadu to eliminate human entry into sewers.
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following is a key feature of the single-use plastic ban implementation in Tamil Nadu?
(A) The ban covers all types of plastic including essential life-saving medical equipment
(B) The state-wide ban has achieved a 100% success rate with zero illegal production of plastics
(C) The 'Meendum Manjappai' campaign promotes yellow cloth bags as an eco-friendly alternative
(D) Local municipal bodies are strictly prohibited by law from levying any fines on establishments
(E) Answer not known

79. When evaluating Tamil Nadu's approach to social equity in higher medical education versus the Central Government's approach, which of the following represents the core ideological divergence regarding NEET?
(A) Tamil Nadu advocates for full privatization, whereas the Centre advocates for state monopolies
(B) Tamil Nadu supports the abolition of medical degrees, whereas the Centre supports expanding them
(C) Tamil Nadu seeks to conduct NEET in foreign languages, whereas the Centre mandates Hindi
(D) Tamil Nadu emphasizes inclusivity, while the Centre emphasizes a single national benchmark
(E) Answer not known

80. The term 'Digital Divide' in the context of Tamil Nadu's current socio-economic challenges primarily refers to:
(A) The physical geographical distance between major IT parks in Chennai and tier-two cities
(B) The academic segregation of engineering students based strictly on their chosen specialization
(C) The socio-economic gap between those with access to modern technology and those without
(D) The difference in marketing revenue generated by rural enterprises versus corporate firms
(E) Answer not known

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72. Which of the following statements correctly evaluates the nature of out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) on healthcare in Tamil Nadu?
(A) OOPE is strictly zero because the state provides completely free private healthcare to all
(B) The implementation of the CMCHIS has successfully increased the OOPE burden for BPL families
(C) Heavy reliance on private healthcare for specialized treatments drives up OOPE
(D) OOPE consists solely of the premium amounts paid directly to the government for insurance
(E) Answer not known

73. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the current status and issues of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu:
(A) A significant number of Sri Lankan refugees reside in government-run rehabilitation camps
(B) The state government routinely provides various welfare measures to camp residents
(C) Voluntary repatriation of refugees is periodically coordinated with the assistance of the UNHCR
(D) The Indian Constitution grants automatic citizenship by birth to all children of refugees
(E) Answer not known

74. Consider the following statements on the multi-dimensional issues faced by Tamil Nadu's fishing communities:
I. The unresolved maritime boundary dispute with Sri Lanka frequently leads to the arrest of Tamil Nadu fishermen and impounding of their boats.
II. Traditional artisanal fishers actively advocate for the unrestricted expansion of bottom trawling across the entire coast.
III. High-speed mechanized boats crossing the IMBL create severe diplomatic and bilateral tensions.
IV. Relentless coastal erosion poses a direct, existential threat to the housing and traditional livelihoods of fishing communities.
V. The Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation Act establishes strict zoning laws to prevent violent conflicts between traditional and mechanized fishers.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and V
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV
(E) Answer not known

75. Which of the following is a major socio-economic feature characterizing women's participation in the modern gig economy in Tamil Nadu?
(A) They enjoy guaranteed immunity from the gender wage gap prevalent in the formal economy
(B) They are employed in platform-based domestic work lacking job security and protection
(C) They represent over 90% of the heavy logistics, trucking, and delivery platform workforce
(D) Platform companies mandate a fully paid six-month maternity leave for all female gig workers
(E) Answer not known

76. Under which specific constitutional basis did the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly legally pass a bill seeking exemption from the national NEET examination?
(A) Public Health being placed exclusively in the Union List (List I) of the Seventh Schedule
(B) Education is in the Concurrent List, allowing state legislation subject to assent
(C) Medical education being formally recognized as an absolute fundamental right under Article 21
(D) The undefined residuary legislative powers vested exclusively with the State Governor
(E) Answer not known

77. Which of the following is an incorrect statement concerning the eradication of manual scavenging in India and Tamil Nadu?
(A) The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan explicitly promotes and funds the construction of insanitary dry latrines in rural areas.
(B) The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act was first officially passed in 1993.
(C) The Supreme Court of India has mandated a

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diverting floodwaters to dry southern districts to support local irrigation. Larger inter-state proposals aim to integrate peninsular rivers on a national scale. These engineering initiatives are essential for managing erratic monsoon patterns and meeting the growing agricultural and drinking water demands.

9. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
High literacy rates do not always translate into immediate employment due to structural imbalances in the labor market. A significant challenge arises when the academic curriculum fails to align with the practical demands of modern industries. This skill mismatch results in a paradox where many graduates remain unemployed while sectors face shortages of qualified professionals with specific skills.

10. (B) I and IV
The gig economy fundamentally differs from traditional employment models by utilizing short-term tasks and platform-based interactions. These workers are typically classified as independent contractors rather than regular formal employees under existing labor laws. Consequently, they often lack standard statutory benefits like provident funds. Current legislative efforts are beginning to recognize these workers to provide necessary social security protections.

11. (B) Better remuneration and advanced research facilities in developed nations
The migration of highly skilled professionals to developed nations is primarily motivated by economic and professional aspirations. Advanced economies often offer significantly higher financial compensation and state-of-the-art research infrastructure that may be limited domestically. This movement of talent represents a loss of human capital for the home state, as educated youth seek environments that maximize their specialized career potential.

12. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The pandemic-induced migration crisis followed a distinct logical progression for thousands of workers. Initial disruptions led to the loss of urban livelihoods and housing, prompting an immediate return to native districts. Upon arrival, many relied on rural employment guarantee schemes for basic survival. Eventually, the focus shifted toward reintegrating these individuals into the local economy through skill assessment and employment.

13. (A) Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ) - Ecologically sensitive areas where new polluting industries are permitted
Coastal Regulation Zones are established to protect fragile marine environments from industrial exploitation and ecological degradation. These zones strictly regulate development activities to prevent pollution and maintain natural buffers. Management strategies include bio-shields like mangrove forests and engineering structures like groynes. Allowing new polluting industries in these sensitive areas would directly contradict the fundamental purpose of environmental conservation.

14. (B) I, III and V
Global warming leads to the thermal expansion of oceans, causing sea levels to rise and threatening coastal stability. This phenomenon increases the frequency of destructive storm surges in low-lying delta regions. Adaptive measures involve a combination of hard engineering, like sea walls, and natural solutions, such as afforestation. Coastal communities must adapt to these changes to protect their infrastructure and economy.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Agriculture remains highly sensitive to climatic shifts, which directly influence crop yields and farm stability. Irregularities in seasonal rainfall lead to prolonged dry spells followed by intense downpours, disrupting traditional planting cycles. These environmental changes also foster the spread of pests and diseases, compounding risks. Ensuring food security requires developing climate-resilient crop varieties and efficient irrigation techniques.

16. (C) It is the primary rainfall source for the coastal districts and Cauvery delta
The Northeast monsoon serves as the most critical rainfall season for several regions, particularly along the eastern coast. Occurring between October and December, it brings essential moisture to the delta and coastal districts. This season is vital for the cultivation of major crops

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(E) Answer not known

60. According to the socio-economic and public health trends widely observed post-COVID-19 in India and Tamil Nadu, what was the general trajectory of domestic violence incidents?
(A) There was a complete and permanent cessation of domestic violence cases due to family bonding
(B) A marked increase in reported incidents, often referred to as the 'shadow pandemic'
(C) The statistical rates of domestic violence remained strictly static with zero recorded changes
(D) The occurrence of domestic violence shifted entirely from rural areas to developed urban cities
(E) Answer not known

61. How does the severe price volatility of agricultural commodities directly contribute to compounding agrarian distress in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Causes financial uncertainty, often making farmers unable to recover input costs
(B) It permanently ensures a guaranteed high income for farmers regardless of annual crop yield
(C) It standardizes the minimum daily wage for unorganized labourers across all districts
(D) It eliminates the need for any Minimum Support Price interventions by the state government
(E) Answer not known

62. All of the following are recognized as significant, growing challenges faced by the senior citizen demographic in Tamil Nadu, EXCEPT:
(A) The stark inadequacy of government pension amounts to cover rising daily living costs
(B) Continuously escalating healthcare costs and higher susceptibility to chronic diseases
(C) An underutilized surplus of specialized geriatric care facilities in remote rural areas
(D) Increasing social isolation and the breakdown of the traditional joint family system
(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following represents a major structural barrier to the inclusive education and mainstreaming of persons with disabilities in Tamil Nadu?
(A) The proactive provision of free specialized educational materials and aids by the state
(B) The legal implementation of reservation policies for disabled candidates in all institutions
(C) The establishment of district-level early intervention centers for children with delays
(D) Lack of accessible infrastructure, like ramps and adapted toilets, in mainstream schools
(E) Answer not known

64. To combat the rapidly rising threat of online fraud and social media crimes, the Tamil Nadu police have established specialized dedicated units. Which of the following is the primary entity for this purpose?
(A) Economic Offences Wing (EOW)
(B) Idol Wing CID
(C) Cyber Crime Wing
(D) Coastal Security Group
(E) Answer not known

65. Which of the following statements best describes the devastating impact of high inflation on low-income households in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Inflation strongly encourages low-income households to increase their discretionary spending
(B) It reduces real income and compromises nutritional intake of vulnerable low-income families
(C) Inflation uniformly and rapidly increases the monthly savings rate among daily wage laborers
(D) Low-income groups remain completely unaffected by inflation due to universal income schemes
(E) Answer not known

66. Consider the following statements on the Chennai Heat Action Plan and urban heat adaptation strategies:
I. The comprehensive plan focuses on enhancing early warning systems and increasing public awareness during severe heatwaves.
II. Promoting cool roofs painted with reflective materials is a key strategy to significantly reduce indoor temperatures.

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must also invest in de-addiction centers to address negative societal impacts.

25. (B) 2, 1, 4, 3
Law enforcement agencies follow a structured protocol when addressing human trafficking to ensure victim safety and successful prosecution. The process typically begins with gathering actionable intelligence or receiving a formal complaint. This is followed by rescue operations to remove individuals from exploitative situations. Subsequent steps involve registering legal cases against offenders and providing victims with comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration support.

26. (A) Legal age of marriage for women - 21 years under currently enacted legislation
Preventing child marriage is a key social priority supported by specific legislative acts and support systems. While there have been proposals to increase the age of marriage for women, the current established legal minimum remains eighteen years. Support mechanisms like dedicated emergency helplines and targeted awareness campaigns play a vital role in protecting vulnerable minors, particularly in rural communities.

27. (A) I, III and IV
Addressing domestic violence requires a comprehensive support system that provides medical, legal, and psychological assistance to survivors. Integrated centers and specialized protection officers facilitate the reporting and management of such cases. Despite these resources, economic dependence and social stigma often prevent many women from seeking help. Statistical trends during lockdowns showed that restricted movement actually exacerbated incident frequency.

28. (B) Gini Coefficient
Economic inequality is a significant socio-economic metric used to assess the distribution of income and wealth within a society. The Gini Coefficient is the standard statistical measure for this purpose, where a higher value indicates greater disparity. Monitoring this index helps policymakers understand the extent of wealth concentration and design fiscal policies aimed at promoting more inclusive growth.

29. (D) A is false but R is true.
Agrarian distress is a multifaceted phenomenon that cannot be resolved solely through financial measures like debt relief. Farmers face a combination of high input costs, unpredictable weather patterns, and market price volatility. While loan waivers provide temporary relief, they do not address underlying structural issues. Sustainable solutions require comprehensive reforms in irrigation, market access, and insurance to ensure long-term stability.

30. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
Various policy tools and economic factors shape the agricultural landscape and farmer welfare. Guaranteed wage employment schemes help prevent distress migration, while price support mechanisms protect against market fluctuations. Farmers also contend with rising costs for essential resources like fertilizers. Policy decisions like loan waivers are often debated for their impact on banking discipline and the overall fiscal health.

31. (D) Waivers incentivize willful default among capable farmers anticipating future debt forgiveness schemes.
Economists often discuss the concept of moral hazard when evaluating the long-term impact of debt forgiveness programs. This refers to the risk that such schemes might encourage borrowers to intentionally avoid repayments in anticipation of future waivers. This behavior can undermine the credit culture of the banking system and make it more difficult for honest farmers to access formal loans.

32. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
Farmers often find themselves trapped in a circular pattern of financial and operational challenges. The cycle typically starts with high initial investment costs for seeds and fertilizers. If environmental factors or pests lead to crop failure, the farmer is left with a heavy debt burden. This financial instability often leads to the denial of fresh credit from formal institutions.

33. (B) I, III and IV
The persistence of manual scavenging remains a critical human rights issue despite stringent legal prohibitions. Factors contributing to its continuation include inadequate rehabilitation

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and the replenishment of local water bodies. Its intensity significantly influences the state's overall annual water budget.

17. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
Managing urban floods requires a multi-pronged approach combining infrastructure and ecological restoration. Stormwater drains channel excess rain, while desilting restores the storage capacity of lakes. The sponge city concept emphasizes using permeable surfaces to absorb water. Addressing the encroachment of natural wetlands is critical, as these areas traditionally serve as vital buffers that prevent catastrophic flooding during monsoon rains.

18. (C) Good → Satisfactory → Moderate → Poor → Severe
The Air Quality Index is a standardized tool used to communicate the health risks associated with ambient air pollution levels. It categorizes air quality into distinct tiers, ranging from good and satisfactory to moderate, poor, and eventually severe. Each category corresponds to specific concentration levels of pollutants and provides guidance on the potential health impacts for the general population.

19. (A) The TNPCB operates without any judicial oversight and shuts units without notice
Environmental regulation is conducted through dedicated statutory boards that monitor industrial compliance with pollution standards. These bodies operate within a legal framework that includes judicial oversight and clear procedural requirements for enforcement actions. Major environmental challenges are addressed through technologies like Zero Liquid Discharge. Administrative decisions are subject to review to ensure fairness and strict adherence to environmental laws.

20. (C) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) - Holds manufacturers accountable for the end-of-life disposal of plastic packaging
Effective plastic waste management relies on the principle of producer accountability for the entire lifecycle of their products. Extended Producer Responsibility mandates that manufacturers manage the collection and recycling of plastic packaging. Other initiatives include banning single-use items and promoting traditional, biodegradable alternatives. These measures aim to reduce the environmental footprint of plastics and mitigate damage to marine ecosystems.

21. (A) The complete dominance of a highly formalized and heavily regulated recycling sector in the state.
Electronic waste management faces significant hurdles due to the rapid pace of technological advancement. A major issue is the lack of public awareness regarding safe disposal methods for items containing toxic heavy metals. Furthermore, the recycling landscape is often dominated by the unorganized sector rather than formalized facilities. This leads to hazardous extraction processes that endanger human health and environment.

22. (A) I and II
Ensuring food safety involves rigorous standards and the prevention of fraudulent practices that compromise consumer health. Statutory bodies establish guidelines to monitor the quality of food products available in the market. Common forms of adulteration include adding non-edible substances to essential commodities for financial gain. Such practices pose serious long-term health risks, including chronic illnesses, requiring constant administrative vigilance.

23. (D) A is false but R is true.
Controlling the flow of illegal narcotics is a persistent challenge for law enforcement due to complex geographic factors. While agencies conduct intensive campaigns to curb smuggling, the presence of long interstate borders and transit routes facilitates illicit activities. Complete eradication remains difficult as criminal networks adapt to enforcement tactics. Effective narcotics control requires continuous intelligence gathering and inter-state cooperation.

24. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
The management of alcohol sales involves balancing economic benefits with social well-being. A state-owned entity maintains a monopoly over retail, generating significant excise revenue used for various welfare programs. However, the prevalence of alcoholism prompts demands for prohibition from social activists concerned about public health. Consequently, the government

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unemployment further complicates the picture, where more workers are involved than necessary.

42. (C) A is true but R is false.
State-sponsored health insurance schemes are designed to protect low-income families from the financial burden of serious illnesses. Out-of-pocket expenses for medical care remain high in India, often leading to debt for vulnerable households. These schemes provide access to specialized treatments in both public and private hospitals. By covering major procedure costs, the government ensures healthcare is accessible regardless of status.

43. (B) Post-COVID impact - Showed a marked and universally recorded decrease in anxiety and depression rates
Mental health care is a vital component of public health that faces significant challenges from social factors. Public awareness initiatives aim to reduce the stigma that prevents people from seeking help. The pandemic actually led to a documented increase in stress and anxiety levels worldwide. Decentralized programs and tele-consultation services are being expanded to provide support and bridge the gap.

44. (A) I, II and IV
Environmental justice ensures that no social group suffers disproportionately from the negative effects of pollution. In practice, marginalized communities often live near industrial hubs and face greater health risks. These groups frequently lack the political and legal resources to challenge the establishment of polluting units. Protecting these populations requires strict enforcement of laws and inclusive planning considering public health.

45. (A) Increasing tree cover → Implementing cool roofs → Expanding blue-green infrastructure
Cities can implement several strategies to lower ambient temperatures and mitigate the urban heat island effect. Increasing the canopy cover through tree planting provides natural cooling and shade. Using reflective materials for roofs reduces solar heat absorbed by buildings. Expanding blue-green infrastructure, such as parks and water bodies, further enhances the environment. These efforts create comfortable conditions and reduce energy consumption.

46. (C) Depleted fish stocks push fishers to cross the maritime boundary, risking arrest
The recurring arrests of fishers in international waters are often driven by economic and ecological pressures. Declining fish populations in traditional near-shore areas force fishers to venture further into the sea to secure a viable catch. This often leads to the unintentional crossing of maritime boundaries. Addressing this issue requires bilateral cooperation and the development of alternative livelihoods.

47. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The state provides humanitarian assistance to refugees, including education and essential commodities, through specialized camp systems. Separately, the maritime boundary dispute continues to affect diplomatic relations due to incidents involving fishing boats in shared waters. While both issues involve bilateral dynamics, the provision of refugee welfare is a humanitarian policy distinct from the jurisdictional and economic complexities.

48. (C) Fiscal Prudence - Ensuring government debt remains manageable while funding essential welfare programs
Modern governance involves balancing the need for social welfare with financial sustainability. Fiscal prudence ensures that the state manages its debt effectively while still funding critical programs for the public good. Debates over various financial schemes often focus on their efficiency and long-term impact on the economy. Targeted interventions and direct benefit transfers are used to minimize financial leakages.

49. (A) I, II, III and IV
Standardized entrance exams create varied impacts on students based on their socio-economic backgrounds. Students from state board schools and rural areas initially faced challenges due to syllabus differences and the high cost of coaching. To promote equity, policies such as internal reservations for government school students were introduced. These measures ensure that first-generation learners have fair access to medical education.

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66. (A) I, II and IV
Heat action plans are designed to protect urban populations from the dangers of extreme temperatures. These plans include early warning systems, public awareness campaigns, and the promotion of cooling technologies like reflective roofs. They also prioritize support for the most vulnerable groups, such as outdoor workers and those in substandard housing. Effective implementation of these strategies reduces heat-related illnesses.

67. (A) Massive financial cost, ecological impact, and complex inter-state consensus needed
Large-scale water infrastructure projects, such as inter-state river linking, face significant hurdles. The immense financial investment required and the potential for severe ecological disruption are major concerns for policymakers. Additionally, reaching a consensus between different states regarding water sharing is often a complex process. Successful implementation must balance the benefits of water security with these significant economic and environmental costs.

68. (C) A significant treatment gap due to professional shortages and pervasive social stigma
Providing effective mental health services is complicated by both resource shortages and societal attitudes. A significant gap exists between the number of people who need help and the availability of trained professionals. Furthermore, the persistent social stigma associated with mental illness often prevents individuals from seeking care. Closing this gap requires increasing the healthcare workforce and conducting widespread public education.

69. (A) Welfare schemes focus on capacity building, whereas freebies are short-term handouts
Economists distinguish between different types of government spending based on their long-term impact on development. Welfare schemes are generally seen as investments in human capital that build the long-term capacity of the population. In contrast, populist handouts are often criticized for providing short-term relief without addressing root causes of poverty. Understanding this distinction is crucial for evaluating developmental effectiveness.

70. (D) The informal nature of agricultural work and poor regulatory enforcement at the grassroots
Despite the existence of minimum wage laws, many workers in the rural labor market receive lower pay. This is primarily due to the informal nature of agricultural work, which makes it difficult for authorities to monitor enforcement. In many remote areas, laborers lack bargaining power or awareness of their rights. Improving standards requires better grassroots enforcement and broader social security coverage.

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71. (B) Critical loss of human capital and tax revenue, despite inward financial remittances
The continuous migration of highly skilled professionals to other countries has significant implications for state development. While it results in financial remittances, it also leads to a critical loss of the human capital needed to drive local innovation. This can create shortages in essential sectors like healthcare. Long-term growth depends on creating an environment that encourages talent to stay locally.

72. (C) Heavy reliance on private healthcare for specialized treatments drives up OOPE
Out-of-pocket medical costs remain a major concern for many families, even with state insurance schemes. These expenses are often driven by the high cost of specialized treatments and a preference for private providers. While government programs provide a safety net, they do not cover all medical costs for every segment. Reducing this burden requires strengthening the public healthcare system.

73. (D) The Indian Constitution grants automatic citizenship by birth to all children of refugees
The status of refugees involves complex legal and humanitarian considerations. While the state provides essential services and support to those in rehabilitation camps, it does not grant automatic citizenship based on birth. Citizenship is governed by federal laws and international agreements involving registration processes. Humanitarian efforts continue to focus on ensuring the well-being and dignity of these populations within borders.

74. (A) I, III, IV and V
Fishing communities face challenges ranging from international boundary disputes to

58. (A) Launching the 'Drive Against Drugs' campaign for awareness and strict policing
Combating substance abuse among youth requires a combination of strict enforcement and proactive awareness programs. Law enforcement agencies conduct intensive campaigns to curb the illegal trade and distribution of narcotics near educational institutions. These efforts are complemented by the operation of de-addiction centers and counseling services. A comprehensive approach involves schools and parents to create a drug-free public environment.

59. (B) Conflict between generating state excise revenue and managing the public health crisis
The state's management of alcohol sales presents a complex challenge for policymakers. On one hand, the retail monopoly generates substantial revenue used to fund various social welfare schemes. On the other hand, widespread alcohol consumption leads to significant public health issues and social problems. Navigating this conflict requires balancing fiscal requirements with the responsibility to protect the population well-being.

60. (B) A marked increase in reported incidents, often referred to as the 'shadow pandemic'
Global and local trends during the pandemic revealed a concerning increase in reports of domestic abuse. The term 'shadow pandemic' was used to describe this surge, which was fueled by financial stress, isolation, and restricted movement. Victims often found it more difficult to seek help or escape abusive situations. This phenomenon highlighted the need for more robust support systems.

61. (A) Causes financial uncertainty, often making farmers unable to recover input costs
Fluctuations in market prices for agricultural goods significantly impact the financial stability of farming households. When prices drop unexpectedly, farmers may be unable to recover their initial investment costs, leading to debt and economic hardship. This uncertainty makes it difficult for farmers to plan for future seasons and discourages investment in technology. Stable pricing mechanisms are crucial for mitigating these risks.

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62. (C) An underutilized surplus of specialized geriatric care facilities in remote rural areas
As the population ages, the elderly face numerous socio-economic hurdles. Rising costs for healthcare and basic living expenses often outpace existing pension amounts. Social isolation is also increasing due to changes in traditional family structures. However, a major challenge remains the shortage of specialized medical and care facilities for the elderly. Addressing these needs requires targeted investments in geriatric healthcare.

63. (D) Lack of accessible infrastructure, like ramps and adapted toilets, in mainstream schools
While policies exist to promote the education of persons with disabilities, structural barriers often hinder their full participation. The lack of accessible infrastructure, such as ramps and specialized toilets in many mainstream schools, makes it difficult for students with mobility issues. True inclusivity requires significant investments in making educational environments physically accessible and providing necessary learning aids and supportive technologies.

64. (C) Cyber Crime Wing
To address the rising frequency of digital crimes, specialized law enforcement units have been established. These units focus on investigating financial fraud, social media harassment, and other forms of cybercrime. They utilize advanced technology and forensic tools to track offenders and recover stolen assets. By providing a dedicated platform for reporting, these units help protect citizens and enhance security.

65. (B) It reduces real income and compromises nutritional intake of vulnerable low-income families
Inflation acts as a regressive tax, disproportionately affecting those with lower incomes. When prices for essential goods like food rise, the real purchasing power of these households decreases. This often forces families to cut back on nutritious food, leading to long-term health consequences. Protecting the vulnerable requires effective price controls, social safety nets, and wage adjustments that keep pace.

50. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Scientific e-waste management follows a rigorous process to ensure environmental safety and resource recovery. It begins with the collection of discarded electronics from consumers. These items are then transported to authorized facilities for segregation and careful dismantling. The final stages involve recovering valuable materials like precious metals while ensuring that hazardous components are neutralized and disposed of safely.

51. (A) P-III, Q-IV, R-I, S-II
The long-standing Cauvery dispute involves multiple judicial and administrative entities working to ensure fair water distribution. A specialized tribunal was established for formal adjudication, followed by a central authority to oversee verdict implementation. Periodic challenges arise during years of low rainfall when water releases are delayed. These delays cause significant distress to the farming community in the delta region.

52. (C) To uphold merit-cum-reservation while ensuring opportunities for rural and poor students
The preference for an admission system based on qualifying examination marks is rooted in the goal of ensuring broader social inclusivity. This approach aims to reduce the reliance on expensive private coaching, which often creates a barrier for rural and disadvantaged students. By utilizing board performance, the state seeks to provide an equitable platform for all candidates while maintaining reservations.

53. (A) Formal Sector Employment - Characterized by robust job security, fixed hours, and guaranteed monthly pensions
The modern labor market is characterized by a significant shift toward informal and platform-based work. While formal employment traditionally offered job security, it represents a shrinking portion of total jobs. Many workers now engage in gig roles that lack statutory protections and predictable hours. Addressing these challenges requires updated labor regulations that provide social security and bridge the skill gap.

54. (B) I and III
Regulations governing coastal development are established under environmental protection laws to safeguard sensitive ecosystems. These rules classify coastal areas based on their ecological significance, with highly sensitive zones like mangroves receiving maximum protection. The goal is to balance economic development with conservation by restricting hazardous activities in fragile areas. Effective management of these zones is essential for preventing coastal degradation.

55. (B) Encroachment of floodplains and marshlands reduces the city's natural flood mitigation
Major urban disasters provide critical insights into the flaws of existing developmental models. A key lesson from past flooding events is that the encroachment of natural floodplains and marshlands significantly impairs a city's ability to manage heavy rainfall. These natural buffers are essential for absorbing excess water. Future urban planning must prioritize the restoration of water bodies and natural drainage.

56. (C) Tamil Nadu's per capita water availability is significantly higher than the overall national average of India.
Water resource management is a major challenge in regions with high agricultural and industrial demand. The state faces significant pressure on its groundwater and surface water supplies, requiring cooperation with neighboring regions for river sharing. Mandatory rainwater harvesting is one of several measures implemented to combat depletion. However, the per capita availability of water is actually lower than the national average.

57. (D) High levels of female literacy and financial independence among young women
The prevalence of early marriage is closely linked to various social and economic vulnerabilities. Factors such as deep-rooted poverty and patriarchal norms often drive families to marry off daughters early. A lack of awareness regarding the legal and health consequences also contributes. Conversely, higher levels of education and financial independence for young women act as powerful deterrents against child marriage.

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environmental changes. The use of mechanized boats in sensitive waters often leads to diplomatic tension and arrests. Domestically, zoning laws manage conflicts between different groups of fishers. Additionally, the physical environment is changing, with coastal erosion posing a direct threat to homes. Managing these issues requires international cooperation and regulation.

75. (B) They are employed in platform-based domestic work lacking job security and protection
Women's participation in the platform economy is often concentrated in specific sectors such as domestic and care services. While these roles provide flexible work opportunities, they frequently lack the job security and social security benefits found in the formal sector. Addressing their needs requires updated labor policies that recognize their unique status and ensure they have access to fair wages.

76. (B) Education is in the Concurrent List, allowing state legislation subject to assent
The legislative authority over education is shared between the central and state governments under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. This concurrent status allows states to pass laws on the subject, although such laws often require presidential assent if they conflict with national legislation. This framework provides the legal basis for a state to seek exemptions from national entrance examinations.

77. (A) The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan explicitly promotes and funds the construction of insanitary dry latrines in rural areas.
National sanitation programs are designed to eliminate rather than promote insanitary practices. These initiatives focus on the construction of modern toilets and mechanization of sewer cleaning to protect the health of workers. Laws prohibiting manual scavenging have been in place for decades. The deployment of technology is a key strategy for ensuring that no person performs these hazardous tasks manually.

78. (C) The 'Meendum Manjappai' campaign promotes yellow cloth bags as an eco-friendly alternative
Implementing a ban on certain plastic items involves both regulatory enforcement and the promotion of alternatives. Campaigns like 'Meendum Manjappai' encourage the use of traditional cloth bags to reduce the reliance on single-use plastics. These efforts are part of a broader strategy to decrease environmental pollution. Success in these initiatives depends on both strict municipal oversight and consumer behavior.

79. (D) Tamil Nadu emphasizes inclusivity, while the Centre emphasizes a single national benchmark
The debate over standardized medical admissions reflects a core difference in priorities between regional and central authorities. One side emphasizes the importance of a single, national benchmark to ensure uniform standards across the country. The other side prioritizes inclusivity, arguing that such exams can disadvantage students from rural or lower socio-economic backgrounds. This ideological tension shapes the ongoing political discussions.

80. (C) The socio-economic gap between those with access to modern technology and those without
The digital divide represents a significant hurdle in the modern era, referring to the gap between individuals who have access to technology and those who do not. This disparity is often rooted in socio-economic factors such as income, location, and education level. Bridging this gap is essential for ensuring that all citizens can participate in the digital economy and services.

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CHAPTER 25

Current Affairs: Tamil Nadu and India

1. Kalaignar Magalir Urimai Thittam scheme in Tamil Nadu provides how much monthly financial assistance to eligible women heads of families?
(A) ₹1,500
(B) ₹1,000
(C) ₹2,000
(D) ₹1,200
(E) Answer not known

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Aditya-L1 mission:
I. It is the first space-based Indian mission to study the Sun.
II. It is placed in a halo orbit around the Sun-Earth Lagrange point 2 (L2).
III. The Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC) is its primary payload.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) II and III
(B) I and III
(C) I and II
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

3. Match the recent Padma Award categories with their typical recipients' domains as relevant to Tamil Nadu:
List I: (Category)
P. Art
Q. Literature and Education
R. Social Work
S. Medicine
List II: (Recipients' Domain)
I. Preservation of indigenous tribal knowledge
II. Traditional folk music and dance
III. Advancements in Siddha or traditional healthcare
IV. Contributions to Sangam literature research
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
(B) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(C) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

4. Read the given assertion and reason carefully and choose the correct option from the following.
Assertion (A): The retrieval of Katchatheevu island has been a persistent demand by the Tamil Nadu government.
Reason (R): Katchatheevu was ceded to Sri Lanka by the Union Government in 1974 without the requirement of a constitutional amendment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

5. Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of phases in the Chandrayaan-3 mission?
(A) Earth Centric Phase, Lunar Transfer Phase, Moon Centric Phase, Lander Module Separation
(B) Lunar Transfer Phase, Earth Centric Phase, Lander Module Separation, Moon Centric Phase
(C) Earth Centric Phase, Moon Centric Phase, Lunar Transfer Phase, Lander Module Separation
(D) Moon Centric Phase, Earth Centric Phase, Lunar Transfer Phase, Lander Module Separation
(E) Answer not known

6. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Tamil Nadu Global Investors Meet (GIM) 2024?
(A) Organized in Madurai to specifically promote industrialization in southern districts.
(B) The total investment pledged during the

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meet was officially less than ₹1 Lakh Crore.
(C) It exclusively focused on developing the agricultural and food processing sectors.
(D) Released the state's new 'Semiconductor and Advanced Manufacturing Policy'.
(E) Answer not known

7. Which of the following pairs of infrastructure projects in Tamil Nadu and their associated locations is correctly matched?
(A) Kilambakkam Bus Terminus - Madurai
(B) India's First Dugong Conservation Reserve - Palk Bay
(C) FinTech City - Coimbatore
(D) Advanced Manufacturing Hub (AMHUB) - Trichy
(E) Answer not known

8. Consider the following statements regarding the "Meendum Manjappai" campaign:
I. It aims to promote the use of traditional yellow cloth bags.
II. It campaigns against the usage of single-use plastics.
III. It is implemented by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Forests.
IV. It provides financial subsidies to large-scale plastic manufacturers.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and IV
(E) Answer not known

9. What was the core theme of India's G20 Presidency in 2023?
(A) Global South: Together for Tomorrow through Inclusive and Sustainable Development
(B) Recover Together, Recover Stronger by Enhancing Global Health Infrastructures
(C) Building a Sustainable World Order through Collaborative Multilateral Diplomacy
(D) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: One Earth, One Family, One Future
(E) Answer not known

10. Which among the following is the most appropriate preparation strategy for covering current affairs for the TNPSC Group 1 examination?
(A) Integrate daily newspaper reading with a focus on policy impacts.
(B) Memorize random global facts without correlating them to the specific syllabus.
(C) Read international magazines exclusively while ignoring relevant state-level news.
(D) Rely solely on year-end compilation books provided a week before the final exam.
(E) Answer not known

11. Match the following Tamil Nadu Government schemes with their core objectives:
List I: (Scheme)
P. Illam Thedi Kalvi
Q. Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam
R. Puthumai Penn
S. Naan Mudhalvan
List II: (Objective)
I. Monthly financial assistance to girl students for higher education
II. Delivering essential healthcare services at the doorstep
III. Skill development and career guidance for youth
IV. Bridging the learning gap caused by the pandemic
(A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(B) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(C) P-IV, Q-II, R-III, S-I
(D) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

12. Read the given assertion and reason carefully and choose the correct option from the following.
Assertion (A): The Economic Survey of India is typically presented a day before the Union Budget in the Parliament.
Reason (R): It provides a detailed report of the national economy's performance in the closing financial year and forecasts future developments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

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(E) Answer not known

27. Which of the following best describes the core objective of the 'Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam' scheme implemented in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Provides free comprehensive medical insurance to all current government employees.
(B) Screens and delivers NCD medicines directly to the doorsteps of patients.
(C) Establishes multiple new multi-specialty hospitals in every district headquarters.
(D) Mandates annual compulsory physical fitness tests for all secondary school students.
(E) Answer not known

28. If the RBI observes that inflation is consistently breaching the upper tolerance band of 6%, which of the following monetary policy actions is it most likely to apply?
(A) Decrease the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR).
(B) Increase the Repo Rate.
(C) Lower the Repo Rate.
(D) Decrease the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR).
(E) Answer not known

29. Match the following famous sportspersons from Tamil Nadu with their respective sports:
List I: (Sportsperson)
P. R. Praggnanandhaa
Q. Sharath Kamal
R. Mariyappan Thangavelu
S. Bhavani Devi
List II: (Sport)
I. Fencing
II. Table Tennis
III. Chess
IV. Paralympic High Jump
(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I
(C) P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
(D) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(E) Answer not known

30. Read the given assertion and reason carefully and choose the correct option from the following.
Assertion (A): The President of India exercises a pocket veto when they simply keep a bill pending for an indefinite period.
Reason (R): The Constitution of India prescribes a strict time limit of 14 days within which the President has to declare their assent or withhold assent to any ordinary bill.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

31. Identify the correct logical sequence for the following stages of current affairs preparation:
1. Revising monthly compilations.
2. Analyzing the exam syllabus and previous year questions.
3. Taking mock tests to evaluate retention.
4. Daily reading of standard newspapers and taking short notes.
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2
(E) Answer not known

32. Consider the following statements regarding the Minimum Support Price (MSP) in India:
I. It is announced by the Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season.
II. It is based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).
III. The government legally guarantees MSP for all agricultural commodities produced in India.
IV. Sugarcane pricing is governed by the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) instead of MSP.
V. The primary objective is to protect farmers from distress sales during bumper harvests.
Which of the statements given above are the correct combination?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) I, II, IV and V
(D) II, III and V
(E) Answer not known

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20. Which of the following best identifies the features of the "Project Nilgiri Tahr" launched by the Tamil Nadu government?
(A) Relocates the species to fragmented habitats within the Eastern Ghats range.
(B) Promotes the captive breeding of the Tahr for various commercial meat products.
(C) Studies the population, distribution, and ecology of the state animal.
(D) Restricts all local tribal communities from entering protected Western Ghats areas.
(E) Answer not known

21. Match the renowned Tamil writers/personalities with their associated contributions or recognitions in recent news:
List I: (Personality)
P. Perumal Murugan
Q. Rajathi Salma
R. S. Ramakrishnan
S. C.S. Lakshmi (Ambai)
List II: (Contribution)
I. Sahitya Akademi winner and renowned feminist writer
II. Acclaimed for the novel "Fire Bird" (JCB Prize)
III. Eminent Tamil writer honored for "Sancharam"
IV. Prominent poet and novelist known for "The Hour Past Midnight"
(A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
(B) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
(C) P-III, Q-I, R-IV, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

22. Read the given assertion and reason carefully and choose the correct option from the following.
Assertion (A): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) frequently uses the Repo Rate to control inflation in the Indian economy.
Reason (R): Increasing the Repo Rate lowers the cost of borrowing for commercial banks, thereby increasing the money supply in the market.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

23. Select the correct sequence of India's mobile telecommunication technology rollouts:
(A) 2G, 3G, 4G LTE, 5G
(B) 3G, 2G, 4G LTE, 5G
(C) 2G, 4G LTE, 3G, 5G
(D) 4G LTE, 2G, 3G, 5G
(E) Answer not known

24. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the PM Vishwakarma Scheme?
(A) Provides specialized financial assistance to large-scale urban industrial manufacturers.
(B) Operates under the Ministry of Agriculture for the mechanization of heavy farm equipment.
(C) Supports traditional artisans through credit support and skill training.
(D) Offers fully subsidized imported machinery to established large-scale textile industries.
(E) Answer not known

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25. Consider the following statements regarding the recent priorities of the Tamil Nadu State Budget:
I. Allocation of funds for the expansion of the Chennai Metro Rail project.
II. Significant emphasis on the 'Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme' for school children.
III. Complete abolition of property tax in all municipal corporations.
IV. Substantial investments in establishing SIPCOT industrial parks in southern districts.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II and IV
(E) Answer not known

26. Which of the following pairs of recently inaugurated or prominent places and their significance is correctly matched?
(A) Bharat Mandapam - Venue for the G20 Summit in New Delhi
(B) Yashobhoomi - India's largest civilian spaceport
(C) Kizhadi - Newly discovered Harappan site in Gujarat
(D) Shiv Shakti Point - The launch site of Aditya

13. Identify the correct chronological sequence for the following steps in the appointment of a Supreme Court Judge:
1. Recommendation by the Supreme Court Collegium.
2. Forwarding the recommendation to the Prime Minister.
3. Intelligence Bureau (IB) background check on the candidate.
4. Warrant of Appointment signed by the President.

(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

14. Consider the following statements regarding the recent expansion of BRICS (announced in 2023):
I. The expansion aimed to increase the representation of the Global South.
II. Saudi Arabia and Iran were among the countries invited to join.
III. Argentina formally joined the bloc following the invitation.
IV. Egypt and Ethiopia were invited as new African members.
V. The expansion officially took effect on January 1, 2024.

Which of the above statements represent the correct combination?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III and V
(C) I, II, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

15. In the context of India's climate commitments (Panchamrit) announced at COP26, how does the National Green Hydrogen Mission practically contribute to these goals?
(A) By replacing all natural gas usage in households with hydrogen by 2025.
(B) By decarbonizing hard-to-abate sectors like steel, mobility, and fertilizers.
(C) By generating electricity primarily through nuclear fusion technologies.
(D) By entirely halting the mining of coal by the year 2030.
(E) Answer not known

16. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the economic milestones of Tamil Nadu:
(A) Tamil Nadu is one of the top contributors to India's GDP.
(B) The state has set a target to achieve a $1 Trillion economy by 2030.
(C) Tamil Nadu ranks lowest in the Export Preparedness Index among coastal states.
(D) The state is a leading hub for automobile manufacturing and electronics exports in India.
(E) Answer not known

17. Which of the following pairs of joint military exercises and participating countries is incorrectly matched?
(A) Yudh Abhyas - India and USA
(B) Surya Kiran - India and Maldives
(C) Hand-in-Hand - India and China
(D) Mitra Shakti - India and Sri Lanka
(E) Answer not known

18. Consider the following statements regarding recent landmark decisions by the judiciary in Tamil Nadu:
I. The Madras High Court has mandated that the mother tongue is compulsory for the medium of instruction in all professional courses.
II. The Court has issued significant directives for the preservation of heritage temples in the state.
III. The Madras High Court recently upheld the state's ban on online gambling.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

19. Who among the following was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna in 2024, recognizing his immense contribution to Indian agriculture as the 'Father of the Green Revolution'?
(A) M. S. Swaminathan
(B) Verghese Kurien
(C) C. Subramaniam
(D) Norman Borlaug
(E) Answer not known

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33. Identify the incorrect statement regarding recent educational developments and policies in Tamil Nadu:
(A) Formulated its own high-level State Education Policy drafting committee.
(B) Fully and immediately implemented the National Education Policy 2020.
(C) Enhances the employability of students through specialized skill training.
(D) Demands exemption from the NEET examination for state medical admissions.
(E) Answer not known

34. Which country hosted the 2023 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup?
(A) Australia
(B) England
(C) South Africa
(D) India
(E) Answer not known

35. Which of the following pairs relating to agriculture and geography in Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) Cauvery Delta - Known as the Rice Bowl of Tamil Nadu
(B) Kuruvai - Long duration Samba crop
(C) GI Tag - Kanchipuram silk is not recognized
(D) Mettur Dam - Built across the Vaigai river
(E) Answer not known

36. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional functions of the Governor:
I. The Governor is appointed by the Chief Minister of the state.
II. The Governor has the power to reserve certain state bills for the consideration of the President.
III. The Governor can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) III only
(E) Answer not known

37. Which of the following describes the 'G4 Nations', in the context of UN Security Council reforms?
(A) Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan supporting permanent UNSC membership.
(B) A coalition of medium-sized nations opposing any expansion of the UNSC.
(C) The four specific original founding members of the United Nations charter.
(D) The permanent members holding veto power, excluding the People's Republic of China.
(E) Answer not known

38. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a highlight from recent Union Budgets concerning personal income tax in India?
(A) The new tax regime was completely abolished for all categories of taxpayers.
(B) Surcharge on the highest income bracket was doubled to increase state revenue.
(C) Corporate tax was entirely merged with the existing personal income tax structure.
(D) Increased the basic exemption limit in the new tax regime.
(E) Answer not known

39. Match the following recent cultural initiatives or events in Tamil Nadu with their significant features:
List I: (Initiative/Event)
P. Kalaignar Centenary Library
Q. Porunai Museum
R. Chola Museum
S. Chennai Sangamam
List II: (Significant Feature)
I. Established in Tirunelveli to showcase artifacts from Adichanallur and Sivagalai
II. A grand cultural festival showcasing folk arts of Tamil Nadu
III. Established in Thanjavur to celebrate the region's ancient dynasty
IV. A massive modern public library established in Madurai
(A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(B) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(C) P-IV, Q-III, R-I, S-II
(D) P-II, Q-I, R-IV, S-III
(E) Answer not known

40. Read the given assertion and reason carefully and choose the correct option from the following.
Assertion (A): The Line of Actual Control (LAC) remains a frequent point of military

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friction between India and China.
Reason (R): The LAC is clearly demarcated on detailed maps and mutually agreed upon by both countries since 1962.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

41. Select the correct hierarchical sequence of Rural Local Bodies in Tamil Nadu, from the lowest tier to the highest:
(A) District Panchayat, Panchayat Union, Village Panchayat
(B) Village Panchayat, Panchayat Union, District Panchayat
(C) Panchayat Union, Village Panchayat, District Panchayat
(D) Village Panchayat, District Panchayat, Panchayat Union
(E) Answer not known

42. Consider the following statements regarding the Indus Water Treaty between India and Pakistan:
I. It was brokered by the World Bank.
II. India was granted exclusive rights over the eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej).
III. Pakistan was granted exclusive rights over the western rivers without any exceptions for India.
IV. India is permitted limited agricultural and run-of-the-river hydroelectric usage on the western rivers.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and II
(E) Answer not known

43. What is the primary constitutional significance of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passing a resolution against a Central legislation?
(A) Nullifies the specific Central law within the territorial limits of Tamil Nadu.
(B) Expresses political and democratic dissent on matters affecting federalism.
(C) Legally binds the Supreme Court to strike down the challenged Central legislation.
(D) Immediately forces the President of India to withdraw the existing Central law.
(E) Answer not known

44. If Parliament passes a constitutional amendment to completely remove the power of judicial review from the Supreme Court, on what grounds can the Court strike it down based on landmark jurisprudence?
(A) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
(B) Doctrine of Basic Structure
(C) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
(D) Doctrine of Colorable Legislation
(E) Answer not known

45. Which of the following pairs concerning India-Maldives relations is correctly matched?
(A) Operation Cactus - Indian intervention to prevent a coup in the Maldives in 1988
(B) Male - The official currency of the Maldives
(C) Eight Degree Channel - Separates Maldives from Sri Lanka
(D) 'India Out' campaign - A diplomatic initiative led by India to promote tourism
(E) Answer not known

46. Identify the incorrect statement regarding recent developments in India-USA bilateral relations:
(A) Both nations are members of the Quad alliance, including Japan and Australia.
(B) Launched the iCET initiative to elevate the strategic technology partnership.
(C) Signed an FTA with the USA eliminating all agricultural product tariffs.
(D) Includes foundational defense agreements like LEMOA, COMCASA, and BECA.
(E) Answer not known

47. Who is the current Chief Justice of India as of early 2024?
(A) Justice Uday Umesh Lalit
(B) Justice N. V. Ramana
(C) Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde
(D) Justice D. Y. Chandrachud
(E) Answer not known

48. Match the following defense acquisitions/ equipment of India with their respective categories:
List I: (Acquisition/Equipment)

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P. Rafale
Q. S-400 Triumf
R. INS Vikrant
S. BrahMos

List II: (Category)

I. Supersonic Cruise Missile
II. Air Defence Missile System
III. Multirole Fighter Aircraft
IV. Indigenous Aircraft Carrier

(A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

49. Read the given assertion and reason carefully and choose the correct option from the following.
Assertion (A): The "Pudhumai Penn" scheme was launched by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to increase the enrollment ratio of girls in higher education institutions.
Reason (R): The scheme provides a monthly grant of ₹10,000 to all women in Tamil Nadu irrespective of their educational status.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

50. Identify the correct chronological order for the following steps involved in the general election process in India:
1. Scrutiny of nomination papers.
2. Notification of election dates by the Election Commission.
3. Campaigning by political parties.
4. Filing of nominations by candidates.

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1
(E) Answer not known

51. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Digital India' initiative:
I. It aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.
II. Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has been a significant success under this broad vision.
III. It primarily relies on completely restricting internet access in rural areas to conserve bandwidth.
IV. DigiLocker is an initiative to provide citizens with access to authentic digital documents.
V. The BharatNet project aims to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats.

Which of the statements given above represent the correct combination?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III and V
(D) I, III, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

52. Which of the following accurately describes the primary feature of the 'Mission Indradhanush' launched by the Union Government?
(A) Focuses on building seven new AIIMS hospitals across different states annually.
(B) Operates as a mission to completely eradicate diabetes from rural India by 2030.
(C) Provides rapid immunization for all children and pregnant women.
(D) Offers free specialized organ transplants for all below-poverty-line families.
(E) Answer not known

53. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Prime Minister's recent international engagements?
(A) Invited the French President as the 2024 Republic Day Chief Guest.
(B) Has never addressed the Joint Session of the United States Congress.
(C) Officially withdrew from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation recently.
(D) Declined invitations to participate in any G7 summits in recent years.
(E) Answer not known

54. Which of the following descriptions accurately represents a healthcare initiative implemented in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Provides free specialized veterinary services at the doorstep of rural farmers.
(B) Exclusively covers cosmetic and elective surgeries for high-income individuals.

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Sri Lanka, Surya Kiran is a periodic exercise held between the armies of India and Nepal. These engagements focus on counter-insurgency operations, disaster relief management, and sharing tactical expertise to enhance regional security and strategic ties.

18. (B) II and III
Recent judicial interventions in Tamil Nadu have addressed cultural preservation and social regulations. The Madras High Court has issued various directives to ensure the proper maintenance and protection of historical temple structures. Additionally, the court has dealt with the legality of state laws regarding online gambling. However, there is no blanket mandate making the mother tongue the only medium for professional courses.

19. (A) M. S. Swaminathan
The highest civilian award of India was conferred posthumously on M. S. Swaminathan to honor his transformative impact on the country's food security. As a renowned geneticist, he led the introduction of high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice during the 1960s. His scientific leadership and policy advocacy earned him global acclaim as the father of the Green Revolution in the Indian context.

20. (C) Studies the population, distribution, and ecology of the state animal.
Launched to protect the state animal of Tamil Nadu, this conservation project focuses on the long-term survival of the endangered mountain goat. The initiative involves detailed scientific studies of the species' population dynamics, habitat distribution, and ecological requirements. By monitoring the Tahr within its natural range in the Western Ghats, the project aims to implement effective strategies for habitat restoration and protection.

21. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-III, S-I
Contemporary Tamil literature receives significant recognition through national and international awards. Perumal Murugan gained acclaim for "Fire Bird," while Rajathi Salma is a prominent poet known for "The Hour Past Midnight." S. Ramakrishnan was honored for his work "Sancharam," and C.S. Lakshmi, writing as Ambai, is a celebrated feminist author and Sahitya Akademi winner. These writers contribute immensely to the modern literary landscape.

22. (C) A is true but R is false.
The central bank uses various monetary tools to maintain price stability. Increasing the Repo Rate is a common strategy to curb high inflation by making borrowing more expensive for commercial banks. This action typically leads to a reduction in the overall money supply and slows down consumption. The suggestion that a higher Repo Rate lowers borrowing costs and increases money supply is factually incorrect.

23. (A) 2G, 3G, 4G LTE, 5G
India's telecommunication journey has evolved through successive generations of mobile technology. The rollout began with basic digital services in 2G, followed by the introduction of mobile data through 3G. The subsequent transition to 4G LTE brought high-speed internet and transformed the digital landscape. Currently, the deployment of 5G technology marks the latest phase, offering ultra-fast speeds and supporting advanced technological applications across various sectors.

24. (C) Supports traditional artisans through credit support and skill training.
This central government initiative is designed to support and preserve traditional crafts and skills. It provides comprehensive assistance to artisans and craftspeople through specialized training, modern toolkit incentives, and access to collateral-free credit. By integrating these workers into the formal economy and value chains, the scheme aims to enhance their productivity, income, and the global competitiveness of India's diverse traditional heritage.

25. (D) I, II and IV
The state budget reflects a focus on infrastructure, welfare, and industrial growth. Significant funds are allocated for urban transit through the Chennai Metro Rail expansion. Social welfare is prioritized via the Breakfast Scheme for primary students to improve nutrition and attendance. Additionally, industrial development is promoted through the establishment of new SIPCOT parks, particularly in the southern regions, to ensure balanced economic growth.

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61. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Tamil Nadu's industrial ecosystem:
(A) Tamil Nadu completely lacks aerospace and defense manufacturing industries.
(B) Tamil Nadu has the highest number of operational Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India.
(C) Tiruppur is globally recognized as a major knitwear and textile hub.
(D) The state is a pioneer in leather manufacturing and exports.
(E) Answer not known

62. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in India's digital strategy:
I. The "INDIAai" initiative serves as the national AI portal of India.
II. AI is being integrated into sectors like healthcare, agriculture, and education.
III. The Government of India has banned all AI research to prevent job losses.
IV. NITI Aayog released a national strategy for artificial intelligence called #AIforAll.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, III and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and III
(D) I, II and IV
(E) Answer not known

63. Which of the following pairs of sports events and their association with Tamil Nadu is correctly matched?
(A) Hosted the 44th Chess Olympiad in the temple city of Madurai.
(B) Operates as a tournament held exclusively for women's cricket.
(C) Organizes a traditional boat race held annually in Kanyakumari.
(D) Hosted the Khelo India Youth Games 2024 across Tamil Nadu.
(E) Answer not known

64. What is the primary objective of ISRO's Gaganyaan mission?
(A) Send an unmanned rover to the southern polar region of Mars.
(B) Establish a permanent Indian space station on the lunar surface.
(C) Demonstrate human spaceflight capability in Low Earth Orbit (LEO).
(D) Capture a near-Earth asteroid and bring it into a stable lunar orbit.
(E) Answer not known

65. Which of the following best highlights the significance of the archaeological findings at Keeladi?
(A) Prove that the Indus Valley Civilization originated within the state of Tamil Nadu.
(B) Provide evidence of an urbanized Sangam age society along the Vaigai river.
(C) Confirm the existence of dinosaur species unique to the southern Indian peninsula.
(D) Reveal that early Tamil society strictly avoided trade with foreign entities like Rome.
(E) Answer not known

66. Which of the following is the most significant reason for the Reserve Bank of India to introduce the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) - 'e₹'?
(A) Completely replace physical cash across the nation overnight.
(B) Track the real-time location of every citizen via smartphones.
(C) Artificially inflate the Rupee's value against the US Dollar.
(D) Provide a secure, risk-free digital alternative to private crypto.
(E) Answer not known

67. Match the Tamil Nadu welfare schemes with their target beneficiaries:
List I: (Scheme)
P. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme
Q. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme
R. Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme
S. Nammai Kakkum 48
List II: (Target Beneficiaries)
I. Pregnant women
II. Primary school children
III. Girl students pursuing higher education
IV. Road traffic accident victims
(A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
(C) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(D) P-IV, Q-I, R-II, S-III

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(C) Distributes essential educational materials to first-year college students.
(D) Provides free emergency care during the first 48 hours of road accidents.
(E) Answer not known

55. Consider the following statements regarding India's role in the United Nations:
I. India was one of the founding members of the United Nations.
II. India has consistently been the largest financial contributor to the regular UN budget, surpassing the USA.
III. India has actively participated in UN Peacekeeping operations around the world.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) I only
(E) Answer not known

56. What is the most critical challenge faced during the Northeast monsoon in Tamil Nadu, particularly in urban areas like Chennai?
(A) Severe drought leading to the complete collapse of the agricultural sector.
(B) Uncontrollable forest fires occurring in the coastal scrub jungle regions.
(C) Urban flooding due to cyclonic storms and inadequate drainage.
(D) Heavy snowfall disrupting public transportation and logistics in city centers.
(E) Answer not known

57. At the UNFCCC COP summits, India often advocates for "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities" (CBDR). How is this principle applied in climate negotiations?
(A) Developed countries should bear a larger burden due to faster population growth rates.
(B) All nations must reduce their emissions equally by the exact same annual tonnage.
(C) Asserts that climate change is a natural cycle for which no country is responsible.
(D) Developed nations should lead due to historical emission contributions.
(E) Answer not known

58. Match the following geographical locations recently in the news with their associated contexts:
List I: (Location)
P. Kuno National Park
Q. Joshimath
R. Silkyara Tunnel
S. Manipur
List II: (Context)
I. Severe ethnic violence and internal displacement
II. Introduction of African Cheetahs
III. Land subsidence leading to structural damage in buildings
IV. Rescue operation for trapped construction workers
(A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
(B) P-III, Q-II, R-I, S-IV
(C) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
(D) P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
(E) Answer not known

59. Read the given assertion and reason carefully and choose the correct option from the following.
Assertion (A): India has historically maintained a policy of Non-Alignment, yet it actively participates in modern strategic partnerships like the Quad.
Reason (R): Multi-alignment and strategic autonomy are the contemporary adaptations of India's foreign policy to secure its national interests in a multipolar world.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

60. Select the correct sequence of major ports in Tamil Nadu from North to South:
(A) Ennore (Kamarajar), Chennai, V.O. Chidambaranar (Thoothukudi)
(B) Chennai, Ennore (Kamarajar), V.O. Chidambaranar (Thoothukudi)
(C) V.O. Chidambaranar (Thoothukudi), Chennai, Ennore (Kamarajar)
(D) Ennore (Kamarajar), V.O. Chidambaranar (Thoothukudi), Chennai
(E) Answer not known

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(C) Agreement to establish a single global currency replacing the US Dollar.
(D) Decision to exclude climate finance from all future G20 discussions.
(E) Answer not known

75. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the 'Make in India' initiative:
(A) It was launched to transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub.
(B) The initiative completely restricts Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in all sectors.
(C) It aims to increase the share of manufacturing in the country's GDP.
(D) It works in tandem with the 'Ease of Doing Business' reforms.
(E) Answer not known

76. While reading newspapers for an exam, which specific section demands the highest focus for answering questions on State Governance and Policy?
(A) Detailed sports gossip columns and celebrity lifestyle features.
(B) State news page, editorials, and government scheme advertisements.
(C) International entertainment sections and global cinema reviews.
(D) Local classifieds, commercial tenders, and public legal notices.
(E) Answer not known

77. How does the installation of floating solar power plants benefit India's renewable energy sector conceptually compared to land-based plants?
(A) They conserve valuable land resources and reduce water evaporation from reservoirs.
(B) They require heavy deforestation to create artificial lakes.
(C) They operate efficiently only during the night time.
(D) They require significantly higher amounts of coal to maintain the floating structures.
(E) Answer not known

78. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Sahitya Akademi Awards?
(A) Awarded exclusively to authors who write works only in Hindi and English.
(B) Restricted only to poetry and does not consider novels or short stories.
(C) Awarded annually for literary merit in any recognized Indian language.
(D) Chosen directly by the Prime Minister's Office for political recognition.
(E) Answer not known

79. Which of the following is a primary feature of the "Naan Mudhalvan" platform launched by the Tamil Nadu Government?
(A) Agricultural portal designed specifically for tracking monsoon rains.
(B) Housing scheme launched exclusively for retired government officials.
(C) Digital platform established for selling traditional temple jewelry.
(D) Upskilling program for college students' skills and career guidance.
(E) Answer not known

80. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Swachh Bharat Mission:
(A) Operates two sub-missions: SBM (Gramin) and SBM (Urban) categories.
(B) Focused its first phase on achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status.
(C) Fully funded by the World Bank without any Indian government contribution.
(D) Focuses its second phase on solid and liquid waste management systems.
(E) Answer not known

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(E) Answer not known

68. Read the given assertion and reason carefully and choose the correct option from the following.
Assertion (A): The Collegium system for appointing judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts is not explicitly mentioned in the original text of the Constitution of India.
Reason (R): The Collegium system evolved through a series of Supreme Court judgments known as the "Judges Cases."
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.
(E) Answer not known

69. Identify the correct conceptual sequence for the following steps involved in measuring inflation via the Consumer Price Index (CPI):
1. Selection of a representative basket of goods and services.
2. Determination of the base year.
3. Collection of price data over current time periods.
4. Calculation of the percentage change in the price index.

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4
(E) Answer not known

70. Consider the following statements regarding the State Election Commission (SEC) in Tamil Nadu:
I. It conducts elections for the State Legislative Assembly.
II. It superintends and conducts elections for Panchayats and Municipalities.
III. The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor.
IV. It operates independently of the Election Commission of India.
V. It prepares electoral rolls for local bodies.
Which of the statements given above represent the correct combination?
(A) II, III, IV and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, II, IV and V
(E) Answer not known

71. How does a 'veto' exercised by a permanent member affect a substantive resolution in the United Nations Security Council?
(A) Requires the resolution to be sent to the International Court of Justice for review.
(B) Blocks the resolution's adoption regardless of other members' favorable votes.
(C) Delays the formal voting process for a period of thirty consecutive days.
(D) Transfers the final voting power to the United Nations General Assembly.
(E) Answer not known

72. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Geographical Indications (GI) in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Tamil Nadu does not have a single registered product with a GI tag.
(B) GI tags are granted for a lifetime without any requirement for renewal.
(C) Ranks among top states with GI tags like Madurai Malli and Dindigul Locks.
(D) Allows only agricultural products to be registered for GI tags in the state.
(E) Answer not known

73. Which of the following pairs of legal concepts and their descriptive contexts as frequently heard in Madras High Court judgments is incorrectly matched?
(A) Habeas Corpus - A writ to produce a person who has been illegally detained
(B) Mandamus - A command to a public authority to perform its public duty
(C) Certiorari - An order quashing the decision of a lower tribunal
(D) Quo Warranto - An order to a lower court to halt proceedings
(E) Answer not known

74. Which of the following was a landmark feature of the G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration adopted in 2023?
(A) Formal inclusion of the African Union as a permanent G20 member.
(B) Formal decision to completely disband the World Trade Organization.

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on citizen participation rather than providing financial subsidies to large manufacturers.

9. (D) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: One Earth, One Family, One Future
During its leadership of the G20, India promoted a vision of global unity and interconnectedness. The chosen theme was "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," translated as "One Earth, One Family, One Future." This philosophy, rooted in ancient Sanskrit texts, underscores the importance of all life forms and their interconnections on Earth and in the wider universe, advocating for inclusive and sustainable global growth.

10. (A) Integrate daily newspaper reading with a focus on policy impacts.
Success in competitive examinations requires a structured approach to staying informed about state and national developments. Candidates should prioritize daily newspaper reading to understand the practical impacts of government policies and administrative decisions. This method helps in building a conceptual framework, whereas relying on isolated facts or ignoring regional news can lead to an incomplete understanding of the examination syllabus.

11. (A) P-IV, Q-II, R-I, S-III
Tamil Nadu implements various targeted social welfare schemes to enhance education, health, and employment. Illam Thedi Kalvi addresses pandemic-related learning losses, while Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam provides home-based healthcare. Puthumai Penn offers financial aid to girl students for higher studies. Furthermore, the Naan Mudhalvan scheme focuses on equipping the youth with modern skills and career guidance to improve their global employability.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Economic Survey serves as the official annual document of the Ministry of Finance. It is traditionally tabled in Parliament one day before the Union Budget presentation. This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the Indian economy's performance over the past year. By detailing sector-wise trends and forecasting future growth, it sets the context for the upcoming budget's financial proposals.

13. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The process of appointing judges to the highest court follows a specific administrative and consultative path. It begins with a background check of potential candidates by the Intelligence Bureau. Following this, the Supreme Court Collegium makes a formal recommendation. This list is forwarded to the Prime Minister and Law Ministry, ultimately leading to the President signing the warrant of appointment.

14. (C) I, II, IV and V
In a move to broaden its global influence, the BRICS bloc invited six new nations to join starting January 2024. Invited countries included Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia, and the United Arab Emirates. While the expansion aimed to represent the Global South more effectively, Argentina's new administration decided to decline the invitation. This strategic growth strengthens the bloc's role in international geopolitics.

15. (B) By decarbonizing hard-to-abate sectors like steel, mobility, and fertilizers.
The National Green Hydrogen Mission is a critical component of India's strategy to achieve net-zero emissions. Its primary objective is to decarbonize industrial sectors that are difficult to electrify, such as heavy industries like steel, chemicals, and long-haul transportation. By promoting the production and use of green hydrogen, the mission helps reduce dependence on fossil fuels and supports sustainable energy goals.

16. (C) Tamil Nadu ranks lowest in the Export Preparedness Index among coastal states.
Tamil Nadu consistently demonstrates strong economic performance and remains a top contributor to the national GDP. The state has an ambitious goal of reaching a one trillion dollar economy by 2030. It excels in manufacturing, particularly in the automobile and electronics sectors. Contrary to being low-ranked, Tamil Nadu often holds a leading position in the Export Preparedness Index among coastal states.

17. (B) Surya Kiran - India and Maldives
Joint military exercises strengthen defense cooperation and interoperability between nations. While Yudh Abhyas involves India and the USA, and Mitra Shakti is conducted with

ANSWERS

1. (B) ₹1,000
The Tamil Nadu government launched this flagship scheme to provide financial independence to women heads of families. Eligible women receive a monthly grant of ₹1,000 transferred directly to their bank accounts. This initiative recognizes the unpaid labor of women and aims to improve their livelihood, social security, and decision-making power within their households across the entire state.

2. (B) I and III
India's premier solar mission aims to study the Sun's atmosphere and its impact on space weather. It is positioned in a halo orbit around the Sun-Earth Lagrangian point L1, not L2. The Visible Emission Line Coronagraph serves as the primary payload among seven instruments designed to observe the solar corona, photosphere, and chromosphere while providing continuous solar monitoring.

3. (A) P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III
Recognition in various fields highlights the diverse contributions of individuals in Tamil Nadu. Artists are often honored for preserving traditional folk music and dance forms. Literature awards frequently acknowledge research in ancient Sangam texts. Social work recognition focuses on indigenous knowledge preservation, while medical awards highlight advancements in traditional systems like Siddha healthcare, ensuring holistic development of regional heritage.

4. (C) A is true but R is false.
The territorial dispute over this island remains a significant political issue in Tamil Nadu due to its impact on fishing rights. While the state government consistently demands its retrieval, the island was ceded to Sri Lanka through maritime boundary agreements in 1974 and 1976. However, the claim that no constitutional amendment was required remains a legally contested and controversial point.

5. (A) Earth Centric Phase, Lunar Transfer Phase, Moon Centric Phase, Lander Module Separation
The mission progressed through distinct stages to achieve a successful soft landing. It began with the Earth Centric Phase involving multiple orbit-raising maneuvers. This was followed by the Lunar Transfer Phase to transition toward the moon. Subsequently, the Moon Centric Phase established a lunar orbit, concluding with the separation of the lander module from the propulsion module for the final descent.

6. (D) Released the state's new 'Semiconductor and Advanced Manufacturing Policy'.
The Global Investors Meet 2024 served as a major platform to showcase the industrial potential of Tamil Nadu. A key highlight was the introduction of the Semiconductor and Advanced Manufacturing Policy to attract high-tech investments. The event successfully secured massive investment pledges exceeding several lakh crores, reinforcing the state's ambition to become a leading global manufacturing and technology hub by 2030.

7. (B) India's First Dugong Conservation Reserve - Palk Bay
Biodiversity conservation is a priority in Tamil Nadu's coastal management strategy. Palk Bay is the designated site for India's first Dugong Conservation Reserve, aimed at protecting the endangered sea cow and its seagrass habitat. Other major projects like the Kilambakkam Bus Terminus are located in Chennai, while FinTech City is developed in the capital to boost financial technology sectors.

8. (A) I, II and III
This environmental initiative promotes sustainable living by reviving the traditional use of yellow cloth bags instead of plastic. It specifically targets the elimination of single-use plastics to reduce pollution. Managed by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Forests, the campaign emphasizes public awareness and ecological responsibility, focusing

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26. (A) Bharat Mandapam - Venue for the G20 Summit in New Delhi
Modern infrastructure projects in India often serve as venues for high-profile international events. Bharat Mandapam, located in New Delhi, gained global prominence as the main site for hosting the G20 Summit. Meanwhile, Yashobhoomi refers to a large convention center, and Keeladi is a significant archaeological site in Tamil Nadu. Shiv Shakti Point marks the landing location of Chandrayaan-3 on the lunar surface.

27. (B) Screens and delivers NCD medicines directly to the doorsteps of patients.
This public health initiative in Tamil Nadu focuses on taking medical care directly to the people. It involves doorstep screening for non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes. Health workers deliver essential medicines to the homes of patients, ensuring regular treatment and monitoring. This decentralized approach reduces the burden on hospitals and improves the management of chronic health conditions among the population.

28. (B) Increase the Repo Rate.
When inflation exceeds the target range, the central bank adopts a contractionary monetary policy to stabilize prices. Increasing the Repo Rate is the primary tool used to achieve this goal. This move increases the cost of credit in the economy, which helps in curbing excessive demand and reducing the circulation of money. Decreasing reserve ratios or lowering rates would typically be used to stimulate growth.

29. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
Athletes from Tamil Nadu have achieved international success across diverse disciplines. R. Praggnanandhaa is a world-renowned chess grandmaster. Sharath Kamal is a veteran champion in table tennis, representing India in multiple Olympics. Mariyappan Thangavelu has won gold medals in Paralympic high jump events. Bhavani Devi made history as the first Indian fencer to qualify for the Olympic Games, showcasing the state's sporting excellence.

30. (C) A is true but R is false.
A pocket veto occurs when the President takes no action on a bill passed by Parliament, effectively letting it lapse without giving or withholding assent. This power exists because the Constitution does not prescribe a specific timeframe for the President to decide on ordinary bills. The assertion that a strict 14-day limit applies for such bills is incorrect, allowing for this indefinite delay.

31. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Effective preparation for competitive exams involves a systematic study flow. Candidates should start by analyzing the syllabus and previous years' questions to identify key topics. The next step is consistent daily reading of newspapers combined with note-taking. Periodically, these notes should be supplemented with monthly compilations for revision. Finally, taking mock tests is essential to evaluate retention and improve answering speed.

32. (C) I, II, IV and V
The Minimum Support Price is a form of market intervention by the government to insure agricultural producers against sharp falls in farm prices. It is announced based on CACP recommendations before the sowing season. While it covers various crops, sugarcane is uniquely governed by the Fair and Remunerative Price. Although the policy exists, there is currently no comprehensive legal guarantee for MSP for all commodities.

33. (B) Fully and immediately implemented the National Education Policy 2020.
Tamil Nadu has taken a distinct stance on several national educational policies. The state formed its own committee to draft a unique State Education Policy that reflects its cultural and social priorities. It also continues to seek exemption from the NEET exam for medical admissions. Rather than immediately implementing the National Education Policy 2020 in full, the state emphasizes tailored programs to enhance student skills.

34. (D) India
The 13th edition of the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup took place in 2023, with India serving as the sole host nation for the first time. Matches were played across various cities, showcasing top-tier international cricket. The tournament concluded with a final match held at the Narendra Modi Stadium in Ahmedabad, where Australia

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69. (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
Measuring inflation involves a systematic statistical process. First, a representative basket of goods and services is selected to reflect typical consumer spending. A base year is then chosen to provide a point of comparison. Next, price data for these items is collected regularly from various markets. Finally, the percentage change between different periods is calculated to determine the rate of inflation in the economy.

70. (A) II, III, IV and V
The State Election Commission is an independent constitutional body responsible for local governance elections. Its primary role is the supervision and conduct of elections for Panchayats and urban local bodies. The Governor appoints the State Election Commissioner. The commission operates separately from the national election body and is tasked with preparing electoral rolls and managing all processes related to local elections within the state.

71. (B) Blocks the resolution's adoption regardless of other members' favorable votes.
In the United Nations Security Council, the five permanent members possess the power of veto. This means that if any one of these nations votes against a substantive resolution, the proposal cannot be adopted, even if it receives the required majority of favorable votes from other members. This mechanism ensures that major global powers must reach a consensus on significant international peace and security decisions.

72. (C) Ranks among top states with GI tags like Madurai Malli and Dindigul Locks.
Tamil Nadu is a leader in India regarding the registration of Geographical Indications, reflecting its rich cultural and artisanal heritage. The state holds numerous GI tags for a wide range of products, including agricultural goods like Madurai Malli and manufactured items like Dindigul Locks. These tags protect the unique identity and quality of regional products, helping local producers gain better market access globally.

73. (D) Quo Warranto - An order to a lower court to halt proceedings
Prerogative writs are essential tools used by the High Courts to protect citizens' rights and ensure administrative accountability. Habeas Corpus deals with illegal detention, while Mandamus directs officials to perform duties. Certiorari is used to review and quash lower court orders. Quo Warranto, however, is a writ used to challenge a person's right to hold a public office, rather than halting proceedings.

74. (A) Formal inclusion of the African Union as a permanent G20 member.
A historic outcome of the 2023 G20 Summit in New Delhi was the formal admission of the African Union as a permanent member of the group. This move significantly increased the representation of developing nations and the Global South in the forum. The declaration also focused on sustainable development goals, climate action, and digital public infrastructure, reinforcing the group's role in addressing global challenges.

75. (B) The initiative completely restricts Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in all sectors.
The Make in India initiative was launched to promote the country as a global manufacturing hub and increase the sector's contribution to GDP. It works alongside reforms to improve the ease of doing business. Contrary to restricting foreign investment, the program actually aims to attract FDI across various sectors by liberalizing rules and providing incentives for international companies to manufacture in India.

76. (B) State news page, editorials, and government scheme advertisements.
For candidates preparing for state-level examinations, focusing on specific sections of the newspaper is crucial. The state news pages provide details on local governance and administrative changes. Editorials offer in-depth analysis of policy impacts and social issues. Furthermore, government advertisements often contain key information about new schemes and welfare initiatives, making these sections indispensable for a comprehensive understanding of governance.

77. (A) They conserve valuable land resources and reduce water evaporation from reservoirs.
Floating solar plants offer a modern solution to renewable energy challenges by utilizing water surfaces for panel installation. This approach helps conserve land that can be used

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or override central legislation. Instead, they serve as a democratic tool to voice concerns about state autonomy, federalism, and the potential impacts of central policies on the local population.

44. (B) Doctrine of Basic Structure
The judiciary protects the core principles of the Indian Constitution through the Basic Structure doctrine, established in the Kesavananda Bharati case. This legal principle asserts that Parliament cannot use its amending power to alter the fundamental features of the Constitution. Since judicial review is considered a part of this basic structure, any attempt to remove it entirely would be declared unconstitutional by the court.

45. (A) Operation Cactus - Indian intervention to prevent a coup in the Maldives in 1988
Historical and strategic ties between India and the Maldives are marked by significant cooperation. Operation Cactus refers to the 1988 military assistance provided by India to thwart a coup attempt against the Maldivian government. The official currency of the Maldives is the Rufiyaa. Geographically, the Eight Degree Channel separates the Minicoy island of India from the Maldives, rather than separating it from Sri Lanka.

46. (C) Signed an FTA with the USA eliminating all agricultural product tariffs.
India and the United States share a deep strategic partnership involving high-level technology cooperation through the iCET initiative and defense agreements like BECA. Both are active members of the Quad alliance. However, while they have discussed trade issues, no comprehensive Free Trade Agreement exists that eliminates all agricultural tariffs. Trade relations involve ongoing negotiations to address various market access and regulatory challenges.

47. (D) Justice D. Y. Chandrachud
Justice Dhananjaya Yeshwant Chandrachud is the current Chief Justice of India, having assumed office in November 2022. He is the 50th person to hold this prestigious position in the Indian judiciary. Known for his landmark judgments on privacy, gender equality, and constitutional rights, he leads the Supreme Court in interpreting laws and ensuring the protection of fundamental rights across the entire country.

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48. (A) P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I
India's defense capabilities are bolstered by various modern platforms and systems. The Rafale is a multirole fighter aircraft acquired from France. The S-400 Triumf is an advanced air defense missile system sourced from Russia. INS Vikrant represents India's first indigenously designed and built aircraft carrier. The BrahMos, developed jointly with Russia, is a high-speed supersonic cruise missile used by all three services.

49. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Pudhumai Penn scheme is a major education initiative by the Tamil Nadu government. It aims to encourage girl students from government schools to pursue higher education by providing a monthly financial grant. Eligible students receive ₹1,000 per month until they complete their degree or diploma. The suggestion that all women in the state receive ₹10,000 monthly regardless of their education status is incorrect.

50. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The conduct of general elections follows a structured timeline managed by the Election Commission. The process begins with the official notification of election dates. Candidates then file their nominations within the specified period. This is followed by the scrutiny of these papers by election officials to ensure eligibility. Once the final list is ready, political parties and candidates engage in intensive public campaigning.

51. (B) I, II, IV and V
Digital India is a comprehensive program to transform the country into a digitally empowered society. It includes successful platforms like UPI for payments and DigiLocker for document storage. The BharatNet project is a key infrastructure component aimed at providing high-speed internet to rural villages. Rather than restricting access, the initiative focuses on expanding connectivity and digital literacy to bridge the gap between urban and rural areas.

52. (C) Provides rapid immunization for all children and pregnant women.
This health mission is a flagship immunization program launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Its goal is to ensure full immunization coverage for all children

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Finally, in the southern part of the state, the V.O. Chidambaranar Port is located in the coastal city of Thoothukudi.

61. (A) Tamil Nadu completely lacks aerospace and defense manufacturing industries.
Tamil Nadu is one of India's most industrialized states with a diverse manufacturing base. It is a major hub for textiles in Tiruppur and leather production. The state also hosts a significant number of Special Economic Zones. Contrary to the idea that it lacks such industries, Tamil Nadu has a growing aerospace and defense corridor, attracting investments in specialized manufacturing for the global market.

62. (D) I, II and IV
India is actively integrating artificial intelligence into its national digital framework to drive growth and efficiency. The national portal serves as a central hub for AI-related developments. Strategic plans emphasize using AI for social benefit in sectors like health and farming. Far from banning the technology, the government promotes research and development through various initiatives aimed at making AI accessible and beneficial for everyone.

63. (D) Hosted the Khelo India Youth Games 2024 across Tamil Nadu.
Tamil Nadu has recently hosted several major sporting events, showcasing its world-class facilities and organizational capacity. A notable example is the 2024 edition of the Khelo India Youth Games, which took place across multiple cities in the state. While the 44th Chess Olympiad was a landmark event held in Mamallapuram near Chennai, the state continues to promote various sports to nurture young talent.

64. (C) Demonstrate human spaceflight capability in Low Earth Orbit (LEO).
Gaganyaan is a prestigious project by ISRO aimed at demonstrating India's capability for human space exploration. The mission intends to send a crew of three members to a Low Earth Orbit for a short duration. Success in this mission will make India the fourth nation in the world to independently launch humans into space, paving the way for future long-term space exploration and research.

65. (B) Provide evidence of an urbanized Sangam age society along the Vaigai river.
The excavations at Keeladi have provided groundbreaking insights into ancient Tamil history. The findings offer clear archaeological evidence of a sophisticated, urbanized society during the Sangam age along the Vaigai river valley. These discoveries, including drainage systems and trade artifacts, indicate that ancient Tamil civilization was highly developed and had extensive commercial ties, pushing back the known timeline of urbanization in South India.

66. (D) Provide a secure, risk-free digital alternative to private crypto.
The introduction of the Central Bank Digital Currency is a major step in the evolution of India's financial system. Issued by the RBI, this digital rupee provides a secure and regulated alternative to decentralized private cryptocurrencies. It aims to reduce the operational costs associated with physical cash management while enhancing the efficiency of the digital economy by providing a government-backed medium for transactions.

67. (A) P-III, Q-I, R-II, S-IV
Tamil Nadu's welfare model includes diverse programs for different vulnerable groups. Higher education assurance supports girl students, while maternity benefit schemes provide financial aid to pregnant women. The breakfast scheme ensures nutrition for primary school children. Additionally, emergency care programs are specifically designed to assist victims of road accidents. These initiatives collectively aim to improve social indicators and provide a comprehensive safety net.

68. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The process for appointing judges to the higher judiciary in India is unique and has evolved over time. The Collegium system is not found in the written text of the Constitution but was established through specific judicial interpretations in three key cases. These rulings emphasized the primacy of the Chief Justice of India's opinion in appointments to maintain judicial independence in the country.

under the age of two and pregnant women. By targeting various vaccine-preventable diseases, the mission aims to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health. It focuses on reaching populations that were previously missed or left out.

53. (A) Invited the French President as the 2024 Republic Day Chief Guest.
India's diplomatic calendar often features high-profile state visits and international summits. For the 2024 Republic Day celebrations, the French President was invited as the chief guest, reflecting strong bilateral ties. The Prime Minister has previously addressed joint sessions of the US Congress and continues to engage with various groups like the G7 and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation to represent India's global interests effectively.

54. (D) Provides free emergency care during the first 48 hours of road accidents.
Tamil Nadu has pioneered several life-saving healthcare programs. The "Nammai Kakkum 48" scheme provides free emergency medical treatment during the critical first 48 hours for victims of road accidents. This service is available at various empanelled government and private hospitals across the state. By covering the initial stabilization costs, the initiative aims to reduce mortality rates and ensure timely care during medical emergencies.

55. (A) I and III
India has played a significant role in the United Nations since its inception as one of the original founding members. The country is a major contributor to UN Peacekeeping missions, providing thousands of personnel for global security. While India contributes financially, it is not the largest contributor to the regular budget. It continues to advocate for reforms in the UN system, including permanent Security Council membership.

56. (C) Urban flooding due to cyclonic storms and inadequate drainage.
The Northeast monsoon is the primary source of rainfall for Tamil Nadu but also brings significant challenges. In urban areas like Chennai, heavy rains and cyclonic activity often lead to severe urban flooding. This is exacerbated by issues like inadequate storm-water drainage systems and rapid urbanization. Managing these floods and ensuring public safety during the monsoon season remains a critical priority for the state administration.

57. (D) Developed nations should lead due to historical emission contributions.
The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities acknowledges that all countries share a duty to address climate change but have different capabilities and historical roles. India and other developing nations argue that developed countries, which have contributed the most to cumulative carbon emissions historically, should take the lead in reducing emissions and providing financial and technological support to help developing nations transition.

58. (A) P-II, Q-III, R-IV, S-I
Several locations in India gained attention due to environmental and social events. Kuno National Park is known for the Cheetah reintroduction project. Joshimath faced a crisis of land subsidence affecting many buildings. The Silkyara Tunnel was the site of a major successful rescue operation for trapped workers. Manipur witnessed significant ethnic unrest. These events highlight the diverse challenges in environmental management and social stability.

59. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India's foreign policy has evolved from traditional non-alignment to a strategy of multi-alignment. While maintaining its core principle of strategic autonomy, India now participates in various groupings like the Quad to address contemporary security and economic concerns. This approach allows the nation to engage with different global powers simultaneously to protect its national interests and maintain stability in an increasingly complex world order.

60. (A) Ennore (Kamarajar), Chennai, V.O. Chidambaranar (Thoothukudi)
Tamil Nadu possesses a well-developed maritime infrastructure with several major ports along its eastern coast. Starting from the northern part of the state near Chennai, the sequence begins with Ennore (Kamarajar Port). Moving slightly south is the Chennai Port, one of India's oldest.

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for agriculture or other purposes. Additionally, the panels shade the water, which reduces evaporation from reservoirs, helping in water conservation. The cooling effect of the water also improves the efficiency of the solar panels used.

78. (C) Awarded annually for literary merit in any recognized Indian language.
The Sahitya Akademi Awards are prestigious literary honors given annually to recognize outstanding works of literature. These awards are presented to authors writing in any of the 24 languages recognized by the academy, including those in the Eighth Schedule and English. They cover various genres such as poetry, fiction, and essays, aiming to promote and preserve the diverse linguistic and literary heritage.

79. (D) Upskilling program for college students' skills and career guidance.
The Naan Mudhalvan scheme is a flagship skill development initiative launched by the Tamil Nadu government. It provides a comprehensive digital platform that offers students information on higher education courses and career paths. The program also partners with industries to provide specialized skill training, ensuring that college graduates are better equipped with the practical knowledge and expertise required for employment.

80. (C) Fully funded by the World Bank without any Indian government contribution.
The Swachh Bharat Mission is a major national cleanliness campaign divided into rural and urban components. Its initial phase focused on ending open defecation, while the current phase emphasizes sustainable waste management. The program is primarily funded through a partnership between the central and state governments, along with other sources. The claim that it is entirely funded by an international organization is incorrect.

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emerged victorious, defeating the host team to claim the title.

35. (A) Cauvery Delta - Known as the Rice Bowl of Tamil Nadu
The fertile lands of the Cauvery Delta are central to Tamil Nadu's agricultural productivity, earning it the title of the state's "Rice Bowl." In terms of crop seasons, Kuruvai is a short-duration crop while Samba is long-duration. Several regional products, including Kanchipuram silk, are recognized with GI tags. Infrastructure like the Mettur Dam is built across the Cauvery river, not the Vaigai river.

36. (B) II and III
The Governor plays a vital constitutional role in state administration. Appointed by the President, not the Chief Minister, the Governor acts as the constitutional head of the state. Key powers include reserving certain bills for the President's consideration and issuing ordinances when the legislature is in recess. These functions ensure that the state's legislative and executive processes align with constitutional provisions and national interests.

37. (A) Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan supporting permanent UNSC membership.
The G4 is a group of four countries—Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan—that mutually support each other's bids for permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council. These nations argue that the Council's current structure is outdated and does not reflect modern geopolitical realities. Their primary goal is to reform the UNSC to make it more representative and effective in maintaining international peace.

38. (D) Increased the basic exemption limit in the new tax regime.
Recent Union Budgets have introduced measures to simplify the personal income tax structure and provide relief to middle-income earners. A significant update involved making the new tax regime the default option while increasing the basic exemption limit. This change was designed to reduce the tax burden and encourage taxpayers to transition to the newer, simplified system which features lower rates but fewer deductions.

39. (A) P-IV, Q-I, R-III, S-II
Tamil Nadu has launched several projects to celebrate its rich history and literature. The Kalaignar Centenary Library is a state-of-the-art facility in Madurai. The Porunai Museum in Tirunelveli displays artifacts from ancient civilizations like Adichanallur. A dedicated Chola Museum in Thanjavur honors the legacy of the famous dynasty. Additionally, Chennai Sangamam serves as a major annual festival that promotes traditional Tamil folk arts.

40. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Line of Actual Control serves as the de facto border between India and China, particularly in the Himalayan regions. It remains a site of frequent military tension and face-offs. Unlike a formally demarcated boundary, the LAC is not clearly mapped or mutually agreed upon in many sectors. Differing perceptions of where the line lies lead to various disputes and administrative challenges.

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41. (B) Village Panchayat, Panchayat Union, District Panchayat
The three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Tamil Nadu is organized to ensure effective local self-governance. At the grassroots level is the Village Panchayat, which handles local administrative tasks for a single village or group of hamlets. The intermediate tier is the Panchayat Union, which coordinates activities for several villages. The highest level is the District Panchayat, which oversees rural development across the district.

42. (A) I, II and IV
Signed in 1960 and mediated by the World Bank, this treaty manages the distribution of the Indus system rivers between India and Pakistan. India has full rights over the three eastern rivers. While the three western rivers are allocated to Pakistan, the treaty permits India specific limited uses for irrigation and hydropower generation. This agreement has remained a cornerstone of water sharing despite regional conflicts.

43. (B) Expresses political and democratic dissent on matters affecting federalism.
When a state assembly passes a resolution against a central law, it functions primarily as a formal expression of the state's political position. Such resolutions do not have the legal power to nullify